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# SELECTIONS
## FROM
# OCHTERLONY PAPERS (1818-1825)
## IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

*EDITED BY*

NARENDRA KRISHNA SINHA

*Asutosh Professor of Medieval and Modern Indian History, University of Calcutta.*

AND

ARUN KUMAR DASGUPTA

*Reader in History, University of Burdwan.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

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# PREFACE

The Indian Historical Records Commission formulated a Scheme of publication of English records in the National Archives of India by non-official agencies. In 1960 the University of Calcutta was entrusted with the task of publishing a selection from the papers of Sir David Ochterlony of the period from 1818 to 1825. The University Grants Commission and the Education department of the Government of West Bengal have contributed equally to the cost of publication. I selected these records in 1961. But my preoccupations have delayed publication. I had to request Dr. Arun Kumar Dasgupta who was then an Assistant Professor in West Bengal Government Educational Service, to come to my assistance. I have selected the records, written the introduction and given an analysis of the contents of the records. I was unable to undertake the arduous task of seeing it through the press and solving all those problems of textual inaccuracies which editing involves. I knew I could depend upon Dr. Dasgupta. I am also thankful to Shri P. C. Ray of Sri Gouranga Press and his assistants for their kind cooperation.

N. K. SINHA

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# OCHTERLONY CORRESPONDENCE 1818—1825

## Introduction

This selection from Ochterlony's official Correspondence 1818—1825 has been made from the records of the Rajputana Residency, Malwa and Rajputana Residency, Foreign Department Political Consultations and Proceedings, preserved in the National Archives of India. Letters from Ochterlony and letters to Ochterlony form one single series. The letters in this volume appear in the order in which they are arranged in the volumes preserved in the National Archives of India. The Selection begins with Rajputana Residency records. In proper chronological order some of the letters of this Residency should have found their place subsequently in the selection. But I have followed the archival principle of provenance. As the letters are dated there will be no difficulty in connecting them wherever connection exists.

As I read these records certain principles of selection naturally emerged. The clash of personalities—Tod versus Ochterlony—gives a dramatic turn to our study of Rajput policy of the East India Company from 1818 to 1822. These papers also throw some new light on Mewar, Jaipur and Kotah as British tributary states in the early years of British protectorate. On Civil administration, economic conditions and currency confusion in Rajputana, Malwa, Delhi and Cis-Sutlej Punjab we get some new information. On Anglo-Sikh relations, Afghan refugees in India, information though meagre and not altogether new, adds to the variety of the collection. As the period begins so it ends with another clash of policies and personalities—Amherst vs Ochterlony. The Governor-General in Council peremptorily ordered Ochterlony to desist when he seemed bent upon making an attempt to take Bharatpur while the Anglo-Burmese war was raging. Ochterlony resigned and died soon after. Two small states—Kotah and Bharatpur—played an important role in the history of this period to fall into oblivion when the complications of these years finally disappeared.

In February 1818 Tod was sent to Udaipur as British representative at the Rana's Court "to superintend and maintain the newly formed relations with the Rana of Mewar". His official designation was—"Political Agent to the Western Rajput States". He was welcomed with songs of joy—*suhelia*. The name of the agent was hitched into rhyme. The Rana very earnestly expressed his gratitude to the British Government for saving him from destruction. (*J. Tod : Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, ed. by W. Crooke, London, 1920, Vol. I, pp. 550-552). He inspired in Tod deep respect and sympathy. Hopes were not belied. Ochterlony's charge against Tod was that he "became too much of a Rajput himself" whereas he was in favour of a "steady and impartial system" (No. 154, pp. 304-305). Fortunately for the state of Udaipur Tod was almost a free agent at the beginning under the direction of the Governor-General in Council. Sir John Malcolm, Resident at Delhi, exercised "a general authority over the affairs of Kota, Bundi and even Mewar," but he did not in practice assume it. In the Secretary's instructions to Ochterlony appointing him Resident in Rajputana we find the following sentence : "His Lordship is assured that he (Tod) will receive from you that confidence which his character and qualifications so largely merit and have obtained for him from the

Governor-General while he has acted immediaely under his Lordship's orders" (No. 14, p. 24). Ochterlony moved from Punjab Residency to Rajputana Residency towards the end of March 1818. Troubles now began. Tod advised the Rana to send invitation to those inhabitants of Udaipur, who had been for a long time in exile, to return. Ochterlony expressed his disapproval of Tod's allowing his name to be blended with that of the Rana in this appeal. He thought that this was giving too much publicity to British interference. "To rule yet never seem to rule" was the policy which he perhaps wanted Tod to adopt. He used these words on a subsequent occasion in a different context (No. 11, p. 15). But the Governor-General in Council expressed their approbation of Tod's action and said that Tod showed a correct sense of the principles by which British relations with the State of Udaipur should be governed. The insertion of his name in proclamation was necessary because "without some such active and avowed interposition the Rana's disposition to seek his counsel and assistance on other occasions could not have been secured and the general poverty, distress and desolation of the country made active intervention necessary for improvement". The Governor-General in Council tried to reconcile the conflicting views of Ochterlony and Tod by saying "The Governor-General relies on Capt. Tod's discretion and judgment under the guidance of your experience and ability for cautious exertion of this species of interference" (No. 18, p. 32). But Tod was not discreet and Ochterlony was overbearing.

There was another clash in October 1818. Tod's version deserves to be noted with care. He received a letter from Raj Rana Zalim Singh of Kotah. Zalim Singh had given Amir Khan, ex-Prindari Chief, a temporary refuge in Shergarh when his soldiers, who were in mutiny, threatened him with the bastinado. Amir Khan promised to remove his family to his own *jaidad* at the end of the rains. But as he continued there even after the rains, practised evasion and delay and 400 or 500 of his followers, who had taken up their residence outside the gate, plundered and harassed the people of the locality Tod thought it necessary to protest and asked Amir Khan to withdraw immediately. He wrote directly to Amir Khan and this drew a protest from Ochterlony who considered the action of Tod as highly improper because Amir Khan was exclusively and particularly under his authority and there was no special emergency. According to Ochterlony "Meer Khan's family occupied a house or houses in a fort strongly garrisoned by Zalim Singh's troops at no great distance from which he had his horse in superior numbers to the Khan from which he could at all times repress misconduct by a few cannot shot" (No. 29c, p. 52; No. 4, pp. 5-6). But Tod's view was that an emergency existed. He wrote to Ochterlony, "The lawless conduct of Meer Khan's followers is too well known not to believe them capable of any outrage and Zalim Singh's proud spirit would not brook it for an instant . . . . the Raj Rana's asseveration that his horses were committing aggression on his ryots induced me instantly to address him." (No 29d, p. 53; No. 29, p. 48-49). Governor-General in Council agreed with Tod and Ochterlony was told that "in deviating from the regular course Capt. Tod acted under the impression of the urgency of the occasion requiring the immediate interposition of the nearest British authority. . . . It is not necessary under present circumstances to pursue the subject further" (No. 31, p. 61).

Ochterlony must have resented this decision of the Government of India supporting a Captain against a Major-General. He never forgave Tod for these discomfitures. His attitude towards Tod, which was never very friendly, became now difinitely hostile. He made use of his personal

prestige which was very high to humiliate Tod whenever he got an opportunity.

Ochterlony took charge of Delhi Residency from Metcalfe on 19th December 1818. Tod was placed in charge of Jodhpur in addition to Udaipur, Kotah, Bundi and Jaisalmir. He was to communicate directly with the Governor-General (No. 33, p. 62). In May 1819 Ochterlony informed the Secretary that Jodhpur expressed great dissatisfaction with this arrangement because by treaty all business was to be transacted with the Resident of Delhi. He also added that out of Rajput pride the Chief preferred to connect himself with a "Resident and general officer to one they may have been led to suppose is more humbly designated in his political capacity as well as in army rank". (No 42, p. 86). In August 1819 Tod was informed that British relations with Jodhpur reverted to the charge of the Resident at Delhi. Ochterlony was perhaps unaware of the fact that a ministerial faction had usurped the Maharaja's authority and Tod was eager to oust this faction and put the Maharaja back in power with a view to reforming his administration. When Tod personally communicated the news to the Maharaja he replied that he had no predilection for Delhi or preference of any officer of the British government to another. But when Tod's nomination was made a suspicion was installed into his mind and that suspicion he had long ceased to entertain. "He disclaimed having made or caused to be made any application to government for a change and wished for none". But he feared that he could not disclaim the act of his vakeel at Delhi to irritate the faction with whom he acted. He repeated this matter twice so that Tod might draw his inference from it (Tod to Metcalfe. November 25th 1819—not included in this Selection). After this the Raja of Jaisalmir also wanted to be transferred from his connection with Tod to Ochterlony but in this case the government of India was not prepared to make a change in the existing arrangements. In October 1821 Ochterlony was appointed Resident in Malwa and Rajputana and some changes were made in existing arrangements. Tod was placed under Ochterlony's orders and he was asked to transmit all his communications to government through the Resident in Malwa and Rajputana. But a new turn of affairs in Kotah State created such misunderstanding between Tod and Ochterlony that it was impossible to expect that their new official relations could ever be smooth.

Metcalfe had concluded an alliance with Kotah in 1817. The negotiations had been carried on by Tod. In Kotah the nominal ruler, Rao Rana, was Maharana Ummed Singh but the defacto ruler was Raj Rana Zalim Singh, his chief minister. "No usurpation was ever more meek yet more absolute" (Crooke, ed. *Tod's Annals*, Vol. III, p. 1576). While Mewar, Marwar and Jaipur were being ravaged by Holkar, Amir Khan and their Pindari followers Zalim Singh, by means of clever diplomacy, prevented such widespread ruin in the state of Kotah. He gave jagirs to more than forty Pindari leaders in widely separated areas on borders of the Kotah State in the neighbourhood of Rajput jagirdars. He thus linked their interest with the safety of the Kotah State (unpublished doctoral thesis on Zalim Singh by Miss R. P. Sastri). Thus Kotah emerged unscathed in 1817 from the convulsions of more than half a century. Raj Rana's prestige was therefore at its highest. The treaty between the East India Company and Kotah was signed by Metcalfe at Delhi on 26th December 1817. But in February 1818 a supplementary article was added to the treaty which provided that Ummed Singh would be succeeded by his eldest son Kishore Singh "in regular succession and perpetuity" but the administration would be vested in Zalim Singh and after him his eldest

son Madho Singh and his heirs "in regular succession and perpetuity". The supplementary article created an impossible situation for future diplomats. This delicate balance could not possibly continue. Ummed Singh died in November, 1819. He had three sons—Kishore Singh, Bishen Singh and Prithwi Singh. Zalim Singh had two sons—Madho Singh and Gobordhan Das. Kishore Singh succeeded and he was advised by his brother Prithwi Singh and Gobordhan Das, who very much disliked Madho Singh, to shake off the yoke of Zalim Singh, who was very old and almost blind. Kishore Singh made this attempt. He was, however, blockaded in his castle but he broke through the blockade with 500 of his followers and moved about from place to place. He was persuaded by Tod to return and Gobordhan Das was banished to Delhi. All this happened in June, 1820. Trouble began again in September, 1821. Kishore Singh escaped to Bundi, thence to Brindaban. There he was joined by Gobordhan Das. Kishore Singh sent a copy of the treaty to Tod and made the demand: "Let the master be as master and the servant as servant". Zalim Singh and Madho Singh stood upon the Supplementary article. Kishore Singh returned to Kotah with a force. Tod was there with a British detachment to aid the Regent. Torrential rains which swelled the Kali Singh delayed decisive action for a few days. Negotiations were tried but they failed. An acion took place at Mangrole on 10th October, 1821. Prithwi Singh was killed. After this defeat Kishore Singh withdrew to Nathadwara in Mewar. He was, however, persuaded to return to Kotah. A deed was drawn up which made ample provision for his safety, comfort and dignity. The amount of his household expenditure was to equal that of the Rana of Udaipur and thus old Zalim Singh could satisfy his elastic conscience that he had been true to "Swami-dharma" or fealty. Kishore Singh recognised the validity of the Supplementary article and became a pensioner and a pageant. The dispute was thus for a time solved. The State was ultimately dismembered to create a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh.

From the papers seized in the Rao Rana's Camp at Mangrole it was found that the native treasurer at Delhi and the Chief Munshi at the Persian Secretary's office at Delhi had formed the centre of those intrigues which had induced the Rao Rana to believe that Ochterlony would bless this venture. Ochterlony wrote later (No. 135, pp. 259-260) "I will not condescend to suppose that there could be a doubt in the public mind that Kishore Singh supported by General Ochterlony, Resident of Delhi, was equal to Zalim Singh backed by Capt. Tod. The Maha Rao left Delhi without an idea of contesting his rights by an appeal to the sword and with a perfect knowledge that his reinstatement depended on his submission to Capt. Tod. These terms were offered in a brutal unfeeling tone which Rajput pride could not digest .... there may be other causes assigned for his last act of desperation than are to be found in the intrigues of Delhi or Calcutta. Let Capt. Tod's first offers of a provision and the articles submitted by Madho Singh be compared with what has since been settled by himself under the benevolent instructions of the British Government".

These events at Kotah from the death of Ummed Singh to the action at Mangrole mark Tod's fall from grace. The proceedings, political and military, at Kotah drew upon him the displeasure of the Governor-General in Council. He was told that "he committed an error by protracting a negotiation for many days when he should have known that every effort of persuasion unaccompanied by demonstration of immediate attack was totally fruitless and even after that conviction had been so strongly

expressed by Chand Khan, his own native agent in the Maha Rao's Camp (No. 105, p. 188). Tod was told that "Governor-General in Council can only regret that Capt. Tod did not attach sufficient importance to the information and opinion of his own vakil" (No. 105, p. 188). Tod explained to the Governor-General in Council that rain in torrents had swelled the Kali Singh to an impossible flood. He therefore tried during these few days the flood lasted to persuade the Maha Rao to come to terms. The Governor-General in Council therefore exonerated Capt. Tod from the imputation of delay in commencing active operations but they added that Capt. Tod should have explained these circumstances before and this should have relieved the government from the painful necessity of expressing their disapproval of his measures (No. 117a, p. 222).

Tod was placed under Ochterlony's orders (No. 103, p. 184). All his communications were to be transmitted to government through Ochterlony. Capt. Caulfied was appointed Agent in Haravati, Wilder, agent at Ajmir, was to be in charge of Kishengarh and Jaisalmer. Thus Tod's influence and authority were now to be confined to Udaipur and he was to be designated Agent at Udaipur (No. 116a, p. 218). Ochterlony was not prepared to offer any opinion on the curtailment of Tod's authority because he feared that he might be actuated by "unjust, ill founded and unreasonable prejudice" (No. 116, p. 216). But Capt. Tod did not pay much attention to orders placing him under Ochterlony. He sent his despatches to the Governor-General in Council, transmitting copies to Ochterlony. For this inattention to government orders disapprobation was expressed by the Governor-General in Council (No. 120a, p. 239). There were villages in dispute between Udaipur and Jaipur, between Udaipur and Ajmir. These villages were by Tod's orders placed under Udaipur pending settlement but this was being delayed according to Tod on account of this "limited establishment". Ochterlony resented this very much and charged Tod with "bias and impartiality and an abuse of power highly discreditable and deserving the severest mark of disapprobation of his Lordship in Council" (No. 118, p. 236).

Tod had meanwhile (No. 117b, p. 227) sent a letter requesting to be relieved of the duties of Political Agent for the Western States and expressing a desire to go to Europe to recruit his health. Tod applied for leave on 12th April, 1822. But Ochterlony was impatient to make an exhibition of the ascendancy which he had acquired over Tod. He sent Ganesh Narayan as his representative to Udaipur with the letter of the Governor-General announcing his supremacy. An agent of Ganesh Narayan began intriguing in Udaipur. He was listend to because his employer was the bearer of a letter from the Governor-General. He was telling people that Tod was ruined and Capt. Waugh to whom Tod had assigned temporary charge of the Agency would also be removed. All this might create a very bad impression in the mind of the Maha Rana and his court. Therefore Ganesh Narayan's agent was seized by Tod publicly and sent to Ochterlony as a prisoner. Tod insisted that if Ganesh Narayan disowned him this agent should be sent back to Udaipur to be publicly chastised by Capt. Waugh (No. 137, p. 264). The sending of this 'kharita' in the manner in which it was done was considered by Tod as the last straw. He left India disgusted with his employers after twentythree years in their service in India.

Bishop Heber wrote, "His misfortune was that in consequence of favouring native princes so much the government of Calcutta were led to suspect him of corruption and consequently to narrow his powers and associate other officers with him in his trust" (R. Heber, *Narration of a*

*journey through the upper provinces of India from Calcutta to Bombay 1824-25*). There was of course not the slightest ground for such suspicion of corruption. The government of India, as also the Resident of Malwa and Rajputana, were incapable of appreciating the depth of his response for Rajput chivalry. Ochterlony accused him of 'self love' (No. 139, p. 270) of injudicious meddling (No. 154, p. 305) and Moira and his Council, if Heber is to be believed, could only think of corruption.

Tod wrote in his letter dated 18th February (No. 117b, p. 224) 1822, "Confidence, if shook, cannot be regained by explanation or dissatisfaction, entertained on such important subjects obliterated by enumerating the many obstacles to success . . . . . I had eagerly hoped for the reward of approbation . . . . the supersession of my hitherto independent political control could not but impress the rulers around with the idea that my government was dissatisfied with my services . . . . the Resident in Malwa and Rajputana sending direct and totally unknown to me a native agent of rank numerously attended, Ganesh Narayan, son of the late minister of Jaipur with the letter of the Governor-General and one from himself to the Rana which announced the supersession of my independent authority. I have not energy to support the disappointment which repeated displeasure has caused . . . . in proportion to the high value I placed on approbation of my proceedings is the reverse which has too powerfully acted to allow me easily to regain the confident buoyancy which alone could make my very humble talents for further use. I shall be prepared to lay down a trust in the exercise of which it has not been my good fortune to have the result commensurate with the desire to yield satisfaction to government, which cannot be well served by zeal alone".

The government of India thus lost the services of an officer who knew how to win the goodwill of the governed. Ochterlony's resentment against Tod was not unknown to the Governor-General in Council. They were not unaware of his eagerness to humiliate Tod. They helped him to win his truimph over his subordinate. His technical lapses were magnified. His defect—emotional involvement with the Rajput past—was misinterpreted by the government. But this proved to be his greatest merit as a historian. No other British historian writing on India possessed this great illuminant.

Ochterlony was also destined to a far greater humilitation after about forty seven years of distinguished service. This episode is well-known. But these records help us to see it in its proper setting.

Ranjit Singh of Bharatpur successfullly defended his fort against Lake from 7th January to 17th April, 1805. Four successive attacks were repulsed but his ally Jaswant Rao Holkar was forced to fly and the Chief of Bharatpur, perhaps dreading another attack, sued for peace, paid a large sum of money and promised his allegiance to the British. Lake's treaty with Bharatpur was ratified on 4th May, 1805. Lake attributed the failure of his assaluts to the extent of the place, the number of its defenders, the strength of its works and the incapacity of his engineers (Major W. Stratton, *The two sieges of Bhurtpore in 1805 and 1826*, Calcutta, 1902, p. 35). These four unsuccessful attempts cost the British army over 3000 men and 100 officers in killed and wounded. Ranjit Singh of Bharatpore used to say, "the kingdom of the Marathas was in their saddle but mine was within the ramparts" (*History of Bharatpur* by Jawala Sahai, p. 111). Strong forts in Rajputana and Malwa were boastingly called "Chootah Burtpoor".

Eight months after this British repulse Ranjit Singh died. He left four sons—Randhir Singh, Buldeo Singh, Prithvi Singh and Lachman

Singh. Randhir Singh died on 7th October 1823. Baldeo Singh succeeded but his formal installation was delayed for three months on the advice of astrologers. Lachman Singh died three months after Baldeo Singh's accession. Prithvi Singh did not return from a pilgrimage. According to public rumor Rani Lachmi, favourite Rani of Randhir Singh, wanted Doorjun Sal, eldest son of Lachman Singh to succeed. She even made a claim that her husband had adopted Doorjan Sal as his son and successor. Ochterlony was told that this was incredible. If the late Raja had wanted to make a deviation from the usual line of succession he would have informed the British government about his intention and performed necessary ceremonies as publicly as possible (No. 179a, p. 337 ; No. 180, p. 338).

Before his death Randhir Singh had solicited a Khilat as the last act of favour from the British Government. He had said that he wanted this as a mark of friendship. The Bharatpur Raja was then under the displeasure of the British government. His vakil at Delhi had been dismissed by Metcalfe. He was anxious to prove to his family and his courtiers that he still enjoyed the favour of the Governor-General. A Khilat and a palki were sent by the Governor-General. A sum of rupees Ten thousand was spent for this purpose. The Governor-General wrote a personal latter to the Raja. The whole affair of this costly Khilat and this letter remained a mystery for some time. Ochterlony thought that utmost secrecy was necessary to avoid undesirable developments usual in native states in succession matters. The Raja's death seemed to be very imminent and he was completely blind. He had an impression that this open avowal of British support would enable him to secure an asylum for his favourite queen in British territory and extinguish opposition to the financial arrangements he proposed to make for her. His intention was to secure her a splendid postition. A temple and a magnificent residence were to be constructed for her at Mathura. Ochterlony saw in this "a means of reducing the enormous wealth amassed in Bharatpur which never had been and never would be used but for purposes inimical to the British government". But she was closely watched by those who were not her partisans and the Raja was not also prepared to part with her and send her to this asylum.

Baldeo Singh's succession was peaceful, He was sent a Khilat of the same nature but less expensive than that which had been sent in 1821. Soon after this recognition was given by the British government Baldeo Singh expressed his anxiety to secure a Khilat of investiture for his son Balwant Singh, who was only six years old, as heir apparent. Baldeo Singh was a sick man. Ochterlony was of the view that Bharatpur Raja's request should be complied with so that disputed succession could in the near future be avoided. Recognition of the boy Balwant Singh as heir apparent would ensure public tranquillity. Indications of dissensions existed. The principle of settling beforehand the succession of Indian states was very much necessary. He informed the government that there were some funds in his hands to cover the expenses of the Khilat (No. 197, p. 353). The Governor-General in Council agreed with Ochterlony about the political importance of this measure but wanted beforehand full information on the subject so that they could be satisfied of the justice of the arrangement. They wanted to know whether Balwant Singh was an adopted child or born to the Raja (No. 198, p. 354).

Rani Lachmi sought refuge in British territory. This was now very much disliked by Ochterlony. The magistrate of Agra did not know what to do. The Raja of Bharatpur wanted that the lady should be sent

back to Bharatpur and guaranteed the safety of her life. The Raja's charge against her relation was that she was living a careless life and had fled with property which belonged to the family. Ochterlony's views were now very different. He was at one time very eager to see her in British territory with as much treasure as would reduce the capacity of the Bharatpur people to fight the British. The Rani was now in Brindaban. The British government felt that in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1805 they could not give admission to any of the Maharaja's relations or servants without his consent. The government was also prepared to admit that the proceedings of the lady injuriously affected the Raja's honour according to native feelings and usages. They therefore agreed to surrender the lady to the Chief of Bharatpur on condition that her personal safety was assured and she would not suffer from unnecessary severe restraint or deprivation. About this time the Bharatpur Chief made an offer of a part of the army of Bharatpur for service under the British anywhere in India during the Anglo-Burmese War to relieve pressure on the British Indian army. The Bharatpur people naturally rated their fighting capacity very high. This offer took the Governor-General in Council by surprise and they could only express their appreciation of the offer (No. 199, p. 355 ; No. 200, p. 356).

Doorjun Sal and Madho Singh, nephews of Baldeo Singh, caused him much anxiety. Madho Singh even attacked the residence of the Chief. He was arrested and put into confinement. Baldeo Singh sought Ochterlony's protection for his boy son. Ochterlony gave him assurance of British support of the succession of Balwant Singh. The boy received investiture as heir apparent (No. 212, p. 375). A month after Baldeo Singh died Doorjun Sal and his son Jagat Singh collected a band of mercenaries. With them he entered the town, blew up a fortgate. He found Sixteen lakhs in one of the bastions. With this he gained over a part of the army and neutralised the rest. Chaudhuri Ram Ratan, maternal uncle and guardian of Balwant Singh was murdered. Doorjan Sal got hold of the person of Balwant Singh and his mother. According to Ochterlony, after this success, he assumed the style and attributes of sovereignty. But soon after he installed himself as the administrator of Bharatpur he gave out that he did not want to usurp the guddie. He had received repeated indignities from Chaudhuri Ram Ratan. He had also been invited by a large party to put an end to the administration of Chaudhuri Ram Ratan. In extenuation of the murder he said that the soldiers had done this in the heat of the moment. But British intelligence report was to the effect that he forced his way to the fort by a coup de main and the murders were deliberate. Ochterlony was definitely of opinion that the assumption of the role of an administrator was a second thought and he hoped that this position would be acceptable to the British government. He knew that "to obtain the *neabut* or *moktaree* was in effect to obtain the Raj". Ochterlony's suggestion was that there shold be negotiations for the future security of the boy and they should try to find out whether the people of Bharatpur wanted Doorjun Sal's neabut or moktaree after the murders which had been perpetrated (No. 208a, p. 369). He commented that the British Government could not "admit of placing a murderer at the head of the administration of a minority". Ochterlony's view was that this defiance of British acknowledgement of succession deserved to be fully punished. He informed the government that he was thinking of moving troops near Mathura and preparing proclamations asking the Jats to support their lawful prince and expel the usurper and his adherents (No. 213, p. 375).

He apprehended that if the British government looked on helpless "the tocsin of insurreation would be sounded throughout upper India". He decided on immediate interference ; a proclamation was issued denouncing Doorjun Sal as usurper (No. 215, p. 377). Ochterlony was informed by Jat Zamindars in British territory that the Jats of Bharatpur were dissatisfied with Doorjun Sal for not consulting the *panch* or national council. But they were also dissatisfied with the arrangements made after the Raja's death and previous to the usurpation (No. 214, p. 376). These people also did not like a long minority because this would make the British so paramount in the affairs of Bharatpur.

A mission from Bharatpur arrived at Mathura and placed before Ochterlony all the arguments in favour of Doorjun Sal. Their version was that Chaudhury Ram Ratan, during the short tenure as guardian of the boy, was very offensive in his conduct. The whole Jat tribe felt disgusted. The disturbances which had taken place were contrary to Doorjun Sal's wish and inclination and his positive orders. Ochterlony replied, "Such a disinterested and violent proceeding where efforts were to be made and lives to be risked was without a precedent in the history of Hindustan and he could not believe a body of mercenaries who had no local or tribe attachment were likely to volunteer a service of such importance without any previous intrigue or subornation". He further told the mission from Bharatpur "If they had ever heard or known of the Company's deserting any one whom they had once taken under their protection and whether the proceedings which had been adopted by Doorjun Sal did or did not manifest the utmost slight and contempt of the British government." I think it most improbable that the Governor-General will ever consent to acknowledge as mookhtar a man who has not only treated the British government with disrespect but who has stained his proceedings by causing or admitting of unnecessary murder". Ochterlony hoped that if he appeared before the town of Bharatpur with his troops and his guns many would desert him who now feared punishment in case of desertion. No serious effort at negotiation was possible before he appeared before the town (No. 216, p. 377 ; No. 217, p. 379).

The Governor-General in Council however, took a very different view of the situation. Baldeo Singh did not make any direct approach to the government. But he indirectly secured with Ochterlony's help British support against all claimants without making the British government the guardian of his boy successor. The Governor-General was not prepared to regard the recognition as a direct guarantee. The steps taken against Doorjun Sal's proceedings created a situation of "Unexampled embarrassment". As Ochterlony's preparations for offensive operations against Doorjun Sal progressed the latter was also getting ready to oppose him and exciting others to join in opposition to the British. The Governor-General in Council was of opinion that Ochterlony's reading of the situation was wrong. The disaffected people would not come over to the British side when the British army would appear before the gates. A threatened attack on this renowned fortress which the British had failed to take in 1805 would excite strong national feeling and for a time all party spirit would disappear. Doorjun Sal would become the champion of the Jats.

The Governor-General in Council was therefore placed in a dilemma by the precipitate action of Ochterlony—either to disavow him or to plunge into hostilities at a peculiarly unfavourable season, at a time when the British Indian Government was carrying on a war with Ava. In the existing situation created by Ochterlony's measures the Governor-General

in Council thought that it would not be proper to send the troops back to their respective stations. The frontiers of British territory must not remain exposed to the depredations of the emboldened soldiers of Doorjun Sal. But he was not to engage in offensive operations in the Bharatpur territory. He was to remain on the defensive unless attacked. The Governor-General in Council also wanted him to submit a full report on his proceedings at Bharatpur on the occasion of investing the boy chief with the Khilat. He was also to take every step in undeceiving the people of Bharatpur about the motives of the British in making this hostile move (No. 218, p. 380).

Ochterlony's official correspondence between April 1825 and July 1825 enables us to trace the subsequent stages in the development of Bharatpur crisis. On 2nd April Ochterlony had talks with the vakil of Bharatpur. Doorjan Sal was asked to write that he disclaimed all right to succession that he would be faithful to Balwant Singh, that he neither approved nor ordered the murder of Chaudhury Ram Ratan and his followers and that he would not interfere in the Raje. The vakils enquired whether he would receive a *Kharitah* from Doorjun Sal in reply. Ochterlony replied that he received *Kharitahs* from princes and chiefs but not from persons in such a situation as Doorjun Sal. He was prepared to receive an ordinary letter. Ochterlony continued his assembly of troops at Mathura. The Bharatpur vakil waited upon Ochterlony on 15th April 1825. He informed Ochterlony that Doorjun Sal was prepared to make the concessions required and on assurance of safety to bring Balwant Singh with him to the camp of Ochterlony. But even if he came his brother Madho Singh would resist the British and defend the fort. In his reply Ochterlony welcomed the proposal of the boy king's coming but expressed his indifference to Doorjun Sal's coming if this did not lead to an end of the impasse. Doorjun Sal was, however, assured that if he came he would not be imprisoned or detained. He would be free to return to Bharatpur if no final settlement was made. At this stage Ochterlony was prepared to concede that the rescue of the Raja and Doorjun Sal's coming to the British Residency would be a public and manifest reparation of "a public slight and leave Madho Singh to act without even the shadow of a claim" (No. 223a, p. 399). Ochterlony now received an express letter from the Governor-General in Council in which a strong disapproval was expressed of Ochterlony's proceedings. He was surprised and annoyed. He was trying, as he put it, to uphold British government's reputation and dignity. He could not think that circumstances of insult and murder could be overlooked. He wrote on 15th April, 1825 (No. 225, p. 400) that he had acted in opposition to instructions contained in the letter of the Governor-General in Council but he hoped it would be possible for him to make a settlement without an appeal to arms. But if Doorjun Sal proved to be obdurate the military preparations made entitled him to expect that Bharatpur would fall in less than a fortnight. He emphasised that a timid policy would defeat its own ends. The Governor-General in Council was, however, prepared to recognise Doorjun Sal's claim to the mookhtaree provided he would prove that he was very shabbily treated by the deceased mookhtar and he had the support of his old grandmother and the majority of the tribe. These clear instructions were given in the express letter of 3rd April, 1825 (No. 209, p. 370). But he wrote again on the 20th April, "As I have acted all along in direct opposition to his Lordship's sentiments a continuance in error for a few days may redeem much and cannot be prejudical. A rigid adherence to instructions would involve future evils and perils

which could not be foreseen by the Governor-General in Council". Five days after he wrote that the instructions being now generally known "It was useless to struggle longer against events". He therefore tendered his resignation, (25th April, 1825, No. 226, p. 404) because in his opinion every moment's delay in asserting British ascendency was a sumbission to disgrace. He could only say that if the Governor-General's instructions had arrived a few days later there would have been an amicable and honourable conclusion. Doorjun Sal, however, sent his guru Mohant Nand Koowar to negotiate. Ochterlony handed over a memorandum (6th May, 1825, No. 226a, p. 404) that he must make the most ample recognition of the right of Balwant Singh to the *guddy*—as he had done by letter that the claim to the mookhtaree should be decided by the Governor-General after a full and clear investigation or report of all the proceedings which had taken place as well previously as at the moment of the disturbance—that if demanded by the Governor-General a sum not exceeding 5 lakhs of rupeees should be paid for the expense incurred by preparations.

Ochterlony thought that this would be the basis of public negotiations with Doorjun Sal. He was not to become Rao Raja but a mere mookhtar. If he wanted to usurp the Raj there would be no course left but use of military force. Otherwise there would be no tranquillity in this part of the country. In his lettter of 11 May 1825 (No. 227, p. 406) Ochterlony expatiated at some length on his point of view—"I have ever considered that the hour of necessity or the call of honour fixed the time of military operations. According to this new doctrine the resentment of an insult and the punishment of crime are to be suspended from March to November. The proceedings at Bharatpur called for our earliest and most decided interference and its having baffled our former efforts augmented the necessity. . . . . I should be sorry to suppose that the British army could not be successful at any time and in any season against Bharatpur but the interval allowed will render it a very different place. The works of every description will be repaired and strengthened, a ditch of any width or depth they choose, may be thrown round the town and if we have the usual rainy season, the ditch will be filled to the brim with water from a neighbouring jheel, which at this moment, owing to the drought of last year, would not yield them a single drop. The season so far from being unfavourable was the one we should have selected. . . . Calcutta was not exactly the place to form a judgement on these matters. With fifty year's experience I was not a very inadequate judge of the general impression delay would cause. As a soldier, too, I ought to have received credit for so much commonsense and discretion as would enable me to appreciate whether my means were equal to the end".

But the hustling tactics of Ochterlony made the situation much more difficult for the negotiators. As the Mohant Nand Koowar wrote about this time "Those who did not weigh a maund when I was at Mathura now thought themselves a hundred" (22nd May, 1825, No. 228, p. 410).

The Governor-General in Council wanted to temporize. Their resources and their attention were engrossed by the war in Burma. They therefore asked him to recall the troops, withdraw his proclamation to the Jat people and merely directed that an enquiry be made into the transaction. Ochterlony resigned, withdrew to Mathura where he died of a broken heart, (it was said by poisoning himself—*History of Bharatpur* by Babu Jawala Sahai p. 134). According to Ochterlony's friends

"Disease, aided by a corroding sensation that men not possessing half his knowledge were preferred to him burst the strings of Sir David Ochterlony's heart" (Asiatic Journal—Vol. XXIII).

What happened during the next few months is generally known. A quarrel began between Doorjun Sal and his brother Madho Singh. Madho Singh withdrew to Deeg and gathered troops. He was joined by other adventurers. In the frontiers of the Company's territory there was commotion. Doorjun Sal made preparations to defend his position. The neighbouring chiefs, inimical to the British government, secretly supported him. Charles Metcalfe, the new Resident argued in favour of intervention. It was decided on 1 September to support Balwant Singh by force of arms. Combermere succeeded where Lake had failed. It is necessary to note that Balwant Singh was plundered even of his brass pots. Fortyeight lakhs of rupees were found in the fort and Combermere is said to have contented himself with his share of six lakhs.

Asiatic Journal Vol. XXIII records, tthe proceedings of a debate of the Court of Proprietors after the capture of Bharatpur. The resolution which was debated was to the effect that 'the thanks of the Court be given to the Governor-General in Council for his forbearance (his forbearance and not their forbearance was in proper form according to the Chairman) in not resorting to measures of coercion against the usurper of Bharatpur as long as hopes could reasonably be entertained of accomplishing by means of negotiations the restoration to power of the legitimate rajah and for his decision on the failure of negotiations to effect the reduction of that important fortress by force'. In opposing the resolution some of the members went so far as to say that the Governor-General wanted some more favoured officer, some one selected from the King's service to carry the honours. It was a case of Company's officer vs King's officer. Lord Amherst, in their opinion, had cast an abloquy on a distinguished member of the Bengal army. The Chairman of the Court of Proprietors spoke on the authority of the Commander-in-Chief that if the attempt has been made at the period chosen by Ochterlony the inadequacy of the means at his command would have made it physically impracticable to reduce the fort (he collected 10,000 men and Combermere had with him about 30,000), the season of the year would have introduced sickness among the European troops. The judgment and prudence which dictated forbearance were, in the opinion of the Chairman, incontrovertible. Sir John Malcolm, who took part in the debate, put the whole controversy at an end. He said that in view of the failure of four successive attacks by Lord Lake which had made a great impression all over India extraordinary importance attached to all proceedings connected with Bharatpur. Ochterlony, in anticipation of the approval of government, assembled a considerable body of troops and a train of artillery. He did this with extraordinary speed because he felt that the season was short. He did not make any reference to Calcutta. Malcolm added "local officers in high trust, naturally took a warm and personal interest in the affairs committed to their charge. They would not be fit for their situations if they did not and it was to be expected that men of ardent minds should feel the deepest chagrin and disappointment when their measures are not approved by their superiors but did such considerations except a government from judging such questions. Their judgment influenced by many circumstances must often lead to a different view from that of the agent. It was so in the present case". There cannot be any doubt that if the attack on Bharatpur had failed it would have added to the complications of the war with Burma and created complications

in India. In those days the chiefs and Rajas of Hindustan were wont to say "yes, yes you may bully us but go and take Bharatpur" (Reginald Hodder, *Famous Fights of Indian Native Regiments*, London, 1914, p. 10). It was not considered proper to embark on this war with Bharatpur without making the fullest preparation that would render success as near certain as it was possible to make it.

The Commander-in-Chief wrote in his minute on Bharatpur affairs: "Sir David was too weak in cavalry to have attempted to invest Bharatpur or even to have protected his Camp and foraging parties. He wrote to Calcutta for plans of Bharatpur all of which were found by the engineers to be extremely incorrect. The attempt to capture Bharatpur by any irregular assault was a desperate venture" (No. 228, p. 480). Some comments made by Ochterlony on one of the reports of Tod are applicable to him in Bharatpur affairs—"every agent will act to the best of his judgment, when called upon to exercise it but whether a sound discretion has been used or whether his proceedings as fully entitled to approbation, should not be judged by a report in which self love will have its full operation but on a knowledge of every preceeding occurence." (No. 139, p. 270).

From these papers it appears that Malwa opium traffic problems very much engaged the attention of the government and its political agents. The Resident in Malwa and Rajputana was expected to control Malwa opium traffic. The provision of opium from Patna and Benares was controlled by government but its marketing in China was done by 'country' traders, who were British free merchants. But the consumption of Malwa opium was also on the increase in China. The East India Company, now in control in Central India, wanted to control and restrict this traffic in Malwa opium in the interest of its monopoly of Bengal opium and its annual stock of Malwa opium. But the Bombay agents of Canton opium dealers made large shipments of Malwa opium through Portuguese ports particularly Daman. The Governor-General in Council also wanted to check clandestine export of opium from Gujrat and Cutch. It was necessary to secure the co-operation of the Rajput chiefs in the prevention of the passage. The route was through Haravati or Mewar to Pahlee, Jodhpur and Jaisalmir (No. 194). Closing the roads for export was a very difficult task for the Resident and his assistants. The *Sahucars* of Ujjain were not to be so easily baffled. The government felt that frequent reports of quantities of opium reaching the coast alarmed the buyers of the government stock of Malwa opium in Bombay and affected government revenue. But there were so many outlets to guard and the north western passes must also be guarded. It was possible to send by circuitous routes. The route followed by dealers was through Kotah, Bundee and Jaipur and by a circuitous way to the sea coast. The duties collected in Mewar according to Cobbe's estimate amounted to Rs. 50,000. By whatever route this opium was sent its ultimate destination was Daman. Two suggestions were made by Ochterlony to prevent this passage of opium to Daman. He said that there should be a Supplementary clause in the treaty with each state which would declare opium attempting to pass through the protected Rajput States liable to confiscation after a certain time and the forfeiture of British protection declared the penalty of the infraction of the clause. He wrote, "whether this could be considered a proper measure I submit to the wisdom of his Lordship in Council but it is stated as the only one that appears to be likely to be effectual". Ochterlony appears in his usual role of a hustler. Indemnification required by the states would be of course much greater than the British Government could readily agree to.

The other suggestion which was made to him and which he passed to the Governor-General in Council was the "idea of purchasing Daman from the Portuguese government in Europe before its value was known". He also added, "It might be of considerable use to throw up at certain seasons such boats or vessels as are employed in England for the prevention of smuggling towards the mouth of the Indus or Gulf of Cambay". It was evident that the policy of restriction could not succeed. Supply would be regulated by consumption. Opium was spreading "its baneful influence through China" (The Imperial Edict of 1838). The policy of restriction could not succeed. The ultimate solution was found in permitting private purchasers to ship unrestricted through Bombay any quantity of opium in payment of a transit duty. (Nos. 132, 143, 146, 156a, 159, 190, 194, 204, 205).

As Resident at Delhi Ochterlony did not very much like the abolition of Delhi mint which was done on the recommendations of Metcalfe, his predecessor. This decision struck at the root of all that remained of regal privilege. There had been actually very little coinage in this mint for some years before its abolition. It had been retained only as a mark of respect to 'fallen majesty'. The sum total of the establishment expenditure for the mint amounted only to Rs. 232/-. The royal pensioner did not insist on having "any larger coinage beyond what was necessary for the anniversary of his succession". Seton, Resident at Delhi before Metcalfe, used to send only Delhi rupees to the palace. Ochterlony wrote that for the last two months the Mughal emperor was being paid the collections of the assigned territory in Kaldar rupees, a coin of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh. Thus the descendant of Akbar and Aurangzeb had the mortification of knowing that the royal mint was not only abolished but the Sicca of the Nawab Wazir was in circulation (No. 35, p. 64). The Raja of Bullumgarh, after his accession, wanted to submit an application to the Mughal Durbar for a grant of the title of Raja. He was told that the Governor-General in Council was pleased to recognise his succession to the titles and estates of his father. (No. 34, p. 63). Thus these two vestiges of old times—symbolical coinage and symbolical ennobling—were taken away. A letter from the Court of Delhi to the king of England congratulating him on his accession to the throne with a *Shooqa* (note) to the Governor-General desiring the same might be forwarded was considered by the Governor-General in Council as inadmissible "whether considered with reference to the constitutional character of the British government in this country on the circumstances and situation of the Delhi Court in relation to the government". The letter was not forwarded. The process which began with Lord Lake's entry into Delhi on 16th September 1803 was completed during this period. The British pensioner in the Red Fort became even less than a harmless fiction.

There was some currency confusion during these years in Delhi, Malwa and Rajputana. On 7th February 1820 (No. 52, p. 102) Ochterlony informed the Secretary that Kotah tribute was paid in Hundis for Delhi rupees. But Delhi rupees were no longer in official circulation in the district and only Furruckabad coins were admitted. He therefore returned these Hundis to Capt. Tod. Tod replied that in the treaty payment only in Delhi rupees was stipulated. But Ochterlony pointed out that Delhi currency was now extinct and payment in that coin would only enhance its value. Scarcity of that currency would also create difficulties for the Kotah State in making stipulated payments to Sindhia and Holkar in Delhi coin.

In Rampoorah Capt. Jeremie found that the Indore and Ujjain rupees

were issued to the troops as equal to Kaldar but this was not always so and the fluctuation affected them as a reduction of pay. The intrinsic value of the Indore and Ujjain rupees did not change. But there were twenty different kinds of rupees in circulation and it was impossible to prevent daily fluctuation of exchange in the bazar. Ochterlony thought that the best policy was to encourage the durbars who had the privilege of coinage to coin a rupee which should not have less pure silver or more alloy than the rupee issued to the military—Furruckabad or Kaldar rupee which was coined in Calcutta. They could be induced to agree if a deduction was made in their tribute at a fixed rate (No. 169, p. 325). Though there were some local coins superior to Farruckabad or Kaldar rupee that did not alter the situation. Salim Sahee and Chitor rupees should be suppressed. The Udaipur government had already agreed to bring their coins to an equality with Jaipur and Jodhpur. But Ochterlony had a feeling that the currency of these debased coins would prove an advantage to opium purchase. He therefore wanted reform of coinage to be deferred until full investigation could be made.

Under Moira's government "Ajmir native schools" were established. The Governor-General informed his colleagues that predatory violence had for many years disorganized the mechanism of government and almost destroyed the germ of civilized life. An external impulse was necessary to give energy and direction to the feelings of the community habitually brutalized. Conversion to Christianity was not the solution. Such crude attempts would only create irritation. Government should act on enlarged and comprehensive views and communicate certain principles of mental improvement. He had a fund presented to him by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh to be given in charity. The fund was reserved for this purpose. Payment could be made at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month for the support of these native schools in Rajputana. This would help to put the people on the way to progress. But these new schools were very irregularly attended and there was an apathetic indifference. Philanthropy was not enough. As William Adam put it in his deservedly celebrated reports the Ajmir Schools proved to be a signal failure because the old schools and school masters of the country who used to enjoy and still enjoyed the confidence of the people were not employed as instruments of desired improvements. (W. Adam, *Report on the State of Education in Bengal* ed. by Anathnath Basu, University of Calcutta, 1941, p. 362). This was no sound and salutary scheme of national education. Ochterlony sent two brahmin young men, natives of Delhi, to the Society of missionaries at Serampore where they received 1½ years' training. They returned with appropriate books. But he could not very well deny that there was no enthusiasm for this experiment. The native schools established in Rajputana failed entirely to create any impression on Rajput mind. J. Carey, son of Rev. Carey of Serampore could not also avoid the temptation of introducing scriptures as school books in these institutions. This was immediately forbidden and he was asked to secure books in Persian and Hindusthani languages from Serampore and from the Calcutta School Book Society. But Vernacularists could not make any headway anywhere and Ajmir Schools formed no exception. The experiment failed completely.

Though Lord Hastings' plan for the establishment of native schools in Rajputana was to meet with failure we notice one remarkable achievement of his administration recorded in these papers. The re-opening of the old canals which intersected the province of Delhi was one of his projects. He did not, however, rest content with calling for returns and

reports. Ochterlony informed Metcalfe, Secretary to the government, on the 3rd June 1820 (No. 70, p. 132) that "the waters of the Delhi Canal entered Delhi on the 30th May, 1820 amidst the acclamation and rejoicings of the inhabitants of Delhi and a great concourse of people, hearing of their approach went out some miles to meet them throwing flowers and sweetmeats into the stream as a token of their gratitude". This restoration of Delhi Canal, the old Canal of Ali Mardan Khan, was an achievement of which the administration of Lord Hastings could very well feel proud. It traversed the country from Rair to Delhi, a distance of 185 miles.

The Civil administration of Delhi territory led to differences between Ochterlony, when he was Resident there and Fortescue, the Civil Commissioner. There were distputes, some trivial some more serious. Fortescue was driven to protest against Ochterlony's "system of interference both with respect to the act and the manner of it". After Fortescue's departure the office of Civil Commissioner was abolished and a new office bearing the designation "Deputy Superintendent of Delhi Territory" was created but Ochterlony was asked not to interfere in the ordinary civil duties except on strong and special grounds and not to interfere "frequently or extensively". The Governor-General in Council was aware of the fact that the Delhi Resident was inclined to interfere in an overbearing manner.

Ochterlony had also his disputes with Colonel Raper, Political Agent at Jaipur in 1825 about Jaipur affairs. Ochterlony was of the view that Colonel Raper's agency at Jaipur was more calculated to verify his own predictions than to fulfil Ochterlony's intentions. Ochterlony had replaced Rawal Byree Saul's administration and replaced it by that of the Rani, mother of the minor Raja. Ochterlony claimed that with the Rawal removed and with the Rani as the regent the persons selected by her established an "influence in the administration superior to what we have possessed since my departure from this residency to take charge of Delhi". Referring to his dispute with Raper about this new administration Ochterlony wrote, "In the course of twentyone years' employment in public service this is the first time I have had a dispute with any officer under me on public and only once on private matters". He did not perhaps think that his disputes with Tod should be taken into consideration. But the Governor-General in Council, while fully sensible of the difficulties of Ochterlony's choice, were of opinion that the persons selected by him for Jaipur administration were not qualified for positions of trust. The Secretary wrote, "In a choice of difficulties some evil must necessarily be submitted to". The government was prepared to give the new system a fair trial. About Ochterlony's charge against Col. Raper the Governor-General in Council was of the opinion that Colonel Raper acted with more than ordinary judgment, prudence and address and he was anxious to conform to the wishes and instructions of his superior officer. (Nos. 219a, 219b, 219c).

The financial administration of Jaipur and Mewar came under close British supervision during the period under review—Jaipur in 1821, Mewar in 1825. Stewart's reports (May-June 1821, Nos. 91, 92, 94) and his proceedings (December 1821) formed the basis of new financial arrangements with Jaipur. Cobbe's reports on Udaipur led to new financial adjustments with that state in April 1825.

Stewart expected a rapid improvement of Jaipur revenue and proportional increase of British tribute. He was convinced that there was gross peculation. In the time of Sawai Jai Singh, who ruled at Jaipur from

1699 to 1743, revenue amounted to a crore of rupees a year. But as the state began to shrink in extent under his successors and alienation of lands within the state progressively increased, the extent of the Khalsa or land paying revenue directly to government, became very much reduced. But Jaipur was in an adventageous position in one respect. Inspite of the anarchy and confusion of Maratha incursions and Pindari raids the inhabitants had not fled from the state as they had done in Mewar. In 1818 under the able financial stewardship of Mohan Ram Nazir land-revenue assessment had increased to 37 lakhs and he had succeeded not only in defraying all the expenses of government but also in saving a considerable amount each year. British interference according to Stewart would lead now to similar improvement. He wanted a settlement of revenue preferably for three years to be made in consultation with the British officer stationed in Jaipur. Under the terms of treaty with Jaipur the British had the right of using their endeavours to improve the revenue of the country and this interference appeared to be particularly appropriate during the minority of the Raja. He also pointed out that there was no state in India which in proportion to its revenues spend so much in religious and charitable purposes. The British government, however, could not put pressure to limit this expenditure. But the expenditure on the army could be reduced. The army consisted of 4000 jagirdari horse, 800 state cavalry, eleven battalions of infantry and forty four guns. The jagirdari fouj could not be reduced in number because the jagirdars were mostly relations to the Raja. The state cavalry were in a wretched condition and the infantry battalions formed a rabble. Their number was not exactly as in the pay rolls. The *sebundy* establishment was about half of its roll strengh. A reduction of military expenditure was certainly possible. The judicial system was not at all well organized. Stewart's report—1st June 1821—concludes with the remark : "since the extension of the British influence over Central India I believe that every petty state within the sphere of that influence has made some degree of improvement. The state of Jaipur seems to form an exception" (No 92, p. 160). Ochterlony, however, did not quite agree with Stewart about the possibility of "greater augmentation of revenues from an intervention than my reports hold out" but he was inclined to be more emphatic than Stewart about the prevalence of corruption and Court intrigues for power.

Stewart reported that the Rani, guardian of the boy maharaja, had informed him that he should be consulted about the management of the country and the settlement of the revenues. Her advisers wanted that farming should be given up and they would retain the lands in *amani*. Stewart's advice was that they were lacking in peoples of experience and he recommended the continuance of farming because the Jaipur government had been doing it for the last 30 years. But his recommendation was that farming should not be annual but for a period of years. He suggested farming for three years. He thought that the revenue would increase from twenty two or twenty three lakhs to about 40 lakhs and ultimately to sixty lakhs and even more. The Jaipur government did not think that such an extraordinary increase was possible. On receipt of these despatches the Governor-General in Council concluded that direct and decided interference was necessary "as the only effectual means of averting the apparently inevitable ruin of the county and of enabling that state to fulfil the tributary delegation to which it solemnly pledged in return for protection". The maximum tribute fixed by the treaty at the end of the sixth year could be realized only in that way. This interposition was warranted according to the terms of the treaty. The British government expected

from Jaipur a tribute of ten lakhs for which under the sixth article of the treaty the collection should amount to upwards of 46 lakhs. The Rani expressed her willingness to adopt the plan recommended by Stewart of three years' settlement of the revenues.

In Mewar Tod produced from the "Chaos of anarchy, confusion, poverty, disorder and disaffection the semblance of system". Even Ochterlony admitted this though he pointed out, as Tod had emphasised, that there was still much to do. Mewar tribute amounted to 3 lakhs in an average season. It was almost equivalent to Maratha chauth. One of Tod's suggestions before he finally left Mewar was that each jagirdar would give up a portion of the Khalsa land in his possession for the maintenance of a police establishment. The Rana also wanted to cede to the British government some parganas which would be equivalent to stipulated shares of the revenue treaty. Ochterlony was prepared to regard this proposal as conducive to British interest and convenience. The Rana obviously wanted to get rid of one pretext for British interference. This would be his purchase price for non-interference. But Ochterlony wanted that he should be told that the British agent should continue to offer his opinion and advice with freedom and candour. In 1823 the Rana placed himself completely in the agent's hands agreeing "to submit his accounts to him for inspection and examination", though some parganas had already been assigned to the British. These assigned parganas were farmed for three years "to respectable persons on good security". The Rana was also to be advised that farming of the *Khalsa* lands for a period was the best plan that could be devised. The British government was eager for "the realisation of the largest amount of tribute claimable by the treaty". The political agent was authorised to make frequent visits to the interior of Mewar and personally inspect and control the affairs of the resumed parganas (No. 221, p. 394).

The terror struck by the suppression of the Pindari system was begining to subside or had already subsided. But the banditti were assuming an open front. They were gradually becoming more organized and more formibable. Ochterlony pointed out that in view of the supineness and apathy of the native states it was necessary for the British government to take the initiative in this matter. The Chambal ravines began to be infested with these bandits. The British government's view was that if the evil assumed a more alarming character they were prepared to treat it as a political evil demanding prompt and vigorous interference in native states in Malwa. It continued to be a great evil in Malwa though it did not perhaps assume such alarming proportions that might induce the government of India to regard it as a political evil.

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To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.
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Sect Dept.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, No. 21 and 22, of the 11th and 12th Ultimo, relative to the distracted State of Affairs at Joudpore.

2. The representations contained in the reports of the Vakeel, and of your Native Agent, afford no solid foundation for the adoption of any decided resolution, as to the course it may be expedient for the British Government to pursue, nor indeed do they furnish any clear, consistent, or satisfactory information of the actual condition of the Rajah, his influence and authority in the State, or his capacity to conduct his own Affairs ; nor of the power of the Ministers, or the disposition and views of the principal Thakoors. On all these points, and on most others, that can at all influence the decision of the Governor General in Council, those reports are eminently deficient.

3. Before His Lordship in Council can determine the line of policy to be pursued, it will be indispensable to learn some thing more certain regarding the State of the Country and the Government. With this view, no procedure will be so effectual as the personal investigation on the spot of a British Officer of Intelligence and discernment on whose report we might be able to act with Confidence. It will be highly satisfactory to the Governor General in Council, if your other important avocations will enable you to perform this Office yourself. Your personal Observation is, above all other modes of acquiring the desired information, the most to be wished, as, independently of the better means of judging of the real state of things which it necessarily will give you, it might be in your power at once to apply remedies which (independently of the saving of time) will, with the sanction of your presence on the spot, be considerably more efficient than the Acts of a delegated authority. If, therefore, the state of matters at Jeypore shall be such, as to enable you to withdraw, for an interval, your personal attention from the Affairs of that Country, you might repair to Joudpore for the purposes above adverted to.

4. Should you not be able to execute this duty personally, the Governor General in Council will approve of your deputing an Officer properly qualified for the task, and on receiving his report, you will either adopt, on the instant, such measures as may appear to you to be proper and consistent with the views of the Governor General in the alliance, or to refer the case for further instructions.

5. In the present state of our information, no precise rule for your guidance can be prescribed. It will however be convenient to refer, in this place, to the general Objects contemplated in the alliance with the State of Joudpore, and the principles by which the conduct of the British Government in its relations with that State ought to be governed. You will then be able to shape your proceedings according to the known views

of Government in cases of such apparent exigency, as shall render the delay of a reference prejudicial to the public interests.

6. When the Treaty was concluded by the late Regent in the name of the Rajah, although it was known, that some of the Thakoors were disaffected, yet it was presumed, that the Majority adhered to the Rajah's Government, and that the latter had sufficient strength and consistency to maintain itself against its opponents without the direct Aid of the British Government. The competence of the Regent Chutter Sing, or of the Ministers, who acted in his name, to conclude the Treaty and generally to represent the Rajah in the transactions of the State of Joudpore with other powers was not doubted, and the Treaty being concluded in the name of the existing Rajah, through the Agency of the Regent, prevented any doubt as to the right and obligation of the British Government to support the legitimate Head of the State. The subsequent death of the Regent has put an end to the possibility of any question arising between that delegated authority, and the power from whence it was derived. But the Chiefs and Ministers who, as it would now seem, were the efficient Organs of the party of which the Regent was the nominal head, still maintain the authority of the state, which they now profess to exercise in the name of the Rajah. While this authority is really derived from its legitimate source, the Rajah being presumed to be capable of exercising the Ordinary function of Sovereignty, and while it is directed to the welfare of the State and the maintenance of the alliance, there can be no rational or equitable motive for disturbing an arrangement which appears to provide for every object we can have in our connexion with Joudpore, or that can interest us in the Affairs of that State. On the other hand, we are bound by the spirit of the Treaty to support the Rajah's authority against domestic as well as foreign Enemies, and it is our undoubted interest that the Head of the State should be in a condition of efficiency and real power, such as alone can render it an useful Ally.

7. How far a general opposition on the part of the Thakoors, founded either on the misrule of the Rajah, or his mental incapacity for Government, would relieve the British Government from this obligation by the virtual extinction of the Rajah's character of Head of the State ; and to what extent we should interpose in the settlement of a new Government, are questions which we are not now required to discuss, and which it is to be hoped will not arise. It is not difficult, however, to conceive a state of circumstances which would release us from all Engagements to Rajah Maun Sing personally, without disturbing our relations with the state of Joudpore.

8. A principal object of your enquiries, and those of the Officer, whom you may depute to Joudpore, will be to ascertain the state of the Rajah's authority, and the degree in which the present Ministers possess his confidence, as well as the justice of the grounds of dissatisfaction professed by the Thakoors in opposition to his Government. Our obligation to maintain the just authority of the Rajah does not absolve us from the duty of securing the rights of his Subjects, the violation of which cannot, in any form or under any pretext, be sanctioned by the British Government.

9. The simple and legitimate objects of the Treaty then are, on the one hand, the maintenance of the lawful authority of the Rajah and the acknowledged rights and privileges of the Thakoors of the State of Joudpore, the exclusion of foreign and the suppression of domestic plunderers, and the establishment of Order and tranquillity throughout the Province of Marwar ; and, on the other, the accession of the Military

strength and local political influence of the Government of Joudpore to the views and measures of the British Government for the general tranquillity of India, and especially of Rajpootana, and the security of the tributary and feudal rights, confirmed or acquired by the Treaty.

10. The performance of our pledge to the State of Joudpore requires, that when we are called on to take part in support of its interests, we should exercise the power of effectual interference to the full extent demanded by the nature of the case. But it is no less our policy, than the duty imposed on us by the spirit of the Treaty, to limit our intervention by those considerations, and in all cases, as much as possible to confine it to general political arrangements, and to avoid a direct interference in the internal administration of the Country. Desirable as this forbearance may be however, the Circumstances of the Country may be such as to compel us, as in the case of Jeypore and Oudeypore, to take a more direct and ostensible part. If it be so, the Governor General in Council would not, out of a scrupulous refinement which would defeat the essential expediency of the case, refuse to meet the exigency ; but he would at once assume the necessary tone. The result of a similar proceeding at the two other principal Rajpoot Courts, as far as it has yet been developed, encourages the hope, that it will not only be beneficial, but well received, while it is regulated by the same prudence and discretion which have been manifested in these instances.

11. With these remarks the Governor General in Council leaves to your discretion the adoption of the measure suggested in the preceding part of this dispatch, and reserves any more particular instructions, until he shall receive a communication from you relative to the course you propose to pursue, and of the result of your further investigation and reflexion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant.
J. Adam
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
the 5th September, 1818

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Mr. Secretary Adam's Letters to Sir David Ochterlony, Vol. 24, 5 September, 1818, pp. 5-10).

2

To
Rajah Runjeet Sing
of Lahore
Written 27th March 1818

The services of Major General Sir David Ochterlony being required in a high political and military capacity in another quarter it has become necessary to make a different provision for the duties heretofore performed by him with such signal advantage and success and so much to the satisfaction of the British Government and of yourself.

The Resident at Delhi will accordingly henceforward directly represent the British Government in all its transactions with you in the same manner

as Sir David Ochterlony has hitherto done and you will be pleased to consider all communications from Mr. Metcalfe as proceeding directly from myself.

The same mutatis mutandis

To

Rajah of Putteala
Rajah of Nabba
Rajah of Jeend
and
Rajah of Kytul

(A True copy)

George Swinton
Persn. Secy. to Govt.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Mr. Secretary Adam's Letters to Sir David Ochterlony : Vol. 27, 27 March, 1818, pp. 9-10).

## 3

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B. etc. etc.

* * * *

12. On a mature consideration of the political and Military objects to which that force is applicable and after duly weighing the relative advantages of the several points which might be selected as the position for the force destined for the protection of Rajpootana, the Governor General is satisfied that the preference is on all accounts due to Rampoorah (Tonk) on account of its commanding position with reference to other states, the facility with which it may be reinforced from our own provinces, its positive fitness, independently of these considerations, for a Military Station and Depot, and the circumstance of its being a possession of the British Government and not of any Native State.

13. His Lordship has accordingly determined that your Head Quarters shall be fixed at Rampoorah and the principal force cantoned there.

14. The force proposed to be allotted for the purposes described in this dispatch will be composed of six Battalions of Native Infantry, One Regiment of Native Cavalry and a due proportion of Artillery together with the Rissalahs from Ameer Khan's Army and such portion of the Infantry as may be thought sufficient. The opinion expressed by you of the adequacy of this force to the object has confirmed His Lordship in that which he had previously formed, more especially, as neither delay, nor difficulty can occur in strengthening you from the Honorable Company's Provinces, should any emergency arise to require it. You will receive more particular instructions on all these points from His Excellency the Commander in Chief to whom an Extract from this dispatch will be communicated.

15. As soon as the state of affairs will admit of it, or the period of the Season shall require the Troops to be withdrawn from the field, you

will be pleased to march to Rampoorah where you will select a spot for the cantonment of the force and construct the requisite temporary buildings subject to the established regulations of the Service.

16. You will receive separate instructions regarding the occupation and civil administration of the territory dependent on Rampoorah which is to be subject to your management.

Camp Pursa 27th March 1818

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
J. Adam
Secy. to the
Govr. Genl.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Mr. Secretary Adam's Letters to Sir David Ochterlony, Vol. 27, 27 March 1818, pp. 66-71).

4

To
John Adam Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

1. I have the honor to transmit the copy of a Letter received from Captain Tod by Express this day with a Transcript of my reply both of which I beg to request may be submitted to the consideration of the Most Noble The Governor General with my Solicitation that His Lordship would be pleased to inform me if the Doubt I have expressed of the propriety of Captain Tod's addressing a Letter to Ameer Khan or to any other Person under my immediate authority is correct.

2. I shall not trust myself to dwell on an Interference which independently of all personal considerations or the respect due to the Superior Powers vested in me by the Most Noble The Governor General appears to me to be liable to many and great political Objections and to involve a Clashing of Authorities which might eventually be very prejudicial to the Public Interests.

3. Were Captain Tod in every respect independent of the Resident of Rajpootana I humbly conceive there would be as great an Impropriety in his writing to any Chief placed immediately under me as if the Resident at Holkar's Court was to commence a direct Correspondence on Public business with Jaipoor.

4. It occurred to me on the perusal of Your Instructions that Captain Tod was expected to advise, consult or even occasionally to refer to me for my Opinion on any measures he might propose for the Settlement of Oodeepoor the more immediate Seat of his political Agency but as I have never received one Line from him on this Subject excepting those which have been transmitted to Government and are Details of what has been actually done I conclude the Impression made on my mind by that Document was altogether erroneous and in that Case I shall feel an addition to the great Obligations I owe to the Most Noble the Governor General if Captain Tod was declared independent of my controul within

the Sphere where his political Talents are exerted at the same time that he is informed of the necessity of his not extending his Correspondence to the Servants of Jaipoor or to Chiefs who have not been placed in any shape under his Authority.

5. It will be obvious from a perusal of the Letter to Ameer Khan a Copy of which I have the honor to enclose that there was not a necessity for any direct and immediate Communication to that Chief and that it might with advantage have been delayed as it contains a reference to my Authority on one Point whilst it dictates to him authoritatively a course of Proceeding or another.

I have the honor
&ca &ca &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony
Rest .

Jaipoor
21st October 1818

(A True copy)

D.O.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Sir David Ochterlony's Letter to Government, Vol. 37, pp. 104-105).

## 5

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony

* * * *

24. From the Abstract it will be seen that the whole Revenue of the State for the present Year Amounts to Rupees—65,30,216-12-1.
For the Second Year to -do- 67,40,604-12-1.
and for the Third Year to -do- 69,36,925-12-1.
That Portion of the Revenue in which the British Government will after three years be entitled to a Share of 5 annas in the rupee, on the excess above Forty Lacks, Vizt.—The Khalsa and Tunkha Lands, together with all Lands of whatever description granted since the treaty
Amounts this Year to Rupees ... ... ... 38,53,207-1-10
In the Second Year to do ... ... ... 40,63,595-1-10
and in the third year to do ... ... ... 42,59,916-1-10
exhibiting an Excess above forty lacks, even before the period Arrives, when we are entitled to participate in it.

25. This excess would unquestionably have been much Greater, but for the Causes which I have stated in the first part of this report, Combined with the failure of the rains. From the latter Cause alone it is admitted by the farmers themselves, that the Jumma of the Khalsa Lands is less by, between Two or three Lacks of Rupees per Annum, than it would otherwise have been. When at last there was a Considerable fall of Rain at the begining of October, many persons were ready to offer higher rents for the Lands, and According to the loose and faithless System of this Govt. these offers would have been accepted had I not interfered to prevent any Infringement of the Leases that had been granted.

26. As I have stated in a former dispatch I calculated on great Advantage to this State, and to the British Government in any future settlement of the Revenues, from a Strict adherence to the one which has now been made. It is supposed that the Amount levied from the Ryots on the Khalsa Lands is generally one half more than the net rent paid to Govt. I have stated that the Expenc(s)es of Collection &ca may amount [to] about sixteen per Cent, or say, one Sixth of the net Revenue, there will remain therefore an Amount nearly equal to the third of the net Revenue, as a profit to the Farmers, and their Securities ; or rather to be divided betwen these and the Ministers and Mootsuddies of the Durbar. Now I conceive that, if during the ensuing three years the Farmers are secured in the possession of their leases, and protected as much as possible from all unjust Exactions, they will naturally in the ensuing Settlement offer nearly the full Amount for the Lands, securing a moderate profit for themselves.

27. If the Investigation takes place into all the Tenures of Lands held in Tunkha, in Jageer and in Enaum, which I have adverted to under these different Heads, there is little doubt that great Additions might be made to the Khalsa Lands before the next Settlement takes place. But in making these reformations hurry and precipitation should be avoided: they can only be effected by slow degrees. The interests of a large and powerful party are involved in the abuses that exist under each different head. All the Mutsuddies and Civil Servants of the Government are interested in Concealing the abuses that exist in the Tunkha Grants ; all the Rajpoot Thakoors of the State will naturally take alarm, at any investigation into their Jageer Sunnuds ; and the Zemeendars themselves together, with the whole body of the Priesthood are opposed to any Curtailment of the Grants of Land held or said to be held for Religious and Charitable Purposes.

28. While such powerful bodies must be opposed to all reformation, the only person in the State, who can be supposed favorable to it, is an Infant. Were the Rajah arrived at the Years of Maturity, his own Interest would dictate to him these reformations, and supported by the British Government, he might easily effect them. At present however, whatever is done, must be the work of the British Government alone, And therefore I consider it the more necessary to proceed with Caution and deliberation. By watching every favorable opportunity of reforming individual Abuses, a change may gradually be effected in the course of a few Years, which if attempted to be effected to once, would excite the greatest jealousy and alarm, throughout the Country.

29. It will be in the recollection of Government, with what feelings of Jealousy Amtg. almost to hostility, I was received at this Court. In stating that these feelings have I believe now entirely subsided, I do not wish to assume any Credit to myself. These feelings arose in a great measure from an erroneous Impression with regard to the objects of my Mission, and consequently it required only time, with a little patience and forbearance to remove them. But from this cause much valuable time was lost on my first arrival here, and I had to enter on the Settlement of the Revenue at last, with an imperfect knowledge of the Subject, and when the time for making the Settlement had nearly expired. Should [the] Government deem it proper to continue the Agency of a British Officer at this Court, these are disadvantages to which I conceive he will not be exposed on any furture Settlement of the Revenue. It may be presumed that during the period of three years for which the present Settlement is made, he will be enabled to obtain the most Complete Knowledge of the Revenue

of the Country in all its Branches, as well as to gain a thorough insight into all the abuse, which prevail in the Administration of it. With these advantages, and with abundance of time to prepare for the next Settlement I should Conceive, One much more Advantageous than the present may be effected.

30. If the principle is maintained, which I conceive to be just, that the British Government becomes entitled to its Share of all the Jageer and Enaum Lands that are resumed by, or lapse to this Government, altho' they should be regranted on similar Tenures to others, or even to the same person, I conceive that in Time our Claim will extend to all the Lands in this State. These in the third year even by the present Settlement, without taking into Consideration all the abuses which prevail, it will be sure, amount to nearly, seventy lacks of rupees. But it is generally supposed, and I believe on good grounds, that the whole of the Lands of this State of every description would under an able and honest administration yield One Crore of Rupees per Annum.

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Most Obedt. humble Servant
(Signed) J. Stewart—on a mission to
Jeypoor.

Jeypoor the
26th November 1821

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Ochterlony's correspondence on Jaipur affairs, Vol. 68, pp. 96-112).

## 6

To
F.B.S. Wilder Esquire
Superintendent at Ajmaire.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, accompanied by Mr. Cany's (Carey) report which is so far satisfactory as it shows, that a few tho' very few have availed themselves of his lessons to their Children, but I apprehend it would have been more satisfactory, and was more the wish of His Lordship in Council to have known whether the Children under his Tuition, are of a class who, had he not been there, would have been likely to receive Instruction, and whether from his Intercourse, with the native, generally in that Quarter, he has found a wish for the attainment of Instruction, without reference to their religious Facts, or whether he or you have observed any doubt or dissatisfaction expressed from Mr. Cany's (Carey) solicitude to diffuse general knowledge.

At Dehli I frequently heard amongst the higher orders of people, a wish expressed that a competent Person was sent up to teach them arithmetic, astronomy and the mathematics according to our Ideas, notions, and Practice, but the schools were very irregularly attended and avowedly (whether by mussulmans or Hindoos) because the Books given them were not suited

to their probable pursuits in Life, or perhaps strictly speaking because they deviated from the routine of education formerly in use.

Numutch
29th April, 1822.

I have &ca (Signed)
D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(Rajpootana Residency Record ; Misc. Corr. Letter No. 68 Vol. 69 p. 70).

## 7

To

F.B.S. Wilder Esqre.,
Supt. Ajmair.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 26th April, with a copy of one from Captain Tod of the 18th UIto. As you propose giving me a detailed Statement of the case of Boorooah in a few days, I shall only observe, that it does not lead to a confirmation of what appeared long since settled. It will in all probability determine me to take up the Subject abinitio as the most certain method of rendering that Justice which Captain Tod seems to think still due to the Inhabitants. So long a time has elapsed that I have not a recollection of all the circumstances, and in your Statement you will be pleased to recollect that the reports of former proceedings are at Delhi, and that I have no means of reference in the records of this residency.

2. It would appear from Captain Tod's letter that he would wish your Moulvee and his Moonshee to proceed on the Investigation at the nearest place of dispute.

3. I do not exactly comprehend whether the Investigation proposed respects Lands in dispute between Ajmair and Meywar, or between Marwar and Meywar. If the latter I have not the least Hesitation in desiring and directing that all proceedings should be discontinued, till I can either undertake the examination myself, or depute a competent Person to undertake the Task.

4. The Conduct of Captn. Tod, from the commencement to the present Stage of this Business has been most extraordinary, but his last act of permitting the Rawuts of the disputed Lands to pay their obeisance to the Rana, whether brought by the Hakim of Mhairwarrah as now asserted, or by his own chuprasseis as formerly admitted, seemed to me such a violation of Decorum, Propriety and Justice that I did not hesitate to report it to Government, with my conscientious opinion that it was discreditable to the British Character and deserving of the Severest Censure.

5. In the affair of Boorooah, Captn. Tod seems perfectly alive to what is due to [the] scrap of Paper under his hand writing, which so far as I recollect did not Amount to an amnesty, and was more relative and conditional than an absolute pardon, but whatever may have been the measure pursued at Boorooah there was something like a ground of action. But in seizing the Lands in occupancy by Marwar Captain Tod has uniformly acted, as if his will were Law.

6. He did not make any provisional report of the Claims of Meywar to the Resident of Dehli or to his delegate the Superintenda(e)nt of Ajmair.

He did not intimate that the Rana preferred such a claim to the Raja of Jodhpoor, or invite him to that discussion on the point which courtec(s)y would have dictated and Justice required. He even rejected the just and fair proposition that the Lands should remain unoccupied by either, 'till the preparatory right was decided, and after having proposed himself a Plan of settlement in August, which was instantly accused to, it remains to this moment unadjusted.

7. I am aware that Captn. Tod will plead his occupation at Kotah, but on the very principles he had laid down himself, the absence and distance of all European Influence was more to be desired than regretted, and it could not have been difficult (and it would have been most advisable) to have employed temporary owners rather than have permitted so long a Delay in the Settlement of disputes between two States equally under the protection of the British Government.

8. As Captain Tod has not thought proper to address a single Line to me on this Subject excepting in an acknowledgement of the receipt of a representation from the vakeel of Jodhpoor. I have had till now an opportunity of communicating my Sentiments on his proceedings, but if there is any Intention of prosecuting any Investigation relative to Disputes between Meywar and Marwar, I have the Honor to request you will send him a copy of this Letter to intimate my most positive prohibition of all further Enquiry till I can take measures myself that will satisfy my own mind of the rights of the respective parties.

Numutch
1st May 1822

I have the Honor &ca.
Signed/D. Ochterlony Rest.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Misc. Corr. Letter No. 70, Vol. 69 pp. 71-74).

## 8

To

F. B. S. Wilder Esquire,
Superintendent Ajmair.

Sir,

I have had the Honor to receive your Letter conveying the copy of a Letter from Captain Tod to Government.

2. As neither of us have asserted the Jodhpoor claims to be just, it has been consequently on the course of Proceeding and the Delay of their Investigation which have formed the Chief Ground of Complaint against Captain Tod, but I conceive this Statement in some parts to differ so widely from the Impressions I had received, and you had represented, particularly as to the actual occupancy of Jodhpoor to a certain Extent, when he took possession.

3. By all I can gather from this Letter, but if I am wrong I request to be corrected, as your reply will be sent to Government, Jodhpoor did what Captain Tod (for I leave the Rana out of the Question) did himself. When our Troops had marched into the Mhairwarrah District and shewn this turbulent race that due punishment would follow crime, the Meywar and Marwar Princes stepped forward to claim certain Places which had been actually or nominally theirs at some Period, and the grand cause of

complaint rests on the Fact that the native Prince of Meywar, would not condescend to listen to the representations of the native Prince of Marwar, but retained possession and after several Times appointing Times for the Discussion and offering certain Plans for conducting the Investigation all of which he acceded to, he failed in all, and at last, and just before his departure, spontaneously avow'd that the matter could not be settled, but by the Intervention of European Agency which had been repeatedly proposed and rejected.

4. If I have mistaken the fact of positive Ejectment of Jodhpoor People, though they may not have been a regular planted Thana, I request you will explicitly State whether I have misapprehended your Letters, or if such Statement was made, on what ground your assertion rested.

5. Captain Tod's Departure makes no difference or rather increases than lessens my desire that Government should be in full possession of every circumstance relative to this Business, for though I have never felt or professed the least regard for Captain Tod, I have never written to him or of him, but on a most serious and deliberate conviction, that his measures merited the censure conveyed, or the Expressions used, and I can most seriously affirm, that similar conduct in any other person, would have been noticed in the same manner, if I had the same proof that Inattention to the Orders of Government and contempt of my authority, and situation, were intended.

Numuch, 21st June 1822.

I have &ca.
Signed/ D. Ochterlony.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Misc. Corr. Letter No. 96, Vol. 69, F. 110.)

## 9

To

Captain Caulfield,
Political Agent, Kotah.

Sir,

I have received your private Letter of the 2 Instt., and I shall make it a subject of reference to Government.

2. In the mean time, I shall venture to say from myself, that the Line you have adopted, and what has been so readily admitted, is exactly what I adopted with His Majesty at Delhi.

3. On all Public Occasions, whether waiting upon him to communicate any Letter or Message from Government, or at their own festivals, I attended always in full military costume, but when I wanted to enquire after his Health or what might be deemed private Intercourse I went in slippers which however I never took off, till I reached the white Cloth or Jazzum covering the floor.

4. Any attempt to insist on leaving the slippers where a cloth is not spread, I am of Opinion, should be resisted, and you are at perfect Liberty to use my name in saying it is prohibited as a degradation highly improper, previously to your next visit. Where a Cloth is spread, and you are in Slippers it is only conforming to a Practice which every man uses in his own Family and Houses. But, Boots being strictly a military costume it

is not expected that a soldier should take them off, even in the Presence of Majesty itself or his immediate superiors, as he is supposed to be on duty and ready to execute orders.

5. I know that I am correct in what I have here mentioned, as I remarked one day the Russaldar of my own Troop (a person, who attended me on a visit to the late king of a private nature,) and seeing him in Boots, while I was without Slippers, I was afraid that it would be construed into Insolence, and spoke to the minister of that day (a most accomplished man and very conversant in Etiquette as well as tenacious of His Master's Dignity,) and He assured me that the Persian knew his Duty and the respect due to Majesty, but his being in Boots as a Soldier and in attendance on me, was perfectly admissible.

6. The Rajpooths are (?) the punctiliousness of the Mogul Court, and are very desirous to make us conform to usages degrading to us, because they are more than required from their own favoured Chief. Thus at Jeypoor they wished me always to get out at a particular spot, but finding on Enquiry that there were Exemptions and Indulgences, I demanded to be taken to a private Door, allotted to the most favoured, and at a shorter distance from the Durbar, and I fancy the Practice continues to this day with the present Agent.

7. In short I think you should insist on going in Boots on Public Occasions, alledging as a reason what must be familiar to their mussulman Soldiers, and on private Occasions conforming so far to native practice, as to take off the Slippers where a Cloth is spread.

8. You will easily discover by Enquiry what was the Practice of the Durbar prior to Captain Tod's mission, and you may I think with propriety insist even on private visits, on being placed on a footing with the most favoured of the Chiefs, of highest rank.

Numuch
9th Aug. 1822.

I have &ca.
Signed/D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Misc. Corr. Letter No. 133, Vol. 69, pp. 152-154).

## 10

To

Captain Spurs,
Acting Political Agent,
Oodeypoor.

SIR,

Supposing that before the Receipt of this, Captain Cobbe has arrived at Oodeypoor and you have given him charge of the office to which he has been permanently appointed, I proceed to give you such general Instructions, as are necessary to your guidance in the present Stage of your mission, and in the present state of our insufficient Information, relative to the Affairs of this petty principality.

2. Your first Business will be to deliver the accompanying short introductory note to the present Ruler, and give him verbally those general assurances which it expresses respecting the desire of the Honble the Governor General to extend the protection of the British Government to

that State, but you will at the same time inform him, that although the Honble the Governor General is well convinced of the strict Independence of the state in its relation with others, yet it appears evident that time and circumstances have caused some changes which require a degree of Investigation to prevent all future Embarrassment on claims that Policy and Justice may require to be conceded.

3. This delay you may observe, so far from being injurious to the Interests of the state or the Rao, will be of the greatest advantage to him, in so far as it will place him in a specific and defined position with his neighbours under the guarantee of our protecting Power which cannot be lightly or incautiously given, and may be particularly called for by the engagements already subsisting between the British Government and the several claimants.

4. Tho' no absolute tributary Treaty has been found to exist between Jodhpoor and Surhoee (Sirohi), yet it has been satisfactorily proved, that a military or moolluck-guree Exaction has been long made on the weaker State by Jodhpoor, and it was in consequence at one time contemplated to guarantee to Jodhpoor the average amount of these coercive collections, but I am not just now prepared to Express the Honble the Governor General's Opinions on this subject, for tho' in my mind, the Rajah of Jodhpoor has forfeited the consideration intended by suffering the Offer to remain long unnoticed, it may be as well to keep the question open, as such average may very justly form a part of any tributary Treaty hereafter formed with us.

5. By a correspondence with Major Miles it appears that for the benefit of Protection, several of the surhoee Thaqoors have placed themselves under the Dewan of Pihlarpoor who as intimated to you in my private Letter of the 26th Ultimo, affects to have granted it from motives of Humanity, and at some trouble and Loss to himself, it will become an object of duty on the part of Major Miles to promote the views of the British Government, in preserving as much as possible the Integrity of Surrhoee and clearing it as much as possible from all extraneous claims and relations, but more particularly of such as are of a feudal nature, and consist of the duty of a vassal to His Lord (?) Government, I cannot readily accede to a maxim differing so widely from all the other Rajpoot States with which we have formed alliances, but which Major Miles supposes to prevail in Surrhoee, Vizt The Liberty of a Thaqoor to seek protection without consulting his liege Lord.

6. That necessity may induce and warrant, I can easily admit, and understand, but to suppose such a Rule acknowledged and acted upon is at variance with all we have heard, seen, and known of Rajpoot feeling, disposition and Fraternity. It is not however worthy of long argument for their Dependence or Independence in all States so materially rest on the Power of the Arm that governs, that I do not apprehend there will be any reluctance, but on the contrary an anxious desire to renew their allegiance when they hear, that their Prince is received within the pale of British Protection.

7. The principal object therefore will be to ascertain the undisputed limits of the state, its Dependancies, and where disputes exist, to hear and decide impartially.

8. In all our alliances with the Rajpooth States the Prince has paid Tribute from his Khalsah Lands. The Thaqoors who have derived equal if not greater Benefit remain as they were, charged with a nominal Quota according to the amount of their Jageer which it is a general and fixed principle never to keep up if it can be avoided, and never to punish unless

enforced. Our treaties too having been made with the Princes of the country, has afforded them in certain cases a Power of Oppression and Tyranny which they would not have dared to exercise under the old regime, lest the consequence should be a conspiracy to deprive them of their Power or throw them into confinement of which an example is seen in the very state which forms the subject of these Instructions.

9. I draw your attention to these subjects because it is my wish, without unnecessary Interference in the internal Economy of the State, to have it most clearly understood, that the protecting state will not admit of Tyranny in the Ruler any more than rebellion in the subject, and that in affording its protection, it is not actuated by principles of advantages or aggrandisement, but by an anxious desire to diffuse general Tranquility and happiness in which the peasant shall share with the prince, and the Thaqoor acknowledge the Supremacy of his sovereign, without unjustly feeling his power ; it should be a very early object of your attention to discover the causes which have led to the summary superior Barbarism (?) of the Meenahs of Surrhoee, and how far it is considered by the other inhabitants of the country, that they are reclaimable or irreclaimable. How far they are employed and considered trustworthy as in Jeypoor, tho' known to be addicted to robbery and Plunder, and generally all Information respecting the Population, which may be considered interesting.

10. It is almost superfluous to say, that a most minute account of the Trade and transit commerce of the country, not as it now is, but as it has been, and may again be, will be expected by the Honble the Governor General as well as of the climate and resources, regarded prospectively.

11. The Sindians, their strength whether their Irruptions are frequent or in large Bodies, and all matters relative to them, will likewise form objects of enquiry.

12. I now conclude by informing you, that any question which you may consider it necessary to submit will meet with early replies from.

Nasseerabad the
7th April 1823.

Sir,
Signed/D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Misc. Corr. Letter No. 281, Vol. 69, pp. 237-241).

## 11

To

Captain A. A. Cobbe,
Asstt.
Oodeypoor

* * *

Aware as I am of the Folly, Profusion, and culpable Inconsiderateness of the Rana, there may be perhaps no other way of securing our own just dues, but by the Adoption, or rather the continuance of such measures as have been adopted by Captn. Tod, but if it were possible to ensure the Payment of our just portion of the Revenue by other means, it strikes me, that this sort of Double administration or Interference in the Revenue Department cannot fail to diminish its Total amount, and be otherwise injurious to its progressive Improvement.

11. If the Rana could change his nature and be made to discern his real Interests, he would at once retire from all Business, abandon himself to his favourite Pundits, and make you the superintendent of his affairs, and the Purdhaun accountable only to you for a due Performance of his Duty, and tho' such a Degree of Interference is at Variance with the wishes and Intentions of our Government, I am so satisfied that it is requisite, and would be beneficial, that in your Situation I should certainly exercise all I could obtain, by just, friendly, and candid representation. I would remonstrate strongly against Every measure injurious to his Interests as involving a Loss to my own Government, and if unattended to, I would state a Determination to report the case to the superior Political authority for his Decision or reference to the supreme Government, as the case may require.

12. I cannot however but indulge the hope, that such Proceedings will not be frequently called for, and will diminish as you have time and opportunity to enter into a cordial Exposition with the Rana himself of the actual condition of his country the Line of conduct we have a right to expect, and even to demand from him, shew him, that his real Interests will be but promoted by reposing confidence in you, as one, who, from the very nature of your Situation must be personally disinterested, and can have no object, but his individual Interest and reputation and the prosperity of his Rauje.

13. Were it possible to discontinue the present system and effect a general valuation or Estimate of the probable amount of the Collections of the year, supposing no drought or other calamity to occur, it strikes me, that it would be far preferable to procure Broker Security for our Portion of the Tribute, leaving to the Purdhaun, the whole responsibility, and charge of the revenue Department Your aid, Influence, and Interference, would in such case, I foresee, be solicited, and always might be granted as a favour instead of appearing as it now does a direct Infringement on the Privileges of the Prince, and consequently calculated to irritate his feelings. "To rule, yet never seem to rule" appears the proceedure most calculated, if practicable to Rajpoots generally, and to your Durbar in particular, and better acquaintance may induce the Rana to adopt a course which will save him from the Mortification of our ostensible Interference in matters which require only an order from himself, as the ruler of the State.

14. With reference to the Saloombra man having withheld his tithe, I have to request you will enquire if he has any Villages unconnected with his own immediate Territory of sufficient value to cover the Amot. of his Proportion, as I should recommend their instant confiscation. The expensive Establishment of troops kept up in Mairwarra may be distributed in smaller or larger Parties where most necessary, and thus the tenths, be applied to a proper Purpose and without the least Additional Expence to the Rana, a positive gain to himself, and an important Benefit to the public.

15. There are in the Southern parts of Meywar a Band of Thakoors, who still persists in giving Encouragement and Protection to Plunderers. They will receive due Punishment when the Season for Military operations in those insalubrious Tracts admit. If not adequate to their chastisement himself, the Rana shall hereafter be told he will be aided in their subjugation. In the mean time, Every thing should be done to repress the present Excesses, and Government Thanas might probably be placed with effect in some of the most notorious Jageers compelling them to pay for them in addition to the Tenth or partly in Addition to the Tenth as a sort of fine to cover the Expenc(s)e of an Establishment, which they have rendered

necessary by their irregular and predatory Habits. This of course supposes that the Thana consists of a greater force than would be necessary, if good order was maintained by the Thakoor himself in his Jageer to which he is strictly bound by usage, and by feudal Engagements. The Thana of the Govt. is an Aid, but the Thakoor is not by this absolved from the other Duties he owes to our state, and particularly that of preserving order within his Territory, whether large or small. Strictly speaking the Tithe demanded if I recollect rightly, was proposed to furnish certain Garrisons and Posts, which having loosely and improperly performed, it was thought better to raise Mercenaries for these purposes, as the Quotas were never furnished by the Chiefs to their full amount.

16. They hesitate, they object, or they complain of this Tithe as a hardship. They have now the liberty of improving their Jageers, and there is, or can be no reason for their not improving in an equal degree with the Khalsa Lands, where then is the injustice of their paying a Tenth for that Security, which the ruler of the State has purchased by a sacrifice of Three Eighths of his revenue, and let them contrast this demand with the Exactions called for by their former oppressors, who not only insisted on the Chout, but plundered at Liberty till they left the whole Country one wide scene of Desolation.

17. I have entered into these Subjects at great length from a wish that you should be in Possession of my Sentiments. I trust and hope your Exertions, Your Judgement, and Conciliatory Disposition will leave nothing for me to do on my visit after the Rains, but to congratulate the Rana on the Acquisition of a Friend, who possessing my Esteem, and the Confidence of Government, will always be happy to assist him with his Advice, and preserve him from such Expressions of Dissatisfaction, as he has lately received from the supreme Government.

18. Though I have been very prolix, I am afraid, I have not been very particular, it may be therefore useful to sum up all I have meant to say in a few words.

1st The Amount of Tenths should be ascertained and the product strictly appropriated to the purpose intended.

2ndly Sheo Lall's conduct as Purdhaun should be investigated, and if faultless in regard to Revenue matters, he should be checked if the failure in attention and Respect to the Rana or Koonwer is established.

3rdly. It would be desirable to ascertain what Garrisons are to be maintained from the Tenths, and what Thanas are proposed, and where.

4thly. The actual strength of the force now kept up, and the number requisite to you [for] an efficient Police, and [to] check refractory Thakoors.

5thly. As the Tenths according to my Idea is only a commutation for Thana Service, consisting of Infantry chiefly, if not wholly. It would be desirable to know what Proportion of their respective Quotas of Horse the Thakoors could bring forward, if called on, and how far it would be expedient to recur [refer?] to ancient usage in making them pay a force for the number defecient during their Tour of Duty. Such Fines, if they have been sanctioned by usage, would go far to maintain a separate Rissalah or two, of foreign Cavalry, which would greatly strengthen the Rana's Power and Authority, and

Lastly That the raising of two Battalions (incorporating the Bheel or Making that one, the Basis of two) to be commanded and disciplined by European officers would nullify his (the Rana's) Power, if it were ever opposed to us, and strengthen it greatly for the purpose of internal Government.

19. I send you the final report of Capt. Tod, of which I request you to make notes and Extracts for your own information, and return to Sir,

Your most obed. Servant.
Signed/D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Camp Nuseerabad,
2nd June 1823.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Misc. Corr. Letter No. 334, Vol. 69, pp. 266-274).

## 12

To

George Swinton Esqre,
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the Honor to transmit a Letter and Documents, with Translations received this day from Mr. Wilder the superintendent of Ajmair to whom I had delegated as Resident of Delhi, the political affairs of Jodhpoor.

2. From these several documents it will be seen that a year has nearly elapsed since Captain Tod thought proper to eject the people of Jodhpoor from places actually in their possession on the pretext that they belonged to Oodeypoor.

3. In adopting this measure no previous reference was made, no intimation was given to me as in acknowledged charge of Jodhpoor, or to the officer who was known to be delegated by me to conduct the affairs of that court.

4. Admitting that the right of Oodeypoor was established to Captain Tod's entire conviction there was a precipitancy in the Proceeding calculated to impress on the mind of the Raja of Jodhpoor an opinion of Partiality and injustice, nor was it likely this impression should be removed by the rejection of Mr. Wilder's proposal, that the party in actual occupancy should remain till the question of Right had been fully and deliberately investigated.

5. The incivility and impropriety of the Act, as an interference with the local authority of the Resident of Dehli, or his Delegate is obvious, and cannot fail to be considered as particularly reprehensible, but as I forbore to notice it at the moment, I only state the fact as a previous step to all the Subsequent proceedings of which Mr. Wilder so justly complains.

6. In the month of August last Captn. Tod made a proposition to me for the adjustment of the disputes which was instantly and cordially accepted, but from the Hour of his making the proposal to the moment of my receipt of an urzee from the Jodhpoor vakeel at Neemutch, not one single step had been taken to place the enquiry even in progress, and Oodeypoor consequently has remained in possession of places for nearly a year, or two harvests, to which Jodhpoor claims a superior right.

7. Captn. Tod urges as a plea for this delay, that his limited establishment would not admit of his detaching any of them for such a purpose.

8. Let this plea be admitted for a moment in its full force, and I would ask, if this excuse for the delay ought not to have been intimated to the Resident of Dehli, or to Mr. Wilder, was it just or proper that the

State of Jodhpoor should be ejected from places in their occupancy without the slightest apology for a delay in the investigation of their claims, thro' the British Officers in charge of their political affairs.

9. But the fact is that on the very ground Captain Tod has assumed his absence at Kotah was a circumstance favourable to the just and fair investigation of the dispute, and if the presence of all his Establishment was necessary, it could not have been difficult to have engaged people temporarily for the purpose, and he could have no just reason to doubt that any extra charges incurred for the speedy termination of a dispute between two States would have been allowed by Government as a contingent expenc(s)e.

10. But had he so doubted and referred the subject either to myself or Mr. Wilder, I am certain that our mutual anxiety to bring the question to an issue would have induced both or either to have exonerated him from all risk of loss.

11. Whether the places claimed by the State of Jodhpoor were actually their by right, was a question in which neither of us could feel a particular interest, but both must have felt and did feel that the summary proceedings of Captain Tod in the first instance, and his subsequent delays in the second were calculated to make an impression injurious to the Character of the British Government, in so much as it implicated their impartial justice on a disputed point between two States equally under their protection.

12. With all these just Causes of complaint against Captain Tod, Matters remained unsettled and even unadvanced, till I had occasion to notice the representation of the Jodhpoor vakeel on the 23rd February.

13. Captain Tod's conduct since that period is fully explained in the Documents transmitted by Mr. Wilder and I have no Hesitation in saying a more Palpable instance of Injustice, combined with Incivility never disgraced a British Officer in charge of political Duties, or a more gross deviation from every principle of rectitude and Justice was never exhibited than in his calling the Zemeendars and his own chuprassies to the presence at the very moment a deputation was arriving from Ajmair.

14. To take a moochulka from zemeendars purporting that they were to pay a fine if proved to belong to Marwar, was in other words to let them obstruct all fair Investigation, and so far as their evidence was requisite in the Question to give them an interest in perjury.

15. Aware of the Subserviency and Servility of the nations, and guarding against its probable effects Captain Tod makes a proposal in August, and in the very Teeth of his own Declarations, knowledge and experience, summons the several parties to his own presence in Cheauh., and at the very moment when his own confidential people were to meet Mr. Wilder's of similar rank, and the vakeels from both States to be present to produce the several proofs of their claims or rights. And whilst he conducts this exparte enquiry in his own Dwelling, the vakeel of the Jodhpoor and Mr. Wilder's public Servant, on [were?] to be kept waiting for an undefined and indefinite period.

16. I do not pretend to know, and it must be to me a matter of perfect indifference, whether Jodhpoor can or cannot substantiate the claims they have brought forward, but whether they are well or ill founded I have no Hesitation in saying that Captain Tod has conducted all his proceedings with an apparent bias and partiality, and an abuse of power highly discreditable, and in my opinion deserving the severest mark of the disapprobation of His Lordship in Council.

17. It was improper and possibly unjust to eject Jodhpoor from their

actual occupancy in the first instance without a previous intimation to the British Officer in charge and without an enquiry in which he was satisfied of the Rights of Oodeypoor as well as Captain Tod. It was highly wrong to delay the investigation of a dubious right between two States for so long a period, and it was an act of gross incivility. An abuse of power and highly improper in every point of view it can possibly be regarded, to summon all the evidence to his own residence at the very time he had himself named for the meeting of the vakeels and the deputation.

I have the honor &ca.
Signed/ D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Neemutch,
13th April 1822.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Letters from Sir David Ochterlony to Mr. George Swinton Secretary to Government. Vol. 70. pp. 23-A—25-A.)

## 13

To
G. Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Govt.

SIR,

By a letter received from Captain Caulfield this day I have the honor to acquaint His Lordship in Council of his arrival at Kotah on the 19th and that he was received with every Mark of attention and respect, having been met at a Considerable distance from the place, by Madho Singh, subsequently, and at a shorter distance by the Maha Rao, and at last by the venerable Raj Rana.

2. In contradiction to the newspaper Reports Captain Caulfield states, that Chand Khan, on the part of Captain Tod remained at Kotah to give him the requisite information of the necessary ceremonials when he was to proceed by Dak to join the mission at Oodeypoor.

3. Adverting to the Observation contained in the 6th para of your dispatch of the 16th of April, I beg you will assure his Lordship in Council that I had no intention of impairing the authority of Captain Tod, or an Idea that it could in his absence be liable to such a construction. But as there is a possibility, though no great probability that might perceive very just and powerful reasons for lessening an influence which I thought unwisely, impolitically or even detrimentally exercised I would most earnestly solicit to have the power I possess most distinctly defined, that I may not trespass undesignedly beyond the limits assigned to me, or in any way be held responsible for the internal management or control exercised at the different Durbars which it is impossible I should know, but from such particular reports as local Agents may wish to bring forward to the notice of Government through me, as being merely an authorised channel of Communication.

4. I beg it may be understood that in this possibility I have no allusion whatsoever to Capt. Tod or his proceedings. I am in reality, and so far as (sic) depended on him in total Ignorance of his mode and principles of internal management with the Oodeypoor Durbar, but so far as I can gather from report he has established a wholesome and satisfactory influence which I should hope will be continued for the interests of the

prince, the prosperity of the State, and the advantage of our Government, and I regret that perverseness, Intrigue and corruption prevents similar Influence in another Quarter, when it would be of incalculable Benefit.

5. Captain Stewart however is daily effecting some good and time I trust will shew, that these may be and evidently are more governed by General Principles, than by selfish considerations.

I have & ca.
Signed/ D. Ochterlony.
Resident.

Neemutch,
21 May 1822.

(Rajpootana Residency Records ; Letter from Sir David Ochterlony to Mr. George Swinton, Secretary to Government. pp. 41a-42a.)

## 14

To

Major General,
Sir David Ochterlony Bart.G.C.B.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

SIR,

The conclusion in 1817-18 of separate Treaties with the several Rajpoot Princes, with the exception of the Raja of Jeypoor, whose accession to the Alliance may however be expected at an early period, rendered it expedient to make provision for the Military protection and Political control of the Allied Rajpoot States, which constitute the principal right and duty of the British Government under the stipulations of those Treaties.

2. It is with the highest satisfaction that the Governor General finds himself enabled to resort to your approved Diplomatic and Military experience, ability and judgement for the conduct of both those branches of our relations with the Rajpoot States, the union of which in the same hands, in the early stage of our connexion, cannot fail to have a very beneficial influence on the operation of the Alliance.

3. The Governor General has judged it expedient that you should bear the character and designation of a Political Agent of the highest class. This opinion is founded, as well on the rank and dignity of some of the Members of the Alliance and the consequence they are likely to regain under the British protection, as on the influence over their minds and the effect in conciliating their more willing and zealous concurrence in our views and measures according to the terms of the Treaties, which the Ministry of an Office of high Official Ranks is calculated to secure in an intercourse with proud and haughty Chiefs unaccustomed to a close connexion with British Authorities.

4. His Lordship has been pleased therefore to appoint you to be Resident in Rajpootana and Commissioner General with the Rajpoot States. You are authorized to draw in that capacity the established personal allowance of a Resident of the first Class, namely Sonat Rupees 3000 Per Mensem. As you will continue in the receipt of your Military Allowances as a General Officer on the Staff, the aggregate amount of which, with the allowance above mentioned, is about equal to the aggregate of the personal salary of a Resident and the maximum of the amount he is permitted to

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charge on Account of Table, Attendants, Camp Equipage, Cattle &ca. His Lordship does not think it necessary to authorize you to charge to the publick and portion of your disbursements on those accounts. Your office Establishment and other disbursements of a strictly publick character will of course form distinct charges according to established practice, subject to the rules in force regarding those branches of Expenditure. You will be pleased to furnish me at the earliest practicable period with a Statement of the Office and Intelligence Establishment you may deem requisite, for the consideration and orders of His Lordship.

5. You will be furnished by the Civil Auditor at Fort William with the proper forms of Accounts and with such Instructions regarding the mode of keeping them as may be requisite.

6. You will hereafter be apprized of the names of the Gentlemen who may be appointed Assistants at the Residency.

7. The Governor General does not judge it to be necessary to form any separate Escort for the Resident in Rajpootana, since the duties can be conveniently taken by a detachment from the regular Troops under your Command, to be relieved periodically, as is practised at Delhi and Lucknow. His Lordship is pleased to authorize the nomination of an Officer to command the Escort permanently, and you are at liberty to submit, for the sanction of the Governor General, the name of an Officer of your own selection, for that duty.

8. Dr. Rankin has been appointed to be Surgeon to the Residency in Rajpootana with the established allowance.

9. The Governor General does not contemplate the necessity or expediency of your establishing your permanent residence at the Court of any of the Princes to whom you will be accredited. The only one where your personal residence could be fixed without exiciting jealousy and giving umbrage is Oudeypore, the Prince of which Country is universally regarded as the Head of the Rajpoots and held in the highest honor and reverence. That city is however both too remote from the intended position of the protecting force, and not sufficiently centrical with reference to the other Courts with which you will have to transact business. As you are to exercise the immediate personal command of the Force it is necessary that you should reside at its principal Station, which has been chosen with reference to the political as well as the Military advantages of its position, which are in fact concurrent.

10. It is not meant by these observations to restrict you from occasional visits to the Capitals of the different Chiefs as often as the advantage or convenience of the public service may require it, but it is supposed by his Lordship that with [the] exception of Oudeypore, where a special provision has been made, as will be hereafter noticed more particularly, your ordinary business may be conveniently transacted with the Vakeels in attendance on you or at all events by the occasional deputation of one of your Assistants or by a properly qualified Native Agent.

11. It will be necessary therefore for you to fix your permanent residence at Rampoora (Tonk) which, as you will learn from my other dispatch of this date, is to be the Station of the main body of the force destined for the protection of Rajpootana, and for giving effect to the alliance with the Western States. You will ascertain whether that place or any eligible spot in its vicinity affords buildings which might be converted into a dwelling for the Resident, and if not, you will select a suitable spot, and will submit for the consideration and orders of the Governor General a plan and estimate of a building for the purpose. You will of course frame it on the most economical scale practicable, con-

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sistently with the necessary accommodation and appearance of the Resident.

12. The appointments & allowances authorized in the preceding paragraphs are to take effect from the 1st of next month, on which date you are to cease to draw the allowances attached to your late Office of Agent of the Governor General with the Sikh and Hill Chiefs.

13. The conduct of our relations with those Chiefs will be undertaken by the Resident at Delhi. The Governor General will hereafter consider whether any further alteration in the systm of conducting that branch of publick affairs will be expedient. For the present, the Gentlemen employed under your Orders will receive their instructions from Mr. Metcalfe, and report their proceedings to him ; you will be pleased to furnish them with directions to this effect. The management of affairs with Runjeet Singh and also with Shah Shoojahool Moolk, will also devolve on the Resident at Delhi, whose local position will render it far more convenient for him to perform this duty than for you.

14. Letters will be addressed to all the Rajpoot and other Chiefs affected by this arrangement, notifying to them the channel through which their communication with the British Government are henceforward to be maintained, and the Officer whom they are respectively to consider as representing that Government, with relation to their Affairs.

15. I now proceed to communicate to you such observations and Instruction as appear to the Governor General requisite for the regulation of your conduct in the execution or the political branch of your duties ; the Military arrangements forming the subject of a separate letter.

16. The States to which you will be accredited ; are,

Oudeypore,
Jodepore,
Cotah,
Boondee,
Kerowley,

&, if she hall accede to the Alliance,

Jeypore and her dependencies and Kishenagur.

To these may eventually be added the petty Rajpoot States of Banswara, Doongerpoor and Serowy, but they will form a subject of future and distinct consideration, no engagements having yet been contracted with those States, and the situation of the two former being such as may possibly suggest a different channel of communication with the British Government. Bickaneer and perhaps Jesselmere also, if a Treaty shall be concluded with the latter, fall naturally within the Province of the Resident at Delhi.

17. The Treaties we have concluded with the several allied States possess the same general character, the leading objects of all being the exchange of British protection and security from the oppressions and exactions of other states, for subordinate cooperation and the payment of a fixed tribute or proportion of their actual Revenues, or Military service, or both.

18. In no case do the terms of the treaty sanction any interference in the internal affairs or administration of the allied States. Some degree of interference to the extent of advice and partial assistance may be necessary with respect to some, as Oudeypore, which from a long course of misrule or anarchy have become nearly incapable of retrieving their Affairs or even sustaining themselves by their own unaided efforts. Any instances of this nature must however be regarded as deviations from the general principle of the engagement ; to be resorted to only in cases of

ascertained necessity ; to be justified by that necessity alone ; to be exercised with the utmost abstinence, consistent with the accomplishment of the object, and to be desisted from the moment that object is attained.

19. Your attention therefore will be directed to the maintenance of Peace and good understanding, between the several members of the Alliance ; the prevention or early suppression of disturbances which the unassisted exertions of the Rajpoot Governments might not be able to check or overcome ; the protection of their Territories from foreign incursion or molestation in any other form ; from the Marhattah or other powers which for so many years have made them their prey ; the restoration or support by every means consistent with our engagements as above explained, of the power, dignity and authority of the several Governments ; the encouragement of those Governments to restore their possessions to the prosperity, order and productiveness which they once possessed ; and the prevention of any connexion or correspondence of a political nature with foreign States or with each other in contravention of the Treaties ; the introduction of order and economy into their finances ; and the maintenance of their Military establishments on a footing of efficiency, so as to enable them at all times to fulfil the feudal and tributary obligations they have incurred by their engagements with the British Government will also be an object to which you will point the particular attention of the Allied Rajpoot Princes.

20. The Governor General anticipates from your mild, temperate and Steady pursuit of these objects, your conciliatory spirit and tolerant attention to the prejudices and peculiar feelings and usages of the Natives and to their tenacity in favour of their own habits and customs which is especially remarkable among the Rajpoots ; from your firmness and resolution in enforcing all reasonable demands on the part of the paramount State ; and from the influence of your name and character, the early and salutary establishment of the effective ascendancy of the British Government over its new Allies. It is superfluous to enjoin in all cases the employment of that influence and ascendancy in preference to a resort to any austere language or procedure. When the perverseness of the parties or any other circumstance requires extreme measures however, the reputation of the British name and the permanence of our power, will best be maintained by a prompt and vigorous application of our force not less conspicuous than our previous moderation. The ample military means to be placed at your disposal will enable you at all times to act on this principle with early and powerful effect.

21. The general sentiments of His Lordship on the provisions of the Treaties with each separate State, and the questions affecting their respective interests which arose out of the negotiation, will be best exhibited by a reference to the dispatches from the Resident at Delhi and other Officers, and the instructions in reply to them, of which copies are annexed to this letter, conformably to the enclosed List.

22. On all other points and on such of those just adverted to, as are still under consideration, you will receive a special communication as soon as the Governor General's decision shall be taken.

23. I have already adverted to the separate arrangement made for the conduct of affairs relating to Oudeypore. The distance of that Capital from the probable position of the officer charged with the Chief Political Authority in Rajpootana, the deplorable condition to which its Government and people had been reduced by a long course of oppression, devastation and misrule, and the great consequence of its restoration to prosperity, with reference both to the primary objects of the Alliance and

to the due realization of our just expectations of a pecuniary compensation for the charge of protecting Rajpootana appeared to His Lordship to render it highly expedient to establish there a separate Agency, which, by acting on the spot under the authority of the Resident, might give force and effect to the representations it might be necessary for him to make to the Rana, afford countenance and support to that Prince by the presence of a British Officer at his Court, and supply the deficiencies which there is too much reason to suppose exist, both in the Rajah's personal character and in the whole frame of the Government and publick institutions of the Country.

24. The reports of Captain Tod, as far as they have yet been received, confirm the expediency of this arrangement, and the peculiar attention bestowed by that Officer during many years on the affairs of Rajpootana and of Meywaur in particular his knowledge of the History, Resources and present State of that Country, and his familiarity with the manners of the people render him, in the judgement of the Governor General singularly well qualified for the trust reposed in him. He will act under your general authority and receive his Instructions from you, to whom his official reports of his proceedings will henceforward be addressed. His Lordship is assured that he will receive from you that confidence which his character and qualifications so largely merit and have obtained for him from the Governor General while he has acted immediately under His Lordship's Orders.

25. The personal influence established by Captain Tod with Zalim Sing, with whom he resided during the greater part of the late Campaign, and the vicinity of Boondee, induced the Governor General to render Captain Tod the channel of communication with the Governments of Kotah and Boondee also, an arrangement which there seems no objection to maintaining under the same subordinacy to your countrolling authority as with respect to Oudeypore.

26. While Ajmere continues to be possessed by Dowlut Rao Sindhiah the conduct of the Officer in charge of that district on the part of Sindia will demand your particular attention. You are aware that a negotiation is pending with Sindia which has for one of its objects the acquisition of Ajmere for the British Government, this result however is uncertain, and since Rampoora has been fixed on as the position for the main body of your force, the value of Ajmere has considerably diminished. It would certainly be advantageous however to exclude all Marhatta authority from that side of the Chumbul. In the mean time any proceeding on the part of Bapoojee Sindia to molest the States under our protection or to recur to that habit of systematick plunder in which he was so conspicuous an Actor, must be instantly checked and punished. Dowlut Row Sindia has been warned of the consequences of any such misconduct on the part of his commander, and that they will even extend to the separation of Ajmere from his dominion. His Highness has promised that the wishes of the British Government shall be consulted with respect to the administration of Ajmere, and that no inconvenience shall result to us or our Allies from his retaining possession of it. You have been apprized that the Governor General has not deemed the continued residence of a British officer in Bapoojee Sindia's camp necessary and that Major Ludlow has accordingly been recalled. That officer will of course on your application furnish you with all the information he has collected relative to the condition of Ajmere, and of the Administration and Army of Bapoojee Sindia.

27. You are of course to continue to be the Channel of all commu-

nication with Ameer Khan and to prosecute to their completion, the measures in progress for carrying into execution the Stipulations of the engagement concluded by him with the British Government and the Instructions founded on it. You will receive separate Instructions on the subject of your proceedings in the execution of that duty, and on the several points connected with his settlement which remain to be adjusted.

28. You will of course maintain a regular correspondence with the Residents at Delhi and at the Court of Sindia and Holkar and with Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm on all points connected with the fulfilment of the duties now assigned to you, which may affect their proceedings, or the interests of the Courts at which they reside. You will transmit to those officers copies of your Official reports to the Governor General or to my address on all matters of importance, and you will receive from them Copies of their reports in like manner.

29. You will of course continue during the Governor General's absence from the Presidency to transmit, for the information of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council, Copies of all your dispatches to His Lordship, or to my address.

I have &ca.
Signed/- J. Adam,
Secy. to the Govr. Genl.

Camp Pursa,
the 27th March 1818.

(A true copy)
J. Adam. Secy. to the Govr. Genl.
(Foreign Department Political Consultation, 24 April, 1818 No. 13.)

## 15

To
J. Adam, Esquire
Secretary to Government
&ca.

Rajpootana.
Residency

Sir,

I have had nothing to report of the Preceedings of this court, since my dispatch No. 4.

2. Whatever may be the merits or defects of the new administration, there is at present no field for their Exertions, beyond the common routine of Durbar ceremonies or duties.

3. At my suggestion the Rajah has sent to invite all the Thakoors to a general assembly on the 15th Instant, and it is understood that every one will have liberty to return unmolested to his House.

4. At this meeting which I propose to attend, or in the Interviews which will possibly result from their arrival at Jaipore I propose to discuss the subject of their usurpation of the Khalsa Lands, and as there is not a doubt of the fact, and I believe little doubt that they have not a plea to urge in justification, excepting that they took only what would otherwise have been taken by Meer Khan, I should hope that they will yield to the will of the Raja who adverting to the State of his country appears not to wish to take any retrospective measures regarding collections, but merely

to insist on the restoration of what they cannot deny to be his right. It is possible however that the State of this Durbar for a long time past has admitted of this undue appropriation of the *"Crown Lands,"* and after the seizure has been actually made, Influence and Corruption, have been successfully employed to obtain Grants or Sunnuds for Lands in reality obtained by Force. As I think such pleas may be brought forward for retaining what has been to (sic) taken, and the consequences are extremely prejudicial, as they affect our Interests, I should be happy to receive His Lordship's Instructions how far or in what cases such pretexts are to be admitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed. Servt.
D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Jaipore 9th June 1818.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 17 July, 1818, No. 40.)

## 16

To,
John Adam Esquire
Secretary to Government & ca.
Rajpootana
Residency

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Extract of my letter to Captain Tod, under date the 18th of May for the Information of the Most Noble the Governor General.

I have the honor to be
Your most obed. Servant,
sir
Sd : D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Jaipore
15th June 1818

To
Captain J. Tod,
Political agent—Meywar.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your Dispatch of the 10th Instant.

2. Without affecting a local knowledge which I do not possess, and guided only by those general principles which should have an Existence and an Influence in all states, it appears to me that the rules and regulations laid down in the 10 articles of which you have favoured me with a separate copy are well calculated to remove the existing Evils, and to prevent their recurrence.

3. I most highly approve your judicious suggestion to the Ranas, that the several oomrahs &ca &ca should affix their respective signatures, and I am persuaded the most noble the Governor General will notice and approve the address by which it must have been effected. It is of the greater value with reference to the long existing anarchy and Disorder in

the State by precluding in a great degree the necessity of what might have proved nice and delicate and in some cases embarrassing discussions.

4. In every question on the rights of the Rana, some precedent might have been urged in objection, and a long disuse of his name and authority might have led to the plea of prescription almost to an annihilation of the Sovereignty. Though these Pleas could not consistently either with Justice or policy have been admitted, your judicious suggestion had removed the possibility of their being brought forward. The Right of the Rana by this Document have been fully recognized by every Chief and any future resistance to the lawful commands is stamped by what may be termed a breach of his oath of allegiance, and an overt act of rebellion, marking strongly the propriety and Justice of any coercive measures we find it necessary to adopt.

5. Your advice to send Invitations of return to the long exiled Inhabitants of Oodeypoor was equally sagacious, and if I feel any regret in your having blended your name with the Ranas in this transaction it is only because I apprehend that it may not be easy to preserve it "without Blemish"—without increasing the publicity of an Interference which is already too apparent, and which it appears to me should never be seen in any public act, and only exercised with Discretion in the closet.

6. The Raja's Impatience to effect rapid changes may lead him to submit to what you have properly and candidly apprized him is a sort of Degradation, but he may hereafter feel an inclination to shake it off when precedent may have rendered it a sort of necessary guarantee, and he will have the mortification to find that he has introduced a custom which lessens that confidence he may really wish to ispire and deserve. I find the same inclinations at Jaipoor, but I have endeavoured to repress, and am determined to resist them, tho' firmly resolved to establish their just authority, to aid them with my advice & to express an unreserved opinion on their proceedings, when I conceive it necessary to the prosperity of the state, or the personal welfare of the Rajah.

I have &ca.
(Signed) D. Ochterlony,
Resdt.

Jaipoor
18th May 1818.

(A true Extract)
(Signed) D. Ochterlony,
(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 17 July, 1818, No. 41.)

## 17

Oodeepore—June 22d 1818

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
&ca &ca &ca

Sir,

1. In pursuance of the subject of the 9th Paragraph of my Letter to Mr. Secretary Adam of the 22nd April and according to the Instructions in consequence of the Most Noble the Governor General, I now do myself

the honor to address you in continuation of the subject of the Sirowi Principality.

2. The apathy into which all of these petty States have sunk, makes them incapable of exertion even when their best Interests are at stake, and I told the Rao's agent it was useless his perpetually coming to me without more specific proposals, for those already made having the recovery of his last Pergunnas as a basis rendered it impossible to make any reference on the subject for His Lordship's notice—Tho' I held this language to him on my first arrival, it was only a few days ago I received a conclusive letter from the Rao copy and Translation of which I have the honour to send.

3. His request is now confined to protection to the Tracts still left to him on the terms yielded to Meywar, and the extent of this protection required being limited to Jodpoor alone, the only Enemy capable now, or in the habits of doing Sirowi Injury.

4. In addition to what information I have already given on this little state, I shall make a few additional observations which will be sufficient to determine the precise nature and extent of any connexion His Lordship may be pleased to form with it.

5. Its geographical situation and limits have been already mentioned, but I shall again rapidly describe them to save the trouble of reference to other documents. It has to the North and West, Jalore and Beenmahl, Provinces of Marwar—To the South West the Chohan State of Sooee Bah[1]—South the Principality Dhandar or Palhanpore[2], to the East Oodeepore.

6. From Oodeepore to Sirowi[3] is one continued Tract of mountain and valley inhabited by Bheels to the South of Sirowi the same, and in addition Koliwarra[4]—to the Westward it has the fine Provinces of Beenmahl and Sanchora belonging to Jodpoor, formerly in Guzzrat, but from the deficiency of the Marwar Government easily accessible to the Seyraie(?) of the desert, which is only separated from them by the Loony River, and thro' which they occasionally visit the Sirowi State.

To the north Jalore, and North East Godwar the Tract usurped from Oodeepore and adjoining Sirowi and in which is now incorporated its alienated Pergunas.

7. Against such neighbours, and thro' such tracts, it would be difficult were it worth consideration to send our Troops to aid this petty state. I mentioned this to his agent, who informed his master, but they say as I before stated they are fully equal to protect themselves against all in their vicinage except Marwar, and the demand of protection is limited to this.

8. I have taken every method to ascertain if Sirowi ever owned any species of allegiance, or contracted any Tributory Engagements with Jodpoor, and the uniform result of all my enquiries has been that it never did. In point of antiquity it is an older Principality than Jodpoor, and it is down as an independent Sirkar in the Ayeen Akberi. Formerly it was connected with Meywar, and even till a late period mutual aid was given on emergent occasions, but merely from friendly considerations, or in consequence of family alliance Meywar does not even pretend to the slightest claim on Sirowi—nor can I have every reason to believe Marwar shew any proof of any assertion of this kind.

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[1] A small state as yet Blank in modern geography.
[2] To a Nawab dependent on the Guikwar Government.
[3] Sirowi is 50 Miles West of Oodeepore.
[4] Peopled by the Kali Tribe.

9. It was during Beejy Sing's reign and his successor Bheem Sing of Jodpoor, that Sirowi first was dismembered. In Sumbut 1842 or A.D. 1785 the Pergunnas were alienated from Sirowi, but it is only within these 20 years that she has been troubled with visits for the sake of forcing contributions, and her principal grievances have even a shorter date ; since the accession of Maun Sing of Jodpoor, about 15 years ago a very few words will shew the whole cause of the Enmity which has depopulated and ruined Sirowi.

10. 15 years ago towards the close of Raja Bheem[1] Singh's sway, the present Raja Maun Singh his cousin and heir presumptive was in rebellion and besieged in the Fort of Jalore ; he was reduced to extremity and on the point of surrendering when he sent away his wife and family for protection towards Sirowi ; Raja Bheem Sing writing at the same time to seize them. Disracted between the duties of a Rajpoot the first of which is to shelter those claiming protecion on one hand, and his inclination as well as necessity not to disoblige Raja Bheem by sheltering a Rebel's family on the other, he unfortunately made choice of that of safety and would not receive the family which was thus compelled to move Southward, and from want of care and the heat of the Season the lately deceased Prince Chutter Singh then an Infant lost one of his eyes. Jalore was on the point of surrendering when Bheem Sing's death, called his rebellious relation Maun Sing to the vacant Gaddee. In the meanwhile his Ranee and Child had found refuge at Rampoora, but so bent was she to be revenged on the Sirowi Chief, that she would not return even to Jodpoor, but on condition of that state being punished, and a force of 20,000 men was accordingly collected and sent against it. Sirowi was abandoned, large contributions raised, and the Rao driven into the Hills. The Enmity has subsisted ever since in full force. On every successive Harvest Troops were sent, until the Territory became a waste and the Rao now subsists by retaliation on Marwar.

11. Sirowi including the transit duties on Merchandize, realized in former periods of tranquillity about 3 Lacks annually. The alienated Pergunnas, the agent asserts are from 60 to 70,000, about one Lack is distributed amongst relations and Chiefs so that there remains of Khalsa Lands to the Rao only from 80 to 90,000 Rupees, and the amount of duties of Sirowi on merchandize from Guzarat &ca at 50,000 Rupees more, were the Lands in their highest state of cultivation, and commerce revived and the old channels of Conduct resorted to.

12. The few Troops of this little state are reckoned to be of a good description, and certainly equal to any of their neighbours. The Rao has 100 Pagah Horse—his relations and Chiefs 200 more, and he can command 2,000 foot armed with Matchlocks.

13. There are four Chiefs Sirdars vizt.

Kulundurrie
Parcour
Roweroh
Mundwarrahop

Their Puttahs or Estates are (nominally) 12,000 Rupees each—there are many smaller ones who furnish from a single Horse and upwards.

14. There are also two more immediately allied to the Rajah vizt.

Neembaj
Mundar

[1] Of Marwar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CENTRAL LIBRARY.

The former of whom had an Estate of about 25,000 annually and is allied by marriage to Jodpoor, and has been a great cause and support of the hostilities against Sirowi.

15. To punish this Chief the Rao a few months ago had recourse to the dangerous expedient of calling on the Partizan Chief Dan Singh with his Brigade for which he was to pay him 10,000 Rupees, this he effected, but Dan Sing as might be expected has only proved an additional Enemy, and he remains encamped on the Sirowi Frontier.

16. While on this subject it may be as well as to draw your attention to this Partizan, regarding whom and Bhow Sing Kower the Chief Instigator and cause of Jesswunt Row's hostility to the British Government, I intended to have addressed you in a separate dispatch.

17. Dan Sing has often been brought to the notice of Government, he commands a Brigade—The ordnance of which is Sindia's, formerly commanded by Heera Sing. It left Malwa some years ago and took services with Raja Maun Sing, but was dismissed during the short rule of the late Chutter Sing and incarceration of his father Maun Sing, whether or not since his re-assumption of the duties of Government, the service of Dan Sing has been renewed I cannot sufficiently establish.

18. Bhow Sing after the defeat of Jesswunt Row Bhow, which battle indeed I believe he commenced fled to Palley in Marwar, and the surrender of Koomulmair excluded his return to Malwa—it was generally believed he had obtained Service from Jodpoor, at all events he is now with Dan Sing.

19. I would beg to suggest the adoption of some measures for the expulsion of Bhow Sing and unless Dan Sing is in Service and can be controlled, it is evident the peace of those countries must continue in the hands of such a Freebooter, who is too powerful from his artillery to be resisted, and can only obtain subsistence by the old system of which he is the last branch. Twelve months ago in a summary of the desultory bodies revolving in Meywar and Malwa I think I stated Dan Sing's Brigade to consist of "3,000 men and 20 pieces of wornout ordnance" what it may be now I know not, but I think it is likely to have been increased with the fugitives from Malwa and other parts.

20. To get rid of Dan Sing is at present one of the first wishes of Sirowi, and could it now be effected and Jodpoor restrained, they might take advantage of this promising commencement of the season to lay the foundation of returning prosperity.

21. I trust the contents of this Despatch with what I formerly had the honor to lay before His Lordship on this subject will be sufficient to afford grounds for deciding on the expediency extent and nature of protection to be afforded Sirowi.

I have the honor to be, &ca &ca
(Signed) James Tod
Poll. Agent, Meywar & Haroutee

A true copy
James Tod
Poll. agent

(For. Deptt. Pol. Cons. 24 July, 1818, No. 55.)

## 18

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 8 enclosing the extract of a letter addressed by you to Captain Tod in reply to his report of the 10th May a Copy of that report had been transmitted in due course by Captain Tod for the information of the Governor General but His Lordship necessarily suspended any communication to you on the subject until he should be apprized of your views and sentiments relative to the proceedings described by Captain Tod.

2. I am now desired to state to you His Lordships entire concurrence in the approbation you have expressed of the measures adopted by Captain Tod for obtaining the written assent of the assembled Thakoors of Meywaur to the Articles of Agreement previously prepared in communication with the Rana and intended to form the bases of future arrangements.

3. This formal public and recorded recognition of the Rana's rights will as you have justly remarked preclude the agitation of many embarrassing and intricate questions relating to the disputed pretensions both of the Rana and the Thakoors arising out of the long course of Anarchy and the confusion of all authority right and moral or social obligation with which the Country has been afflicted. Resting on the known and irrefragable rights of the Rana, now unequivocally acknowledged by the Thakoors, these Articles may safely and justly be appealed to as decisive on any questions that may hereafter arise and in which the justice of the case however clear to the apprehension of the British Government might have been liable to be observed and distorted by plausible but delusive references to prescription. Altho' such appeals to Precedent could have in fact no better foundation than the very abuses and corruptions it is the object of our endeavours to reform, it is highly convenient to bar by this Recorded Disclaimer any such cavilling subterfuges.

4. The tenor of the Articles themselves appears to be perfectly unexceptionable & to provide both for the assertion of the just rights of the Government and the constitutional privileges and immunities of the Thakoors so as to lay the foundation of an improved system of Administration in every branch an object of urgent obligation as well as of honest Pride for the British Government.

5. The conduct of Captain Tod on this occasion appears to the Governor General to have been highly meritorious and to manifest a correct sense on his part of the principles by which our relations with the State of Oudeypore should be governed as well as a just & accurate knowledge of the interests of the Rana and his subjects.

6. The Governor General is fully sensible to the justice of the general grounds on which you have expressed your regret at Captain Tod's having yielded to the Rana's solicitations for the insertion of his name in the proclamations for inviting the return of the exiled inhabitants the objections felt by the Governor General to the direct and ostensible interference of the British Government or its Agents in the internal affairs of the Rajpoot Governments have been distinctly & repeatedly stated in my dispatches to your address and to Captain Tod. You will have perceived however that His Lordship's observation of the actual State of Meywaur the degraded

condition of the Rana's authority, the defects of his personal Character, the usurpations & unconstitutional pretensions of the Nobles, the mutual want of confidence between the latter & their Sovereign arising out of the state of things, as well as the general poverty, distress and desolation of the country led him to anticipate the necessity for some more active and avowed interposition in the affairs of Meywaur than would on general principles be desirable. His Lordship is disposed to think the case at present under consideration is one in which it would have been difficult if not impracticable for Captain Tod to have pertinaciously resisted the entreaties of the Rajah to lend his name and the guarantee of the British Government to the measure without the hazard of checking the Rana's disposition to seek his Counsel and assistance on other occasions a habit which it is so essential to encourage by every proper means. His Lordship entertains a confident hope that no counteracting inconvenience will arise from it to diminish the benefit which will probably be its immediate result by the increased confidence it will inspire in the Rana's assurances and the consequent efficacy of the measure. The Governor General relies on Captain Tod's discretion and judgment under the guidance of your experience and ability for a cautious exercise of his species of interference.

7. The remaining Topics of Captain Tod's dispatch and your reply do not suggest any particular observation and my previous communications both to that officer and yourself have fully explained His Lordships views and principles on all general questions connected with the Alliance.

8. You will be pleased to make such communications to Captain Tod to the effect of this letter as may be necessary for his information and guidance.

I have &ca.
Signed/- J. Adam.
Secy. to the Govr. Genl.

Goruckpore
July 1st 1818

A true Copy
Secy. to the Govr. Genl.
(For. Deptt. Pol. Cons. 31 July, 1818 No. 33).

## 19

Oodepoor June 29th 1818

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart
G.C.B. &ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I had the pleasure of addressing you privately some time ago on the subject of the Shahpoorah Raja, when I stated generally the Grounds of that conduct which had induced His Highness the Rana to determine to sequester his Jageer, a measure in which I at length have most cordially acquiesced. I now proceed to state at length, the causes which have led to this resolution and the effect it is calculated to excite in this state.

2. Before I enter into this, I may state for your Information, that in no longer attempting or wishing to interpose between the just Indigna-

tion of the Rana and punishment of his rebellious and contumacious vassal, I begged of his Highness to put off sending the Zubti, until arrangements in Progress were at that precise period to enable me to give full effect to his Determination should the Raja or his People attempt, to resist the officers deputed to take possession.

3. Of the Jageer thus sequestered there and but two petty places having Gurhies and these are contemptible, nor do I apprehend the Raja will be mad enough to resist the possession of them and run the risk of more severe chastisement, as you force will have reached Ajmair tho' the parties appear to claim them, and in the meanwhile they will occupy those which are open and most remote from the city of Shahpoorah.

4. The Zubti or party deputed to resume the Lands departs tomorrow, it is attended at the Rana's request with a Chuprassee of my own, to whom I shall give a few lines to your address in case (however unlikely) the Raja may attempt to throw the slighest opposition on His Highness's orders. He will be accompanied by one of the Rana's officers.

5. The Raja of Shahpoorah is a distant branch of the Rana's own family styled Ranawut tho' it is only within these few generations, the family obtained the consequence it now holds, previously ranking in the aggregate grade of chiefs styled *Gole*. In addition to the original Estate his ancestors obtained the rich Pergunna of Phoolia in the Ajmair District by Sunnud from the Court of Delhi, for which he performed Service, it was accompanied with the Title of Raja, and the Insignia attached Shahpoora his Residence is included in the Chourassie of Phoolia.[1] It is the holding [of] this in addition to his Mewar possessions which has tempted him to crave the authority, and despise the commands of his immediate Sovereign. The Revenue of Phoolia is not under one Lack of rupees and it is fertile and well cultivated.

6. The Jageer in meywar which lies chiefly in the Maudelgurh District including inferior Jageerdars and charity Land is nearly equal though now it is out of cultivation and some parts seized on by Zalim Sing and added to Jehajpoor, which will of course revert to it in the settlement of that District. Shahpoora itself is probably the most flourishing town in Meywar and the Rajah has more Territory attached to it than any other Jageerdar for in addition to his original fee which was about 45,000 annually, Lands to a still greater extent were added by ursee Rana on account of the faithful services of the grand Father of the present Chief, who fell in Battle in the first action against the Dukhunees at Oogun. It was the knowledge of this fact alone, and the Estimation in which the memory of it is held as well as my wish to see this country restored to prosperity and tranquillity by peaceful measures only, which induced me to obtain repeated delays to the Execution of the Rana's wishes. The Evasive replies of the Raja frustrated all my wishes in his favor.

7. The Rana's anxiety latterly was so strongly urged that it would have been indelicate in me even had any good effect been likely to be produced longer to avert the merited punishment. He indeed used very strong Language to express this, and in a Note written by himself, presented while his vakeel was with me, he said, though grief for the loss of his son was sufficient to make him forget all other matters, Yet the insolence and contempts the Raja of Shahpoorah had evinced, was uppermost in his mind, and reminded me, that twentyfive days had expired instead of ten I had requested to bring him to reason, and begged to see

[1] Pergunna of 24 villages

me on the subject. I accordingly waited on him, and thanked him for the indulgence he had granted at my request, and that I now dropped all intercession on which the sequestration of the Jageer a measure previously determined on, was ordered.

8. I should not be surprized if according to the customs of this principality, on the Raja's humbling himself and paying a large fine, and otherwise making up for his offences, the Rana may be inclined to restore his Jageer or a part of it. Sequestration of Estates is by no means uncommon here, and they consequently do not attach that degree of dread to it, which it might be supposed to excite.

9. The excessive forbearance and moderation which has been shewn him, at last followed by punishment, cannot be mistaken. It is known to all my earnest attempts to induce him to recover his claim to the Rana's regard—the measures I adopted, and the ineffectual result of them, and while I cannot but regret the Raja having compelled this line of conduct, it will be attended with the salutary effect of shewing the chiefs that while their interests and welfare are watched with the utmost solicitude, and every exertion made to reconcile their existence with the Rights of their Prince, yet, that these are never lost sight of, and that they must be respected and acknowledged, voluntarily, from duty and reason if possible or otherwise by other means.

10. Almost in my first communication on the State of this country, I stated my opinions and expectations of bringing all the chiefs to their allegiance and acquiescence in all just concessions demanded of them by pacific measures alone, or, if an exception occurred, it was likely to be in Shahpoorah unfortunately my prediction has been fulfilled.

11. The first of his offences, and which involved the others, was the murder of the Ranawut Chief of Amergur under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. To effect this, he betrayed all the duties sacred between man and man, and those especially, in the faithful execution of which, a Rajpoot almost exclusively prides himself. He violated his word of honour confirmed by Oath before their Gods for his safety. The duties of Hospitality, as his victim was his guest, allegience to his Prince, as it was under the cloak of proceeding with him to Oodeepore, he was thrown off his guard, confiding in the Protestations of one who had long been his Enemy. To all this, the Raja added the base crime of Theft, in plundering all his Effects.

12. This occurred early in January last, when I was at Rowla, and the circumstances I had in Detail from a News writer. I had at that period stationed there to keep up my communication with Ajmair.

13. The feud had long existed between them and this was the termination of it. The Shahpoorah Raja the better to entice his prey, and to make it the more valuable, first went to Amergurh whose chief, hitherto his determined Foe, received and entertained him courteously for several days ; at the Temple they abjured all ancient enmities, and agreed to proceed to Oodeepore together in obedience to the Rana's summons, and it was settled to go from Shahpoorah whither the Amergurh chief soon followed the Raja with all his domestics and in a manner to appear respectable. He was sacrificed to barbarous and ferocious resentment in the most apparent security. The Raja personally aided in his murder and then seized all his equipage, Horses and property. Even in a society constituted as this is, when the decay of Morality has been extended from the baneful excesses and wantonness of Mahratta oppression, and where revenge is a

virtue, this mode of obtaining it caused universal execration, and I have had reason to believe that the line of conduct I should pursue on this occasion would be held by the chiefs as a kind of touchstone, of more general proceedings.

14. About a month after my arrival even, he had the audacity to disturb the peace of the country in attempting to extend his revenge on the son of his victim and making a sudden attack on his Estate burnt a village and carried off some hundred head of cattle. Previous to this I had been devising means to put a stop to the feud, and to cause the aggressor make all the reparation in his Power, but this violent determination to prevent the tranquillity so rapidly returning, made me address the Raja exhorting him as he valued his welfare, to make instant restitution of the cattle he had thus plundered, and to agree to such terms as should satisfy the Rana and the son of the chief, so as to put an end to the quarrel.

15. His reply was a more counterstatement of quarrels of old standing, and not at all to the purpose. The Amergurh chief had prepared to retaliate and had collected all his adherents which if permitted would have kept the country in a ferment and I accordingly wrote to him that it was the Rana's commands he should desist ; and my own, unless he wished also to make me his enemy, but if he remained peaceable and trusted his case to me, I would see justice done to him. This letter stopped his preparations, and to keep him quiet I have stationed a Person at his Residence, and from being one of the most turbulent chiefs, he is now the most obedient.

16. In a second letter to Shahpoora, I again signified to the Raja, he was the sole exception amongst the chiefs of Rank to non-attendance, and he told Mr. Asst. Surgeon Duncan who passed thro' his place on his route, that if I would assure him of a safe and proper reception he would repair to this ; I did so, on condition he would satisfy the Rana, and make the usual compensation for the crime, and have the feud terminated, and a day was fixed for his Departure.

17. Another month elapsed, and both the Rana and Amergurh chief were clamorous, when I again addressed him in a long letter setting forth the consequences of disobedience, and that if in three days after its receipt he did not agree to make amends, I should leave him to the effects of the Rana's anger, and recommended him to send an agent to settle the terms of his forgiveness which, in addition to the restoration of the murdered chief's property, must be the price of the murder.[1] Another unsatisfactory reply came, with a promise of sending him in four days. Ten more [days] elapsed, when I desired my news writer to inform the Raja he was to leave the place, if that day did not give Intelligence of his agent's dispatch. The reply was, the man he intended to depute was in the Hills, on his return he should be sent.

18. I have been thus, even tedious in my report of this circumstance, rather than omit any particular in order to shew to what extent I carried my wishes to compose this point without having recourse to the last measure. Moderation has been misconstrued, and he must now learn from the consequences the folly of his Deductions, which will operate advantageously in other respects.

19. But for one consideration, and I should condemn the extent of the forbearance I have shewn him—as Government will benefit (however

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[1] On this occasion a village of 5,000 Rs. yearly rent was to have been settled on the Amergurh chief.

beneath its consideration) by such procedures, it is necessary both to evince to the Rana as well as to his chiefs, that such can never give weight to our determinations—it will also give confidence to the chiefs by shewing them however we support His Highness's rights, those are not lost sight of the knowledge of which Sentiment takes away all of that jealousy with which they are likely to view proceedings against which they have no mode of escape, for it must not be lost sight of that many of the chiefs enjoyed a degree of power and independence tho' often temporarily invaded, which they would scarcely exchange for the prospect of quiet when subject to control, but the knowledge, which it is my duty to make all Ranks sensible of, that the British Government is anxious to see an end to the troubles of all classes, whether of the Rana, his chiefs, or the body of the People, will give an effect to the connexion which may one day prove useful. It perhaps does not become me to say my edeavours to give root to such opinions have not been in vain, or that they are confined to one of the three classes more than to the whole, but this is touching on ground to which I shall have shortly to advert at length.

A true copy
Da : Ochterlony
Rest.

I have &ca.
(Signed)—James Tod
Pol : Agent M. & H.

20

To

Captain James Tod
Political Agent of
Meywar & Harowtee

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th Ultimo and under the circumstances stated, cannot but approve your conduct in the proceedings of the Rana towards the Raja of Shahpoora and I trust it will have the salutary effect you anticipate. Should he persist in his folly, it will probably be advisable in the event of resistance to extend the Punishment far beyond what the Rana originally intended, and even to sequestrate the Purgunnah, the possession of which has given rise to the contumacy and disobedience complained of.

Jaipoor
9th July 1818

I have the honor to be
&ca. &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony
Resident.

A true copy

Da : Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt., Pol. Cons. 14 August, 1818 No. 98).

## 21

From

The Rana of
Oodeepoor.
Received 5th September 1818.

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's gracious letter apprizing me of Major General Sir David Ochterlony's appointment to be Resident in Rajpootana, and stating that Captain Tod would continue to be the immediate channel for the transaction of my affairs under the superintendence of the Major General.

The perusal of this intelligence afforded me much gratification. The appointment of Captain Tod in the above capacity was most judicious, and no doubt every thing will be conducted in the best manner by this worthy Gentleman. I am rejoiced to find that he is so able in the exercise of his functions. He pays the utmost deference to my wishes, and in no respect does he fail me, a circumstance which clearly manifests his entire friendliness of disposition. Indeed the whole of this country of Mewar which for the last 50 years has been absolutely laid waste, is now in a flourishing condition. To what a degree I have witnessed the extent of your Lordship's benevolence cannot be described. My reputation throughout Hindoostan, where they call me Hindoo-put (or chief of Hindoo's) is clear as the meridian sun and is no less apparent to your Excellency. Your Lordship's name also is held in honor through every clime for your able administration of the country over which you preside ; and will be ever revered in the memory of my family whose fortunes depend on your Lordship's wise policy.

You must therefore consider me and my Rajpoots as entirely at your service on every call to the field of duty. May the ties of unanimity and friendship subsisting between us daily increase.

The Thacoor Ujeet Singh has gone on a religious visit to Budreenath Jeew ; but whenever he returns I propose sending a confidential person (to inform you of the same).

## 22

To

John Adam Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort William

Rajpootana
Residency

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit a copy of a report received from Mr. Wilder on the subject of a mint being established at Ajmere.

2. It would appear from Mr. Wilder's report that many advantages would accrue from this measure in the District of Ajmair, but I apprehend still greater Benefits would arise, if the most Noble the Governor General

should deem it proper to recommend to all the petty states assuming the Right of Coinage to issue Rupees of an equal or even Superior value to our Sonaut or Kuldar rupee, as a great part of the specie remitted to Rajpootana for the payment of the troops is said not to return into our Bazar or Treasury, as it is bought up by the Bankers of the country to send to different Mints for the purpose of being recoined into a rupee of very inferior value, but current in the country, whilst our Rupee is depreciated-that is to say—it will not purchase Grain or other produce of the District at its intrinsic value in proportion to the coin in currency—I feel myself however treading on ground of which I am perfectly ignorant as I am quite at a loss how to account for the offer of the Banker, and from whence his profits are to be derived.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obed Servant
Da. Ochterlony
Rest

Jaipoor
3rd October 1818

(For. Deptt. Pol. Cons., 24 October, 1818, No. 28).

## 22A

To

Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart and G.C.B.
Resident of Rajpootana
&ca. &ca. &ca

Sir,

In consequence of the very great difference between the coin of Ajmair and that issued by Government in all its payments, the exchange being at no less than Rupees 11, 10, per cent, such a serious loss will be incurred by taking the Revenue in the currency of this place, that I am induced, to solicit your early and particular notice of this very important subject.

2. When first the army came into this part of the country the exchange between the Siree Shahee or current rupee of Ajmair and the Furrukabad rupee, was only Rupees 10 per cent, but it has now risen to Rupees 11, 10 per cent being nearly 4 annas more than the difference of the intrinsic value of the two coins, and will necessarily go on increasing with the growing demand for the latter specie.

3. A circumstance so materially affecting the interests of Govt. has naturally attracted much of my attention and the result of all my enquiries and information confirm me in the opinion that a suppression of the existing currency and the substitution of the Furrukabad coin will not only be attended with great advantage to Govt. but that it is practicable without in the least distressing are being an inconvenience to the community.

4. The experiment may be said to have been already tried for about four years ago. Tantia Sindia, with a view of increasing his revenue, abolished the rupee then in currency and substituted the Siree Shahee, which made at once an increase upon the old coin of more than Rupees 5 per cent but from all I can learn I do not find that the measure was

felt as a grievance by the people, or that its operations were otherwise in any way prejudicial.

5. Unless, however, a mint be maintained at Ajmair for the coinage of the Furrukabad rupee, the establishment of that currency here does not appear to be feasible, for from the isolated situation of this Territory and its distance from our other Provinces, it is not supposed that a sufficient influx of that coin can take place to answer the demand for many years. At present the scarcity of Furrukabad rupees is very great and if we were to cause a suppression of the existing currency without affording a supply of our own, the exchange would so increase that the Zeemeendars would be ruined.

6. I am aware that in order to guard against any defect in the proposed coinage of Furrukabad rupees at this mint the greatest possible precautions will be necessary and that it will be requisite in consequence to entertain a very expensive Establishment, but I think there is little or no doubt that the revenue arising from the duties will, from the first be sufficient to defray the charges, and afford afterwards I hope a considerable clear profit.

7. Although the Revenue here at present only amounts, Land and customs united, to Rupees 3,76,740 I think we may fairly reckon on its increasing to Rupees 6,24,781 in the course of a few years. In this calculation I have allowed the rent derived from the Istemrar Purgunnahs to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| remain as it is now vizt. ... ... ... | Rupees | | 2,16,762 |
| But the crown Lands I hope will be doubled giving ... | ,, | | 2,57,956 |
| And the customs hereafter I trust will realize ... | ,, | | 1,50,000 |
| Making altogether ... ... ... | | | 6,24,718 |

8. Here then we shall have at any rate six Lacks of Rupees and if Govt. should think proper to adopt the suggestion, contained in my letter of the 27th Instant, of taking the Istemrar lands under our own management we shall have upwards of two lacks more.

9. The Merchants seem to be generally of opinion that three or four lacks will be the least that will be required for commercial purposes, and from the accompanying offer to farm the mint, at a rent progressively rising up to Rupees 20,000, in four years, it may be presumed that the demand will be much greater, as the Farmer would have all the expence of coinage to pay besides.

10. I do not mean, however, to recommend that the proposal should be accepted, as it is obvious such a trust in the hands of a native might lead to abuses which would be productive of the most serious consequences. I merely transmit it, for your information, because I think I cannot adduce a stronger proof of my not having overrated the amount of coinage to be expected, and that it will at all events be adequate to the charges of an establishment, however expensive, independent of yielding other advantages.

11. Supposing the quantity of rupees coined to be only ten lacks, the duties even on this sum at Rupees 1/14 percent, which I understand to be the rate imposed at Futihgurh, will amount to Rupees 18,750, and if our Revenues hereafter should increase to six lacks as I have ventured to predict, the profits arising from the difference between Siree Shahee and Furrukabad rupees, will not be much short of a lack.

12. If on account of the issue of the same coinage from two mints, it be feared that the Furrakabad currency in general would suffer discredit by any inaccuracy or defect in the Rupees made here, as it would then be difficult to discriminate whether they were coined at Futygurh or Ajmair,

a remedy for the evil I should think might be found in adopting some private distinguishing mark by which the Rupees of this place might be easily identified.

13. Such an occurrence is very unlikely to happen, but I think it proper to mention the circumstance that the necessary precautions may be taken, if any apprehensions of the kind should exist.

Ajmair
Re. Office
30th Sept. 1818

I have &ca &ca &ca signed
F. Wilder
Supdt.

A true copy
Sd. D. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt. Pol. Cons., 24 October, 1818, No. 29).

Rest.

23

To

John Adam Esquire,
Chief Secy. to Government.
Rajpootana Residency.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a copy of an interesting report from Mr. Wilder relative to the mines in Ajmair. The unskilful and injudicious mode in which those now known are worked is very clearly shown by the accompanying detail and for the mere trifle which would be gained by any alteration it appears dubious whether the most Noble the Governor General would approve of any change.

2. But it appears to be a question whether it may not be thought expedient and useful by His Lordship in council to depute an officer skilled in mineralogy with a small establishment of Persons acquainted with the whole Process to explore and report on the probable result of working the present mines on an improved practice and of delivering an opinion in the Probability of finding some mines of the richer metals which may be wrought with advantage to the Public Interests.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt. Servant.
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Jaipoor
9th Oct. 1818.

(For. Deptt. Pol. Cons., 31 Oct. 1818 No. 39).

To

Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart,
G.C.B.
Resident of Rajpootana.
&ca. &ca. &ca.
Territorial Department.

Sir,

1. Among other sources of Revenue to be derived from Ajmair the mineral productions seem not to be undeserving of notice.

2. The Hills here contain some very valuable lead mines the metal of which is so pure and good that in the market, it always obtains a preference over any that is brought from the neighbouring countries, and from the great quantity used by the natives in different trades and for other purposes, there will always be a ready sale for as much as can be produced.

3. From the appearance of the Ore, I was at first in hopes that it might have yielded a good deal of Silver, but on assaying it I found that the value of lead that was lost or dissipated in the operation of fusing, was considerably more than the quantity of Silver obtained.

4. Bapoo Sindia let out these mines for Rupees 5,000 per annum, but by keeping them in our own hands, they already realized at the rate of Rupees 9,000. At present, however, as the knowledge of working these mines is entirely confined to the individuals who have always been employed in them, we are left completely at their mercy and therefore I am afraid that for some time we must pursue the system adopted heretofore that is, of taking for Government only one share and allowing the miners the other three for themselves and their expenc(s)es ; but hereafter when this knowledge becomes more generally diffused which it naturally will by a superintendence of the work by our own establishments, who will not only acquire an insight into the art of tracing out of the Ore but will get acquainted also with the process of purifying and preparing it afterwards for smitting, we shall be able to teach the art to others and set these monopolizers at defiance.

5. The enclosed form exhibiting a detail of the profit and expenc(s)e of working these mines, will shew you that if the pay of the labourers and establishments and the cost of the tools and materials used in the different operations were defrayed from our own treasury, we should derive a surplus clear revenue of Rupees 20,000 per annum and as the lead in these hills seems to be inexhaustible, the profits will necessarily increase in proportion to the additional number of hands.

6. One would suppose that the miners from receiving so large a share, reaped a considerable benefit, but it is far otherwise. From the incorrigible, irreclaimable habits of improvidence, profusion, and waste so inherent in the natives, the impositions they suffer under by their own folly and mismanagement absorb nearly the whole of what they receive. They are so much involved in debt that they not only pay an interest of 50 percent on the capital consumed in the expenc(s)e of labour but give nearly double the prime cost for all the materials and tools that they purchase, because they have no ready money at command and no one will supply them on trust upon other terms.

7. That you may see what I have mentioned in regard to the Revenue derivable from these mines, is by no means visionary, as well as how easy it is to learn the art of working up the Ore, I will now give

an account of this simple process, from the time of its being found in the earth, untill rendered into a State fit for sale.

8. As the Ore frequently approaches very near the surface or side of the Hill it is easily discovered by the colour it gives to the earth in that particular part and is found always imbeded in strata of a yellow or red earthly substance, so hard and firmly compressed between the rock that it can only be hewn out with a pickaxe. Some time it appears running in black thick veins, branching out in different ways, some times in large particles looking like crystal and sometimes the metallic matter is diffused throughout the whole of the strata which being of a porous spongy nature is broken and pulverized without much difficulty. The direction the Ore takes is never certain but however zigzag or winding or whichever way it may turn it almost always in its progress more or less declines.

9. The mine having been found in the manner described the subsequent process may be divided into four distinct operations.

Ist. As soon as the Ore has been dug out and broken into pieces for the convenience of carrying it is brought out by a number of boys in small baskets and thrown into an excavated place made for the purpose, just without side the mines, the Stony and earthy parts are then separated as far as possible and what remains having been pounded with large wooden levers until reduced to a (sic)sand, it is all carried down to some reservoirs below, where it undergoes a second purification with water.

2ndly. These reservoirs are nothing more than common pits hollowed out of the earth about nine feet square and three deep which having been filled with water up to the brim, the Ore washers here commence their division of the work, having each of them a round tub about three feet in diameter at top, which gradually lessens to one at the bottom, they throw in a quantity of his half purified Ore and with it as much water as may be necessary. Then seating themselves at the very edge of the reservoirs on a level with the water, they are able to keep the tub floating before them, while at the same time they violently stir up the contents with their hands giving the whole a thorough cleansing. This done they allow the Ore gradually to subside by drawing the tub backwards and forwards on the surface and as the dirt always rises to the top while the lead by its own gravity remains at the bottom, the sand or other impurities are easily scummned off with the hand. One operation however never proving sufficient, it is often repeated twenty and thirty times.

3rdly. The washing being completed it is now made over to another set of people, who, after mixing it well with an equal quantity of cow dung and then rolling it up into small pellets about the size of a pigeons egg, expose it to the sun untill it becomes perfectly dry and fit for smelting.

4thly. The smelting process is the last and is equally simple with the rest. The Furnace being well supplied with charcoal, soon acquires a strong ignition. The pellets are then thrown in by small quantities at a time, together with more of the fuel and a portion of the seared(?) of lead and iron and some akra sone to serve as aflux. In the meanwhile a brisk heat is maintained by three pair of bellows kept constantly blowing the pipes of which are inserted into apertures on opposite sides of the furnace and as the metallic parts gradually subside below leaving the dross at the top, the latter is drawn off by a passage opened for the purpose above, while the former is let out into moulds through a tap-hole at the bottom, and thus the whole operation is finished.

10. From what I have seen myself and have learnt from others, I do not find that there is any particular art or difficulty, either in discovering the actual existence of a mine or of tracing the Ore afterwards, but as there

is no calculating on the quantity of pure metal that may be yielded from the first appearance of the vein, this point can only be proved by digging within for a considerable way, and therefore the opening of new mines is of course always attended with a certain risk.

11. In addition to these mines there are others in the District containing copper which are said to be very productive, but as I have not yet been able fairly to ascertain whether the Ore will or will not bear the expenc(s)e of extracting the metal, I shall reserve my report on these mines for a future dispatch.

Ajmair
Revenue Office
3rd Octb. 1818.

I have the honor &ca. &ca.
Signed/- F. Wilder.
Supert.

A true copy.
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 31 Oct., 1818, No. 40).

## 24

Governor General,

The unfeigned sentiments which I always cherish towards my respected colleagues makes me rejoice in inviting their concurrence with me in an object, now in my contemplation. It is my wish to dispatch immediately to Ajmere a Person thoroughly conversant with the Principle and Practice of Lancaster's schools for the purpose of his introducing the system of instruction into the vast Tract included under the Name of Rajpootana Highly favourded by nature, populous and inhabited by a remarkably fine Race of men. No country can appear more capable of reaching a dignified scale in society, yet from the course of predatory violence which has for many years disorganized the mechanism of Government, and almost destroyed the form of civilized life, possibly no portion of the Globe exhibits a population more devoid of Religious or moral rules of action. It is [the] prostrated condition of the Human Mind [that] does not recover of itself. An external impulse is necessary to give energy and direction to the feelings of a community habitually brutalized. We have delivered these immense regions from the foreign oppressor. But the relief is nugatory if we do not teach the princes and the people the use that is to be made of their emancipation. The aid will not be otherwise ; for they are conscious of their need and urgently solicit our Counsel. Were those states left to themselves, a domestic tyranny howsoever unpremeditated would succeed to the Ravages of the external oppressor ; possibly more galling tho' not so conspicuous. With this conviction (which I must believe to be distinct) before our eyes it would seem little short of ungrateful insensibility to the success with which Heaven has blessed our endeavours, little less indeed than criminal, did we not employ those means which we recognize as within our command for [a]meliorating the state of the numerous communities to which I allude. Attempts at converting them to the Christian faith are not what I propose to recommend. Crude efforts of that nature are hopeless ; in proportion to the present ignorance and consequent Bigotry of the mass of the people, and not merely hope-

less but pregnant with chances of exciting enthusiastic irritation against us. The ultimate injured quality of produce from the seed which we may sow must be left to Providence. But we have the evident means even in the immaturity of the germ to communicate without danger of stimulating jealousy certain principles of mental improvement which can scarcely be disseminated without most advantageously influencing the practical habits of society. Should it succeeed no further, it is much done for those whom we wish to benefit, since they will thence become better and more happy. It is much done for ourselves since we shall have the satisfactory boast that we did not on the part of our country neglect the duty which disinterested Humanity and a sense of obligation to Heaven indicated as incumbent.

The projected details of the object stand thus. I have a little Fund which will suffice for the experiment. My colleagues know that a *Turudduck* is a sum destined to be given in charity and are well acquainted with the deterate compliment thro which the native princes include a visitor of rank in the merit of bestowing the alms by desiring him to be the distributor of the money. On a particular occasion when the Bags were according to Form passed round my Head (as associating Me with liberality) I told the Nawub Vizeier that I should consider no application of his bounty so true a charity as the devoting it to supply moral Inculcation to a people in absolute destitution of it. I had his warm assent to the proposition and I consequently reserved a fund for the purpose. The mode of dedicating it to the end with the best prospect of efficacy was the next consideration.

The Reverend Jabez Carey son of the respected Professor in the College of Fort William had under his superintendence in Ambryrea (?) fortytwo Schools in Lancasters principle and he acquitted himself in that charge with an attention which obtained for him the highest testimonies as to his conduct and success from the Resident. Mr. Carey who possesses the Hindoostanee Language perfectly is willing to make the trial of etablishing similar Schools in Rajpootana. The [minute] particulars of the plan which I have concerted with him are unnecessary here. Suffice it to say that he gives a distinct and Solemn promise which I am sure he regards conscientiously not to risk the results of his undertaking by any premature attempts at conversion; The books which he is to introduce [are] those printed by the Calcutta School Book Society and the compilation which Lady Hastings Translated for her Barruckpore school both well known to the Members of Government and approved as impressing simply Reverential Awe of the supreme being and strictness in those moral observances which must be thought pleasing in his sight. Such being the character of the plan I seek the concurrence of my colleagues in it. As I assign to Mr. Carey 3000 Rupees which will be aided by some contribution of my own, I furnish him amply for the trial. Still it is desirable not to make any deduction from that fund by preliminary charges. What I propose is that Boat allowance (the hire of a Budgera) to Agra for Mr. Carey and his family. The probability that this assistance might not be wanted would well shew that I am guided by the wish to make the contemplated measure an act of Government I feel it a respect due to my colleagues and to the Honble court that they should be participators in a purpose which is likely to meet the approbation of our countrymen.

31 Oct., 1818. Signed/- Hastings.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 Nov., 1818, No. 1).

## 25

To

Sir D. Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.
Rest. in Rajpootana.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council desiring to establish at Ajmere a person thoroughly conversant with the principle and practice of Lancasters Schools for the purpose of his introducing the system of instruction into the extensive tract included under the name of Rajpootana the Reverend Jabez Carey a gentleman who has had much experience in introducing the system at Amlaynu (?) and is well acquainted with the Hindoostanee language has been instructed to proceed to that quarter and has been put in possession of a fund to enable him to make the trial of establishing in Rajpootana Schools on Lancasters principle. The Governor General in Council, however does not desire that this measure should be carried into effect if it be your opinion that the attempt may give rise to any improper apprehension on the part of the inhabitants of Rajpootana or be on other grounds objectionable. Mr. Carey has accordingly been directed not to proceed further than Agra, until he shall have received a Communication from you, to obey your suggestions regarding the expediency or inexpediency of his prosecuting his journey to Ajmere.

2. Mr. Carey will also be accountable to you for his conduct and proceedings in the execution of the duty confided to him and you will consider it to be a part of your duty to exercise such a degree of Control over him as may appear to you expedient.

Fort William,
7th Nov., 1818.

I have &ca.
Sd./- J. Adam,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 Nov., 1818, No. 2).

## 26

To

Major General.
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.,
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed on this day to Mr. Metcalfe from which you will observe that the Governor General in Council is desirous of availing himself of your distinguished experience detention (?) and talents in the execution of the duties of the Resident at Delhee on Mr. Metcalfe's proceeding to the Residency.

2. You will accordingly be pleased to repair to Delhi with the least practicable delay and assume charge of the Residency from Mr. Metcalfe.

3. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that you should continue, notwithstanding this arrangement to discharge those parts of the

duty of the Resident in Rajpootana which relate to the affairs of Jeypore of Ameer Khan and the petty states of Kerowley and Kishenagurh together with the control of the administration of Ajmere.

4. You are at liberty however to instruct Captain Tod in addition to his present duties to conduct our relations with the State of Jodepore, and if you judge it expedient he may be directed to correspond directly with Government on all points connected with the affairs of States to which he will think accredited.

5. The Commander in Chief will make an arrangement for relieving from the military Command in Rajpootana and enabling you to assume that if the third division of the Field army which is to be exercised by you until further orders.

6. You will consider yourself at liberty to make such provisional arrangements for the convenience of the public service in consequence of your immediate removal to Delhee as you may find to be necessary and as are not provided for by there instructions—and you will make the requisite communications' to the several Rajpoot Chiefs and to Ameer Khan of the occasion of your proceeding to Delhee and the consequential arrangements.

Fort William,
November 14th,
1818.

I have &ca.
Signed/- J. Adam,
Chief Secy. to Government.

Ordered that in consequence of the foregoing letters the following draft of a letter to be addressed to the King of Delhee be here recorded.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 14 Nov., 1818, No. 2).

## 27

To

The King of Delhee,
Written November 14th, 1818.

Being desirous of calling Mr. Metcalfe to a confidential situation near my own person I entreat your Majesty to allow that gentleman to take leave of your Majesty and proceed to the Presidency according to the instructions I have sent him.

Your Majesty's long experience of Mr. Metcalfes talents and disposition will make your Majesty regret his departure from your Court, but in appointing to succeed him Sir David Ochterlony whose earnest qualities and distinguished reputation are well known to your Majesty and who has been honored by Marks of your personal favour, your Majesty will perceive a proof of my having studied your comfort dignity and interests in providing successor for Mr. Metcalfe.

Your Majesty will be pleased to receive Sir David Ochterlony as the British representative at Delhee and will consider his communications as coming directly from myself.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 14 Nov., 1818, No. 3).

28

To

Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.,
Resident of Rajpootana,
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

With reference to my report of the 3rd Instant respecting the lead mines in this Province, I have now the honor to submit for your approval and confirmation a list of an establishment (No. 1) for superintending this work, and which as long as it continues to be conducted upon its present footing I think will be quite sufficient for the purpose intended, but hereafter when we take the management more immediately into our own hands, as I have ventured to recommend, and the mines are wrought by workmen entertained directly by Government it will be found necessary I imagine to employ an establishment on a larger scale such as proposed in the estimate I sent with the report before adverted to, and now given in detail (No. 2).

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obt. Sert.,
Signed/- F. Wilder,
Supt.

Ajmair
Rev. Office
12th Oct., 1818.

A true copy
Da : Ochterlony
Rest.

Establishment proposed for superintending the lead mines under the present system of the expense of working them being paid by the Head Miners.

| Individuals | Employ | Monthly salray Rupees | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rungy Beg | Daragah | 40/- | |
| Counen Lal | Mutsuddie | 7/- | |
| Nuzeer Khan | Jemedar | 5/- | |
| | 4 Chupperassees | 16/- | |
| | Stationary | 2/- | |
| | Total Monthly Salary | 70/- | |

No. 2.

Establishment proposed for Superintending the Mines under a refarmed system, in which the expense of working them will be paid by Government.

| Individuals | Employ | Monthly salray Rupees | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Deroga | 50/- | If the Deraga was to be allowed 3 per cent on the net profits, it would about amount to the same and if paid in this Manner he would have an interest in the improvement of the revenue derivable from these Mines. |
| | 6 Head Miners or Manager | 90/- | |
| | Mutsuddie | 15/- | |
| | Jamedar | 5/- | |
| | 10 Chuperassees | 40/- | |
| | Stationary | 2/1/8 | |
| | | 202/1/8 | This sum for the year would amount to Rs. 2425,4 as proposed in the estimate transmitted with my report of the 3rd Instant. |

Signed/- F. Wilder
Supt.

A true copy
D. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 14 Nov. 1818, No. 18).

29

To

John Adam Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Rajpootana
Residency

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the Copy of a Letter received from Captain Tod by Express this day with a transcript of my reply both of which I beg to request may be submitted to the consideration of the Most Noble The Governor General with my Solicitation that His Lordship would be pleased to inform me if the Doubt I have expressed of the Propriety of Captain Tod addressing a Letter to Ameer Khan or to any other Person under my immediate Authority is correct.

2. I shall not trust myself to dwell on an interference which independently of all personal consideration or the respect due to the superior Powers vested in me by the Most Noble the Governor General appears to me to be liable to many and great political Objections and to involve a

clashing of Authorities which might eventually be very prejudicial to the public Interests.

3. Were Captain Tod in every respect independent of the Resident of Rajpootana I humbly conceive there would be as great an impropriety in his writing to any Chief placed immediately under me as if the Resident at Hoolkars Court was to commence a Direct Correspondence on public business with Jaipoor.

4. It occurred to me on the perusal of your Instructions that Captain Tod was expected to advise consult or even occasionally to refer to me for my Opinion on any measures he might propose for the settlement of Oodeepoor the more immediate Seat of his political Agency but as I have never received one Line from him on this Subject excepting those which have been transmitted to Government and are Details of what has been actually done I conclude the impression made on my mind by that Document was altogether erroneous and in that case I shall feel an addition to the great obligations I owe to the Most Noble The Governor General if Captain Tod was declared independent of my Controul within the Sphere where his political Talents are exerted at the same time that he is informed of the Necessity of his not extending his Correspondence to the Servants of Jaipoor or to Chiefs who have not been placed in any Shape under his Authority.

5. It will be obvious from a Perusal of the Letter to Ameer Khan a Copy of which I have the honour to inclose that there was not a necessity for any direct and immediate communication to that Chief and that it might with advantage have been delayed as it contains a reference to my Authority on one point whilst it dictates to him authoritatively a course of Proceeding on another.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servant.
D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Jaipoor
21st Oct. 1818

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec., No. 34.)

29a

Oodeepoor October 17th 1818.

To
Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.
Resident of Rajpootana.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a Letter from the Raj Rana Zalim Sing to his vakeel with me, to which I was referred by him for particulars in a Khareeta addressed to myself.

On its receipt I lost not a moment in addressing Meer Khan Copy of which Letter I also have the honor to transmit to you.

I found myself compelled to address Meer Khan in the Strain I have done, which is perfectly polite though pointing out the necessity of his removal from Shirgurh to prevent any unpleasant collision between his Troops and the Raj Rana's which was very likely to happen if the Khans

lawless followers disturbed the Peace of his Country by excesses. I should trust what I have written may have the effect desired, but your commands on him would ensure it.

In my Letter I have told him, it was his duty to prefer any claims he had on the Raj Rana to you when a reference would be made for their adjustment if correct.

I should imagine it cannot be the intention of Government that it should be led into embarrassment or trouble by any enquiry into pecuniary transactions which took place prior to the respective engagement of these Chiefs with us, which would lead to endless trouble, far less Zalim Sings claim on the inferior Agents of Meer Khan and whatever the latter is entitled to by treaty of the Kotah Tribute of the year (Sumbut) 1874 will be accounted for thro' the Resident at Dehlee, to whom Zalim Sing has transmitted according to treaty what is due.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. humble servant
Signed/- James Tod.

A true copy.
D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 35.)

29b

Rajpootana
Residency

To
Captain Tod
Political Agent
Meywar &ca.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 17th Instant.

In reply I beg leave to observe that I cannot see the necessity and I confess feel very great Doubt of the Propriety of your addressing any Letter to Ameer Khan direct excepting in cases of Special Emergency, but as this is the second time you have thought proper to write to Persons whom I consider exclusively and particularly under my immediate Authority I have Judged it expedient to submit the subject to the consideration of the Most Noble The Governor General in the hope that he will be graciously pleased to define distinctly our relative Situations.

Jaipoor
21st October 1818.

I have the honor &ca. &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.
Resident.

A true copy.
D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 36.)

Enclosures in a Dispatch from Major General Sir David Ochterlony dated 21st October and received 5th November 1818.

Translation of the Substance of a Letter from Raj Rana Zalim Sing to his Vakeel.

Refers to the occasion of Ameer Khaun's coming from Bhoomgur in the month of Sawun last to Sheergur, observing that he had stated the circumstance at the time to Captain Tod, and that as Ameer Khan had acknowledged dependence on the British Government and as his Family were at Sheergurh he (the Raj Rana) had not opposed the Khaun's coming, but that some days afterwards he had represented to Ameer Khaun that his remaining there with his followers was not convenient, and that it would be proper for him to remove with them to the lands of his own Jaidaud ; in reply to which Ameer Khaun had pleaded the difficulty of moving in the rains saying that he would remove with his followers at the close of the season, and take up his residence in his own Jaidaud. Raj Ranah then proceeds to state to his Vakeel that a period of a week or ten days having elapsed since the termination of the rains he had repeated his message to Ameer Khaun who still continued to practise evasion and delay. Zalim Sing writes further that 4 or 500 of Ameer Khaun's followers had taken up their abode on the outside of the Gate of Sheergur and plundered and oppressed the people of the Country who were loud in their complaints for redress. He then proceeds to state to his Vakeel that exclusive of the Kota tribute to the late Jeswunt Rao Holkar received by Ameer Khan, for the last 15 years, he (the Raj Ranah) had borrowed a sum of 84,000 Rupees from the bankers for the use of Ameer Khaun on an occasion of emergency, and that Himmut Khaun, a Chelah of Ameer Khaun, and Moonuvoir Khaun his relative were responsible to the Bankers for a sum of 50,000 rupees raised through the Raj Ranah's means. That the Kota tribute, for sumbut 1874 was to be paid to the British Government and that during the negotiation of the engagement by the State of Kota with the British Government it was proposed that the account of sums of money advanced to Ameer Khaun should be adjusted and a Bond granted by Ameer Khaun, but that Ameer Khaun had refused to comply with this and insisted on payment of the full amount of the Tribute for 1874. Zalim Singh observes to his Vakeel that as it would be improper to dispute further with Ameer Khaun regarding his removing from Sheergurh and the settlement of accounts without previous communication to Captain Tod, he the Vakeel should acquaint Captain Tod accordingly and act agreeably to his commands. He concludes by informing the Vakeel that he has addressed a letter to Captain Tod to the same effect as what is contained in his letter to him, desiring him to deliver it to Captain Tod and to inform him in reply what orders may be given on the subject by that Officer.

Translation of the Substance of a Letter from Captain Tod to Ameer Khaun.

After some complimentary expressions, Captain Tod observes that hitherto he had not known with certainty whether Ameer Khaun was residing within his own Jaidaud, according to his engagement, or at Sheergurh ; but that he now wrote to him for the purpose of ascertaining all the particulars. That it would appear that he was then engaged in discussions with Zalim Singh respecting the Tribute and the pecuniary transactions in which he had been engaged with the Raj Ranah. On this point Captain Tod observes that Ameer Khaun is acquainted of course with the arrangement by which the Kota Tribute is to be remitted to Delhi and the adjustment of all such transactions, as those alluded to is to depend

on the arbitration of the British Government, and suggests the propriety of Ameer Khaun's stating all the circumstances to Major General Ochterlony and of acting according to his directions. Captain Tod concludes his Letter by observing that with a view of precluding the occurrence of any quarrels between Ameer Khaun's people and those of Zalim Singh it would be desirable that the Nabob should repair from Sheergurh to his own Jaidaud.

True translations of the substance.
Sd/- Illegile
Pers. Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 37.)

29c

Rajpootana
Residency

To

John Adam Esquire
Chief Secy. to Government.

Sir,

Tho' I conclude Captain Tod has forwarded a copy of his Letter to me of the 9th Instant I take the liberty to retransmit it on account of my reply which accompanies this Dispatch.

Meer Khan left Sheregurh as soon as he possibly could, disgusted as he pretends at the Ingratitude of a man whose Country he had repeatedly Saved, by his Intercession with Hoolkar from Spoliation.

In order to account for my disbelief of Zalim Sing's assertion it is necessary to be known that Meer Khans Family occupied a House or Houses in a Fort Strongly Garisoned by Zalim Sings Troops, at no great Distance from which he had Horse, in Superior numbers to the Khan and from which he could at all times repress misconduct by a few Cannon Shot.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Yours Most Obedt. Servant.
D. Ochterolny
Rest.

Jaipoor
18th Nov. 1818

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 38.)

29d

Oodeepoor 9th Nov. 1818.

To

Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart.
G.C.B.
Resident &ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st Ultimo.

It is with concern I observe you put a construction upon the motives which influenced me on addressing Meer Khan, very wide indeed from those which guided me in this measure.

In the same feeling, I am sorry to observe you consider my addressing Bukshee Kirparam for I imagine this must be the second instance you allude to. The cases are parallel and indeed of the same nature and if I erred in the one, it is a matter of course I must have done so in the other.

You have referred the matter to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor General, who will doubtless award me the highest punishment, his disapprobation, if I have acted against propriety or if there was no necessity for my interference.

My private Letter written a few days before these would have apprized you that I was not exactly in a Situation to take on myself any unnecessary trouble ; for nothing but an imperious sense of duty, could have made me at that time undertake such matter, but when in both cases, bodies of armed men were threatening the peace of the Country whose political duties were under my immediate charge and serious complaints from its Ruler, I could not but feel myself called on to take the most speedy measure for preventing the likehood of an affray, which could not but prove unpleasant to Government.

The lawless conduct of Meer Khans followers is too well known not to believe them capable of any outrage and Zalim Sing's proud spirit would not brook it for an instant. He is I feel convinced (as do many others) indebted to the Khan and his partizans for a report which was spread of his disaffection to our Government of his raising Troops, Strengthening his Garrisons, and similar follies from which I first heard from Sir J. Malcolm. I treated such reports as they deserved but Zalim Singh understanding they had reached Sir John Malcolm, addressed him in the Subject. This and the reply he forwarded to me. There still exists the knot which unites the Khan and many of his old Partizans about Holkars Court and Malwa. It is surely Sufficient that this most useful Allys conduct should in a period of great moment have been acknowledged with honor to the Raj Rana by the Most Noble the Governor General to prevent Slander from Villifying his name at this time, and this is generally acknowledged to be Meer Khans Method of revenge ; This, and the Raj Rana's asseveration that his Horse were committing aggressions on his Ryots, induced me instantly to address him and I still must think I should have evinced no Ordinary Supiness had I taken any other method which could have delayed to prevent the consequences likely to ensue.

This explanation I owe to myself ; nothing but the emergency of

the case could have made me address Meer Khan, between whom and myself there can be no connexion, indeed, I tell him in the letter it was his duty to refer to you under whom he was placed, all claims or demands he had on others. But what will be a more convincing proof to you is that in Letters, I had from Meer Khan and Jumsheed Khan from Bhomgurh Sometime ago, I was glad to learn his health but I could receive no letters in future from him, which might not be sent thro' you under whose sole authority he was placed.

The other point to which I presume you allude, the demand of Jaipoor by an armed Force of her Share of the Tribute of the Kotrees forming an integral part of the Kotah Territory and my addressing its Leader Bukshee Kirparam (in consequence of Zalim Singh's remonstrance and the threat of Force) to withdraw from the Kotah Frontier.

The case as I before said is parallel to that of Meer Khan. In both I was apprehensive that Troops under such leaders, acting in so irregular a manner, and so contrary to the Treaties (the main article in all of which being a reference of all dispute to the arbitration of the British Government) might commit excesses or get themselves into a state which had much better be prevented than afterwards adjusted I accordingly sent off a Letter Express to the Bukshee expressive of my surprize and begging him to withdraw from Indergurh to prevent mischief, that any demands his court had, should be made to you, and that it was contrary to the Treaty with his master his making a demand on Kotah with arms in his hands. I wrote you express with a copy of the Letter to the Bukshee.

Could I hear reported to me from the Raj Rana that this Force was there to make a pecuniary demand, and that the application of it to enforce it was contemplated, without immediately doing all I could to prevent a rupture. Your reply however at once laid the whole blame of this proceeding on myself or Zalim Singh. As the latter is entitled to none, it must rest with me. You observed that "it was necessary to make the demand in the first place, that had been acknowledged before as it was now the occurrence would have been avoided." I should have received this reflection on my public conduct in silence rather than Shew the slighted appearance of inclination to Civil but as your Letter of the 21st necessarily included this Subject, I am now obliged to touch on it. I could have replied, that the acknowledgement of the caims of Jaipoor on these Kotrees under Zalim Sings protection and now an integral part of his dominions under our guarantee is fully and distinctly admitted by the Kotah Agents and discussed in the conferences attending the Treaty concluded at Dehlee. Knowing this, I considered the Jaipoor Government would make its demands thro' you when I would have called on Zalim Sing.

Even on her own account I should have thought Jaipoor should have made the demand in this manner, by furnishing Statement of what she had received of Tribute for a Series of years past, what might be the bonafide amount when in a State to back her demands ; for all accounts of this description are of so loose and contradictory a nature, that it requires time to examine and reduce them from a fictitious and nominal standard to a real one, all this process must be gone thro' ere these claims can be settled in our clear manner. The reduction of the different items of Tribute as detailed in the Dehlee appendix to the Treaty is a Specimen of what I allude to a payment in different coins, goods, Cattle, which must be averaged and a standard fixed. I beg you will therefore, if my opinion should appear satisfactory to you, have the goodness to call on the Jaipoor Government for such documents, for without a mutual examination of claims, neither party will be satisfied.

I have the Raj Ranas Statement by me which as soon as I am well enough to put into a proper Shape I shall forward to you.

I have only to repeat it is not without concern I am compelled to enter into these particulars, to shew you the motives and the precise causes for the decision I made in both cases are Sole and Single rule guided me in these, as in every other action as a public servant, the furtherence according to the best of my Judgement of the wishes and intentions of Government in my Transactions with the States committed to my charge according to the Treaties established in the maintenance of Tranquillity and order. I have the honor to enclose you copies of two Letters lately received from Boondee regarding the Akbarnavees you sent there. A man of mine recently gone there shall be ordered if it is your wish to furnish you with a Copy of any of the little Transactions passing as reported to me.

I have the honor &ca. &ca.
Signed/- James Tod.
Pol. Agent for Meywar & Haroutee

A true copy
D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 39.)

29e

Rajpootana
Residency

To

Captain James Tod.
Poll. Agent &ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant and am sorry to say I am still at a loss to perceive the necessity of your direct address either to Meer Khan or Bukshee Kirparam and I am inclined to believe that in both Instances my Sentiments on a representation from you would have been equally efficacious and have reached both Parties from my direct communication with each, with a much celerity as your own admitting therefore your belief of all that had been urged by Zalim Sing against Meer Khan and his followers, there was no time saved, How far the Khan may have been implicated in the reports against Zalim Singh I cannot pretend to say, but that his few followers irregular and disorderly as they generally are should have committed the Execsses represented I much doubt.

You will have heard that the Newab had left sheregurh before the receipt of your Letter perfectly aware that the change in their respective circumstances and Situation had had its full effect on a Chief whose whole Life has been marked by a temporising Policy more than by any moral Principle and in my appreciation of our useful Ally whilst I give him

credit for a certain Sagacity and shrewed cunning which rendered the reports improbable there was nothing in them that otherwise seemed unlikely if it could have been supposed they in any way suited his Interest.

The proud Spirit of Zalim Singh certainly stooped to a Falsehood if he ever represented a Jaipoor Force actually within his country and your reputed knowledge of the Native character might have convinced you that after the Signal victory obtained personally by Rana Zalim Singh over the whole of the Jaipoor Army there was little probability of Bukshee Kirparam making an Inroad with a Small Force.

If I recollect rightly the Bluster of Kirparam which you transmitted to me in proof of his hostile Proceedings concluded by a threat of sending not an Army or a Detachment but a chuprassy from the English to enforce his Demands.

I beg leave to decline transmitting to you the claims of Jaipoor till I am informed by you of the extent of what Rana Zalim Singh acknowledges and is ready to pay and this Document I think I ought to have received from you or Zalim Sing on the very first Demand from Japioor—if it exceeded what Zalim Singh admitted to be just. If it was correct it ought to have been paid without Delay or Hesitation for my construction of the Treaty does not in my opinion constitute me an Agent to demand what may be unjust but authorises me when Disputes have arisen to interpose as a mediator or arbitrator.

In dwelling so much on the Kotrees being now an integral Part of Zalim Sings Dominion I do not suppose you mean to infer that the Gift has deprived Jaipoor of her rights and I shall not in any Discussion that arises on this subject think myelf under any obligation to pin my Faith on what either party may have asserted at Dehlee to have been paid or received.

As a speedy settlement is desirable you will be pleased to call upon Zalim Singh for an exact Statement of what he admits to be Due as arrears and the total of what he has been accustomed to pay whether in money or goods, on receipt of which, I shall compare it with what are to be the claims of Jaipoor and it would both facilitate and accelerate the Settlement were Zalim Singh to send a man to me sufficiently informed to disprove any Claims which he considered to have been unjustly or improperly made.

I have now to thank you for the Copies of Letters from Boondee on which I shall only observe that the insolent Rapacity of my Servant would have been more properly made known to me than to you.

This omission will not however prevent his immediate Dismissal but I certainly shall not avail myself of your offer of employing a mutsuddie of yours as I cannot help being of opinion that one from me is entitled to an equal Degree of attention and by their conduct in the frequent obstruction of Troops has been rendered more necessary.

I have the honor &ca. &ca.
Signed David Ochterlony
Rest.

Jaipoor
18th Nov. 1818

A true copy
D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 40.)

## 29f

Oodeepore 12th November 1818.

To

John Adam Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to send copy of my Letter to the address of Sir David Ochterlony of the 17th Ultimo together with Copies and Translations of Letters Nos. 1 & 2 the former from Raje Rana Zalim Sing to his Vakeel with me and the other the reply it drew forth to the address of Meer Khan.

No. 3 & 4 are a Letter and Enclosure from the Raje Rana also, regarding the arrival of a Force from Jeipoor to levy tribute from the Kotrees now an integral part of his dominions. No. 5 is my Letter to the Leader of this Force.

The few Lines I wrote Express to Sir David Ochterlony with a Copy of the Letter were private, and of which I retained no Copy.

Both instances being such flagrant deviations from engagements with the Khan direct, and the Government on the other, that I considered myself called on to interfere without delay to give them precautionary advice to prevent Evils resulting from the conduct of men of such ill regulated habits, possessing so incorrect a notion of the changes in their condition.

I trust the Most Noble the Governor General in Council will approve of the necessity of the measures I pursued which appeared to the best of my judgment to be demanded of me.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
humble servant
James Tod
Poll. Agent for Meywar & Harautee.

(For. Dept. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 42.)

## 29g

Oodeepore October 17th 1818.

To

Major General,
Sir David Ochterlony Bart., G.C.B.,
Resident in Rajpootana.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you Copy of a Letter from the Raj Rana Zalim Sing to his Vakeel with me, to which I was referred by him for particulars in a Khureeta arddressed to myself.

On its receipt I lost not a moment in addressing Meer Khan Copy of which Letter I also have the honor to transmit to you.

I found myself compelled to address Meer Khan in the strain I have done, which is perfectly polite, tho' pointing out the necessity of his removal from Shirgurh, to any unpleasant collision between his Troops and the Raj Rana's which was very likely to happen if the Khan's lawless followers disturbed the peace of his country by excesses. I should trust what I have written may have the effect desired, but your Commands on him would ensure it.

In my letter I have told him, it was his duty to prefer any claims he had on the Raj Rana to you, when a reference would be made for their adjustment if correct.

I should imagine it cannot be the intention of Government that it should be led into embarassment or trouble by any enquiry into pecuniary transactions which took place prior to the respective engagements of these Chiefs with us, which would lead to endless trouble, far less Zalim Sing's claim on the inferior Agents of Meer Khan. And whatever the latter is entitled to by Treaty of the Kotah Tribute of the Year 1874 will be accounted for thro' the Resident at Dehli, to whom Zalim Sing has transmitted according to Treaty what is due.

I have the honor to be &ca.,
Signed/ James Tod,
Poll. Agent for Meywar & Harautee.

A True Copy.
James Tod, Poll. Agent.
(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 43).

## 29h

Substance & translation of a Letter from Captain Tod to Bukshee Kerporam of dated 8th October 1818.

I have learnt that you have come in person to enforce the tribute of Inderghur & other places. It cannot be unknown to you that the treaty established between the Rajah of Jeypore & the British Government stipulates, that to prevent dissension all disputes shall be referred to its arbitration. It is very evident that your coming & levying the tribute is contrary to the treaty besides which, as the Raj Ranee does not deny the tribute it will, my friend, be advisable to retire from his territory & whatever Terms are justly due will be paid thro' General Sir D. Ochterlony to the Raja of Jeypoor, should any evil or Disturbance arise from the prolongation of your stay, let it not be imputed to want of information &ca.

Signed J. Tod

True translation
P. V. Waugh
True Copy
J. Tod.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 48)

30

Rajpootana
Residency

J. Adam Esqr.
Chief Secretary &ca. &ca.

Sir,

In transmitting Copies of my late correspondence with Captain Tod I have been prevented by Indisposition as much as by some other motives from entering into Details which though they had some connection with yet did not affect the matter of any complaint which I wished to stand on its own ground & its own merits.

Before this can reach His Lordship in Council a Decision must have been passed on the question at Issue & it is now proper that I should submit my Doubts & my reasons to the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General. It cannot have escaped the Notice of His Lordship that a large sum of Money is claimed by Jeypoor from Kotah. It will be seen that Zalim Sing does not deny that a sum is due but he has hitherto avoided to acknowledge the exact Amount.

The sum claimed by Jeypoor is thirty five thousand Rupees per annum & arrears for five years—Zalim Sing sent a Vakeel to Jeypoor & offered a lack of Rupees. The Administration of Jeypore delayed the acceptance of this Sum in the Hope of obtaining more & when negotiations were renewed the Vakeel said he had Orders to withdraw as the Business would be settled thro Captain Tod. Of this offer & its rejection I was uninformed & am not at this moment certain whether it took place before or after my arrival at Jeypoor.

In the letter I have had the honor to transmit it will be seen that I have been as anxious to avoid, as Captain Tod has been desirous to engage in an Interference on the Subject. It is incumbent on me to offer my reasons for this Forbearance on my part as opposed to the Eagerness on his. It appeared to me that a Demand should be made & an Answer given or in other words that a Dispute should arise before our Arbitration was necessary. When the Manager of Jeypoor first informed me of the Offer of a lack of Rupees in lieu of the sum total 1,75,000, I blamed him for not taking it & still more for not consulting me before the negotiation was finally closed. He pleaded the sudden Departure & Declaration of the Vakeel is Excuse & his hope that our Interference would insure the full amount.

It was then I requested him to repeat the Demand & report to me the reply.

I have all along been desirous that this matter should be settled by the Parties themselves & the more to as Zalim Sing did not wholly deny the Claims.

Jeypoor demanded thirty five thousand & they had never hinted that the sum was paid partly in money & partly in articles of a nominal value. This however appeard to be the case from Captain Tod's statement & increased my Dislike to enter on a Subject as Arbitration the Arcana of which I felt diffident of unrevelling so completely as to satisfy my mind of the justice of any award. But a still stronger motive for my Disinclination to intermeddle if it could possibly be avoided, arose from very serious Doubt which I thought it unadvisable to communicate to Captain Tod or through him to Kotah.

Perfectly convinced that a large sum was due I told the Nazer in the conversation above alluded to that I was very sorry he had not accepted the sum offered & secured Documents for fixed & regular Payments in future. On such Documents and acknowledgements the future Payments might be considered as secure—but from what I recollected of the Treaty and of what passed in the Discussions with Mr. Metcalfe I had not by any means made up my mind to the propriety of their gaining or of any demanding the Tribute of the Kotree for five years or since anterior to their entering into an Alliance with us.

It was giving them a retrospective advantage to which their Delay & Procrastination did not seem to entitle them while it was a loss to one who had eagerly sought our Friendship & already rendered signal Service. This is a Statement which candour and duty compels me to submit to the Consideration & wisdom of His Lordship in Council for however ready & anxious I may be to promote the Welfare & Interests of Jeypoor it appears to me still more incumbent on me to ascertain that I am warranted in stepping forward to demand arrears allowing them to be due.

That there is a Sum due & acknowledged is evident from Captain Tod's Letters but to what amount or extent is sedulously concealed & will only be discovered by entering into all the intricacies of the Value of Elephants Horse & merchandize.

I have wished therefore without involving myself in a demand to learn from Captain Tod & Zalim Singh who do not appear to have any Doubts as to view the Subject in the same light what sum they consider due & what they are willing to pay that I may eventually secure to Jeypoor a portion of their just due if I am not authorised to make a regular & formal Demand of the whole.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant
Signed D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Bugroo
27th Nov. 1818.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 Dec. 1818, No. 41)

## 31

To Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 21st October & 18th & 27th November.

2. The projected arrangements of Govt. regarding the Residency at Dihlee & the consequent cessation of the Residency in Rajpootana on its present footing supersedes the necessity for passing any special orders on the suggestion contained in the 4th Paragraph of your letter of the 21st of October.

3. The Governor General in Council has perceived with regret the difference of opinion which has arisen between you and Captain Tod relative to his having addressed himself directly to Ameer Khan & the officer of the Jeypoor Government who is stated to have menaced the territories of Raj Rana Zalim Singh. In ordinary circumstances it would

have doubtless been the duty of Captain Tod to have addressed you on that subject & His Lordship in Council is persuaded that in deviating from this regular course Captain Tod acted under an impression of the urgency of the occasion requiring the immediate interposition of the nearest British authority. It is not necessary under present circumstances to pursue this subject further & His Lordship in Council is happy to be relieved from the obligation of dwelling on a reference of this nature from officers of distinguished zeal for the public service.

4. His Lordship in Council is happy to observe that Ameer Khan has retired from the Kotah territory & it is the hope of Government that the final settlement of that Chiefs affairs may now be speedily effected.

5. With regard to the question depending between Jeypoor & Kotah the Governor General in Council is entirely of opinion with you that if it can be adjusted between the parties without the intervention of the British Government such a result will be very desirable. If that cannot be effected we must necessarily proceed to the arbitration & His Lordship in Council is glad to observe that you have taken the necessary preparatory steps by calling on the Government of Jeypoor & Kotah for their respective statements, His Lordship in Council [is] convinced that it will be convenient for the agents of the Raja of Jeypoor & the Raj Rana Zalim Sing to attend you at Dihlee when the investigation can be conducted & your decision passed on the spot or referred for the final orders of Government as the nature of the case may render expedient.

6. Captain Tod will of course comply with any application or suggestion from your(s) connected with the settlement of this question in which his agency may be necessary in procuring information from Zalim Singh or otherwise expediting a decision.

7. A copy of this Letter will be transmitted to Captain Tod for his information & guidance & I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to his address of this date.

I have &ca.

Fort William
December 19. 1818.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs. 26 Dec. 1818, No. 49)

## 31a

To Captain Tod
&ca. . &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th November & to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed to Major General Sir D. Ochterlony in reply to communications from that office on the same subject & on the claims of the state of Jeypoor or that of Kotah.

2. You will of course comply immediately with any application & suggestion from Sir D. Ochterlony of the nature referred to in the 6th Paragraph of my letter to his address.

I have &ca.

Fort William
19th Dec. 1818.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 26 Dec. 1818, No. 50)

## 32

Dihlee Residency
Political Depart

To
John Adam Esquire
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to report that I have this day delivered over charge of the Residency to Major General Sir David Ochterlony.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servt.
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Res.

Dihlee 19th December
1818

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 9 Jany. 1819, No. 24).

## 33

Captn Tod

Pol Dept

Sir,

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint you to be "Political Agent with the Western Rajpoot States".

2. The Charge of Joudpoor is added to that which you already exercise with regard to Oudeepoor Kota & Boondee and will be transferred to you by Sir David Ochterlony.

3. You are at liberty if you find it necessary to employ Captain Waugh as an Acting Assistant, with a Salary of 400 Rs. per Mensem.

4. Your allowances will continue on the same footing as heretofore.

5. Your Office as Political Agent with the Western Rajpoot States, being now made permanent, that of First Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Sindia has been conferred on Mr Russell of your General Command Major Cartwright the Assistant Adjutant General of that Force will be stationed with your Head Quarters.

5. Your allowances will continue the same as they were in Rajpootana, as long as you remain a General Officer on the Staff.

6. Mr Wilder is appointed Superintendant of Ajmeer, under your Control and Orders.

7. Joudpoor is transferred to the Charge of Captain Tod, in addition to Oudeepoor, Kota & Boondee, and that Officer will communicate directly with Government, and bear the designation of Political Agent with the Western Rajpoot States. You will be pleased to make over the Charge of Joudpoor to Captn. Tod.

8. You are already apprized of the nomination of Mr. Fortescue to be Civil Commissioner at Dihlee. In the event of any unforeseen vacancy of the Office of Resident, the temporary charge of the Political Residency will devolve on the Commissioner.

9. Mr. Fraser, Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, and the Honble R. Cavendish are appointed Assistants to the Commissioner in the Civil Administration of the Territory of Dihlee

10. Captain Ferguson will continue to be your Assistant in the Political Department with the established Salary of a First Assistant at a Political Residency, viz. 750 Rs. per mm. and Deputation Allowance when detached.

11. The Charge of the General Treasury at Dihlee will remain in your Hands.

12. Mr. J. Russell is appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Sindia's Court from the Date of the Abolition of the Rajpootana Residency.

13. The Arrangements in the Dihlee Territory, connected with the appointment of a Civil Commissioner, will take effect from the arrival of the Commissioner at Dihlee.

14. Further Instructions will be communicated regarding those arrangements.

I have &ca.
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy. to Govt.

February. 6th 1819.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 6 February, 1819, No. 3)

## 34

Pol. Dept.
M.G.
Sir D. Ochterlony

Sir,

I have had the Honor of receiving & submitting to His Excellency the Governor General in Council your dispatch No. 9.

2. His Excellency in Council does not deem it necessary that any application should be made to the King of Dihlee for the grant of the title of Raja to the young Raja of Bullumagurh.

3. His Excellency in Council is pleased to recognize and confirm the succession of the present Raja to the Titles as well to the Estates of his deceased father.

13 Feby.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 13 Feby. 1819, No. 40)

## 35

To
John Adam Esquire
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Petition to His Majesty and representation to myself from the People of the Dehlee Mint lately abolished on the recommendation of my Predecessor.

2. Without presuming to doubt the justice of the reasoning which led to the adoption of a measure which struck at the very root of all that remained of regal Privilege, I trust I may be permitted to plead for its restoration on a less expensive Scale and for Purposes which will not interfere with the wishes of Government in the general Introduction of the Kuldar or Furruckabad Rupee.

3. The entire and Public abolition of a Mint at the Seat of Empire cannot fail in my Opinion to make a very general and unfavourable Impression on the Natives of Hindustan and will appear to them to be the more unfeeling because it was well known that there was little Coinage carried on and had been considered as retained solely as a mark of respect to "fallen Majesty" and as such, was as much, perhaps more noticed, than the Stipend allotted to His Majesty's Subsistence.

4. I am not perhaps sufficiently alive to the Value of the two hundred and thirty two Rupees which was the sum total of the establishment, but I cannot think it would have been recommended by Mr. Metcalfe had he known that His Majesty would have severely felt the mere act of its Abolition, tho' he did not consider it at all material there should be a large Coinage or perhaps any beyond what was necessary for the Anniversary of His Accession.

5. The terms of the Urzee to His Majesty are strongly indicative of the general Feeling tho' they may be suspected as coming from an interested Quarter.

6. By a Document of which I have the honor to enclose a Copy, it will be seen that Mr. Seton thought it better to incur a Considerable Expenc(s)e rather than send to the Palace any other Coin than the Dehlee Rupee.

7. I cannot doubt also to a certain Extent the Truth of the Assertions of the Petitioners as to their Ignorance of any other Means of gaining a Livelihood, or consequently the misery to which they have been reduced by the total suppression of the Mint.

8. Anxious to meet the wishes of His Majesty and to find Subsistence for the Poor People thus unexpectedly deprived of Bread, I have employed much time in examining the Subject with attention and heard all that has been proposed for their relief, and I hope His Lordship in Council will indulgently permit the Retention of the Small Establishment annexed which, whilst it will gratify the Feelings of His Majesty and Provide Bread to a considerable number, will probably nearly pay itself by the Coinage of Copper Pice, half Rupees and smaller Pieces which are occasionally called for to bestow on the Poor at Marriages and other Festivals.

9. For the last two months the whole Collections of the Assigned Territory have been paid into the Treasury in Kuldar Rupees and for that Period His Majesty's Stipend has been sent to the Palace in that Coin so that he has not only the mortification of knowing that the Royal Mint is abolished but of receiving Monthly Proof that the Sicca of the Vizeer is in circulation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Sert.
Signed/- Da. Ochterlony
A. Rt.

Dehlee
7th Feby 1819

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 13 March, 1819, No. 36)

No. 1.

The petition of Bawkur Ali, Noor Mohamed and Dhaukul Sing of the Dehlee Mint.

Protector of the World—Health.

From the time of His Majesty Ameer Tymoor, we have been generation after generation, nurtured in the Office of the Mint, and from the same source, have celebrated the Acts of Festivity and of Grief and the mint of Shahgehanabad never ceased on the contrary, whenever the Royal presence went abroad, the Officers of the Mint attended the fortunate Stirrup, and the office was kept open when the English Government came into the country, and General Ochterlony was appointed Mookhtar, the Mint was open but the profits were so very little, that for our maintenance a monthly salary was allowed, which has supported us these 16 years. For five months past the mint of your Majesty is completely shut, while it is irritating and astonishing to Observe those of the Zeemeendars, for Instance, of Jaipoor Bhurtpoor, are left unmolested.

Our ancestors taught us no other Business besides the mint, to earn our Livelihood. By the Blessing of God thousands receive their maintenance from your Majesty, but we are unable to obtain even charity from any where. We have therefore submitted our case to your Majesty. As it is the Desire of the British Government to make current the Kuldar Sicca, it is of no consequence we are hopeful, under your Majesty's Auspices and Favour that the General may receive Orders to this effect, that if it is his Intention to make current the Kuldar Sicca—it is well—but the coinage of old, are of two kinds, 1st the Sooba, and 2nd the Rekab-since you desire the coinage of the Kuldar it is proper that the Rekab be continued from the Sum of your Majesty, that the Stipend of the palace may be received in your Majesty's own Sum and Sicca, to the end, that your Majesty's Sicca may also be current, while the profits of both coinage will accrue to him, we are hopeful, that this petition be honoured with your Majesty's Sign Manual and sent to the General, and that the Affair of the mint be particularly explained to him. Also that the bearer of it to the General be ordered to be very explicit in his communication of your Majesty's Orders and in the purport of the above representation. Should the Business of the Mint be established thro' your Royal Favour, it will be well, if not, vouchafe to order some provision for us from the presence.

ORDERED

Let Nusiroodawlah Behadar verify the purport of the Urzee, and reestablish the mint.

* * * *

No. 2.

The Petition of the Mint Establishment of Dehlee To General Sir David Ochterlony Bart. &ca. Protector of the Poor-Health.

From the time of His Majesty Ukbur Shah, our forefathers were educated in the Business of the Mint and we are unacquainted with any other profession. From that time to the present, we have performed in the Mint, and are become old and infirm. In the Beginning of the company's Government in this country, the Mint of this city was stopped

and our Livelihood was solely owing to your Favor, that altho' the Fees were abolished as Monthly Salary was allowed to each of us. which maintained us. It is now 5 months since the Mint has been stopped, and we have sold our property for Food—we are now arrived at the verge of starvation, our women and children are dying and reduced to the want of a Nightly Meal. God Almighty has again brought you for our Support we hope that you will view with commisseration our Lawful Right and helpless condition, and order for the remainder of our Lives, that as usual, the Gold, Silver, and other Coins be current, if not totally, at least that 4 or 5 thousand rupees be coined per Day. Should this also not be allowed that the coinage of 4 or 5 Maunds of Copper pice be permitted, to enable us to earn a Livelihood, for, if nothing is to be done, premature Death is inevitable.

Sd/- Da. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 13 March 1819, No. 37)

## 35a

Dihlee Residency

To
William Egerton Esquire
Civil Auditor
Fort William.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the Dihlee Residency Accounts with the Vouchers for last Month.

2. It may be necessary to offer the following explanation of one article in the account vizt. the charge of Rs. 995.1.6 under the head of "Profit and Loss". The stipend of the Royal Household is invariably paid in Dihlee Rupees, and as at the time of payment there were only 32,000 Rupees of that specie in the Treasury it became absolutely necessary to purchase the remaining number at the Batta of the day vizt. 3 Rs. 12. Annas per % which is 1 R. 12 Annas per Cent more than the rate allowed by Government Vizt. 2 Rs. per %. This difference of Batta on Rs. 58,000 (The Sum required to make up 90,000 Rs. ) amounted to Rs. 995.1.6. I am aware that the Charge is new but it really does not appear to me that it could have been avoided.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
(Signed)—Arch. Seton
Resident Dihlee

Dihlee 7th August
1806.

A true copy.
Da. Ochterlony
A. Rt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 13 March 1819, No. 37)

Establishment for the Dehli Mint &ca.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Deroga..... ... ... | 20.—.— | |
| 1 | Peishcar ... ... ... | 12.—.— | |
| 1 | Mutsuddie ... ... ... | 4.—.— | |
| 1 | Peon ... ... ... | 3.—.— | |
| 1 | Examiner of Gold ... ... | 10.—.— | |
| 1 | Choudhree ... ... ... | 8.—.— | |
| 1 | Weighman ... ... ... | 7. 8.— | |
| 1 | Purrukneh Walla-Examiner of coin ... | 4.—.— | |
| 15 | Durraubs @ 6/- each ... ... | 90.—.— | |
| 1 | Stampman ... ... ... | 10.—.— | |
| 1 | Ditto ... ... ... | 4.—.— | |
| 1 | Scyckleghur ... ... ... | 4.—.— | |
| 1 | Cutter of Dyes ... ... | 8.—.— | |
| 2 | Melters of Metals @ 7/8 each ... | 15.—.— | |
| 2 | Iron Smiths @ 6/- each ... ... | 12.—.— | |
| 2 | Hammermen @ 4/- each ... .... | 8.—.— | |
| 4 | Peadahs @ 3/- each ... ... | 12.—.— | |
| 1 | Bheesty ... ... ... | 8.—.— | |
| 1 | Sweeper ... ... ... | —. 8.— | 232. 8.— |
| | Discharged | | |
| 1 | Mutsuddie ... ... ... | 5.—.— | |
| 2 | Chuperassees @ 3/- each ... | 6.—.— | 11.—.— |
| | Total Sonat Rupees ... ... | | 243. 8.— |

Da : Ochterlony.
A. Rt.

The above agree to receive 150 if the mint does not yield sufficient to pay the difference of 232.

(Foreign Department Political Cons. 13 March 1819 No. 37)

The proceeding has been written some days, but delayed as I could not bring the people of the Mint to consent to a reduction of pay.

2. They have at length consented to receive 150 Rupees a Month on condition that if the Duties on the coinage of Pice and small Pieces of silver shall amount to that sum they will be entitled to the full amount of their former pay vizt. 232 Rupees.

3. The Delay brought me the accompanying Letter from His Majesty which I transmit for the consideration of the Most Noble The Governor General in Council without attempting a Translation as it very imperfectly expresses the Feelings which dictated his earnest command to me to plead with His Lordship for the Restoration of the only thing that remained to him of former Dignity and which were impressed on my mind by the Fear which stood in his Eye as he expressed his wishes.

4. Observing how little was received by the Duties on coinage when Rupees were coined I cannot account for the positive assurances. I have received that the collections will more than defray the Expence of the old establishment of two hundred and thirty two.

D : Ochterlony
A. Rt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 13 March 1819, No. 37)

## 36

Political
Department

To Sir David Ochterlony Bt.G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch to Mr. Adam No. 21, recommending the restoration of the Mint Establishment at Dehli, and to observe to you, in reply, that the expediency of the abolition of that Establishment was fully considered by His Excellency the G. G. in Cl. before orders were issued for giving effect to the measure, and that the validity of the reasons which led to this determination, remains in His Excellency's judgment, unaffected. Nevertheless His Lordship in Cl. entirely approves your conduct in communicating your Sentiments on the Subject.

2. With regard to the petition presented by the persons heretofore employed on the Mint Establishment I am instructed to inform you that the Governor General in Council cannot sanction the retaining of any part of the Establishment on the footing proposed, but is disposed to authorize the Grant of small pensions to such of those Persons as having served for a long period, and having no other means of support, may now be prevented, by extreme old age or infirmity, from acquiring a maintenance by their own industry. If you will be pleased to transmit a statement regarding such of the petitioners as may come under the foregoing description with your opinion as to the rates of allowance suitable for their support ; their cases will be taken into consideration.

I have &ca
Signed/ C. T. Metcalfe
Secy to Govt.

Fort William
13th March, 1819.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 13 March, 1819, No. 38)

## 37

To Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.
Resident at Dehli

Sir,

I have the Honor to enclose a Letter received from Mr. Ludlow stating the necessity of increasing the Allowance granted to the Prisoners confined in the Jail.

If you approve of this Extra Allowance during the present high Price of Grain I will issue the necessary order.

I have the honor &ca
Signed/ T. Metcalfe

Foujdaree Adalut
Dehli 19 Feby. 1819

## 37a

To T. T. Metcalfe Esquire
In Charge of the Judicial Duties
at Dehli

Sir

I trust that it will not be deemed inconsistent with my Situation as Surgeon to the Jails ; in recommending that an increase of a Pyse a day be ordered to the Prisoners under existing Circumstances.

I have no hesitation in declaring, that at any time two Pyse a Day is insufficient for their Support ; just now therefore, when the price of Grain is so high, it is really not enough scarcely to keep them alive.

You are aware that we are in daily Expectation of hearing from the late Resident on the Subject of a Permanent increase to the Allowance of the Prisoners, in the meanwhile however, I should hope that by your making Known the above Circumstances to Sir David Ochterlony, he will immediately authorize this necessary increase.

Dehli—the
19th Feby. 1819

I have the Honor &ca
Signed/ L. Ludlow
Surgeon

## 38

Political Department
To Sir David Ochterlony B.G.C.B
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your Dispatch No. 28, Detailing the overtures made to you on the part of the Chief of Cashmere for a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the British Government.

2. The Governor General in Council directs me to signify to you his perfect approbation of the tenor of the answers returned by you to the Communications made by the Envoys of Cashmere, and to desire you to inform them that the application of their Master has been received by the Governor General in Council, who has charged you to repeat his assurances of Friendship and good will towards Mohummud Azeem Khan, but to express his regret that the principles which rule the Policy of the British Government of India restrain him from entering into more intimate engagements with the State of Cashmere.

Fort William
20th March, 1819

I have &c
Signed/C. T. Metcalfe
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 20 March, 1819, No. 16)

## 39

Dehli Resy.
Pol. Dept.

To
C.T. Metcalfe Esqre,
Secretary to Government
Pol. Department.
Fort William

Sir

I do myself the honor to transmit the copy of a letter received from Lieut. Gowan on the Subject of a piece of ground near the Jumma Musjid on which he proposes to erect the requisite Buildings for the Establishment of Native Schools.

2. The Ground belongs to Government and yields a very trifling Rent, but is well adapted to the purpose intended, and I should be happy to obtain the sanction of the most Noble the Governor General to make it over by regular Grant to such a laudable charity

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant
Sd/- D. Ochterlony
Rest

Dehli—the
13th March 1819.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 3 April, 1819, No. 25)

## 39a

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B,
Resident &ca &ca &ca
Dehlee

Sir,

I have herewith the honor of laying before you a Prospectus, for the Institution of a Native subscription School at Dehlee, which with the entire and indeed cordial concurrence of the late Resident Mr. Metcalfe, I introduced some time ago to the consideration of its principal Inhabitants and having ascertained their general satisfaction with the Plan, I entertained immediately two young Men, Brahmins, and Natives of this place, whom I sent to that Eminent Society of Missionaries at Serampoor, whence, I am happy to state they have after 1½ Years absence just returned, Qualified to undertake the Management of the School proposed, and bringing with them a considerable stock of appropriate Books, which the Gentlemen of the Mission with their accustomed Generosity have Presented to us.

2. My Chief motive however for trespassing on your Valuable Time, is to solicit the Gift as Grant in favour of the Subscription School of a piece of Ground named in the Margin,* where the Necessary Buildings may be conveniently constructed and as it belongs solely to Government, I respectfully conceive would for such a purpose, and on your recommendation, be at once conferred.

* Khan Dowlah Khan Kas Baug

3. The situation of this spot of Ground I have taken the Liberty of Selecting, is peculiarly well adopted for the reception of a Public Native School, being very Centrical, and a favourite part of the City owing to its vicinity to the Grand Mosque

I have the honor &ca
Signed Wm. Gowan Captain
Fort Adjt & BK Master

Dehlee the
12th March 1819

A true copy
D. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 3 April, 1819, No. 25)

## 40

My dear Sir,

The marks of Runjeet Sing's Devastations in Culloor beyond the Sutlej were very apparent in the flaring Villages seen yesterday from Malown whither I had gone to attend the Sale of Goorkhalu arms &ca. Daissa Singh and Raja Sunsar Chund have invested a second Fort of the Belaspoor Raja's, the Garrison of which appears to have behaved better than that of the former ; they have made two Sallies and killed a number of the besiegers.

Raja Maha Chund's tardy offers to pay Nuzzerana have been rejected, and he has been told that having hostilely resisted the troops of the Khalsa Sircar nothing but the entire subjugation of his country will now appease the resentment of the Maha Raja. He has repeated his submissions and promises of a regular annual payment accompanied by an offer to Sunsar Chund of a Culloor Fort on the frontier of Kangra known to be greatly coveted by the latter chief ; and by a bribe to Daissa Sing, and they have been again rejected.

Maha Chund now in utter dispair of being able to save his Ultra Sutlujian possessions professes his Resolution of Selling them as dearly as he can and declares that if he cannot retain them himself his enemies shall not have peaceable possession of them for, at least, a year to come. He has already 3 or 4,000 of his own subjects arranged against the Sing's force, and means to entertain mercenaries from the plains to what extent, and as fast as, he can.

I have reason to believe that he has invited Beer Sing the Ex Raja of Noorpoor who has long been residing in Thakooral Baghul to join his force beyond the Sutlej, and aid their efforts by his name, and personal Influence in that part of the Hills. Should any Instructions occur to you on an anticipation of the probability of the Ex Raja's commencing Machinations against Runjeet at the instance of Maha Chund, I beg you to intimate them. I say this in consequence of what occurred on this subject upwards of two years ago at a time when you were absent from Kurnaul. Runjeet Sing then about to proceed against Behawulpoor felt or feigned an apprehension that Beer Sing would take advantage of his absence and endeavour to reestablish his authority in Noorpoor by means of a force which he stated the latter to be then endeavouring to raise on

this side of the Sutlej. On this occasion Mr. Metcalfe directed that it should be intimated to Beer Sing that he could not be permitted to convert the asylum afforded to him under our protection into a means of Machinating against a power in amicable relation with us. The strict letter of this Instruction would seem to enjoin that Beer Sing should be prohibited from making any attempt whatever to recover the possessions wrested from him by Runjeet Sing, but I hesitate to give this Interpretation to the order because in my humble judgement, our right to make such Prohibition would seem doubtful in the case of an Individual, who can hardly be said to have received asylum from us in as much as he has invariably been refused maintenance, countenance or any sort of recognition, and has never even obtained a permission to reside where he is. You will very probably however see objections to Beer Sing's being permitted to levy Troops on this side the Sutlej. But I should presume that there would be none to his crossing that river with his present followers to operate against Runjeet. We shall have it in our power to debar him from residing here again after taking such a step, and if this were contemplated it would be well at once to apprise him, that the Sutlej is his Rubicon, which once crossed, he must succeed or perish, as retreat will be denied him, he will not comply with Maha Chund's Invitation after such an Intimation.

In regard to Raja Maha Chund I presume he is at Liberty to employ the resources of the Portion of his Country under our protection for the defence of that which is not, and that it does not therefore behove us to interfere with his raising men, or making other warlike Preparations on this [side], for service on the other side of the Sutlej: but if the subject should appear to you in a different point of view I hope to be favoured with your Sentiments.

It has been mentioned to me by the Belaspoor Vakeel, that Runjeet Sing has instructed his Surdur In Tuhawut (Makhowal) to cooperate with Daissa Sing by an attack on the Belaspoor Raja's Possessions in that quarter, and that acts of Hostility have already been committed. This intimation does not appear to me sufficiently precise and authentic to warrant my making a report on a point that might give rise to serious Discussion. The Impression I have received from the Vakeels Communications and my own Information is that Runjeet's Troops in Tuhawut are making Demonstrations there with a view to induce Maha Chund to diminish the force he might oppose to Daissa Sing by retaining a body on this side the Sutlej for the Purpose of watching them.

Should an event happen so little to be anticipated as an attack by the Troops of Runjeet on a Portion of Culloor indisputably under our Protection, I presume my sole immediate duty would be to report the occurrence, and I should also, if not previously possessed of Instructions to the Contrary, enjoin the Culloor Government to refrain from hostile opposition till your orders should be received.

I remain my dear Sir
&ca &ca &ca
Signed/- R. Ross

Sahee
18th March 1819

A true copy
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 17 April 1819, No. 34.)

## 40a

My Dear Ross

I answer your Letter by Express to save as much time as Possible. I am of opinion that Beer Singh should be informed that he cannot raise Troops on this side the Sutlej and that if he leaves Present Situation in the hope to reobtain his country he will never be permitted again to reside in any Place where we have either Influence or authority. Beyond this, I do not think we have any right to obstruct his Efforts.

Maha Chund I conceive has every right to use His whole force to resist the efforts of Runjeet Sing and if the Troops on this side the Sutlej, should presume to do any thing beyond the mere act of Demonstration, I not only think that Maha Chund has a right to resist, but that we are bound to repel any attack.

I could wish therefore that the Surdar in Command should instantly be informed that the Slightest real attempt on the Kehloor Possessions on this side will be a breach of Treaty such accordingly by the British Government.

I shall send for Runjeet's Vakeel and give him similar Information.

Dehlee the
23rd March 1819

Yours sincerely
Signed/- D. Ochterlony

A true copy
D. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 17 April, 1819, No. 34)

## 40b

My Dear Sir,

I last night had the pleasure of receiving your letter by Express, of the 23rd.

At the same time I received from Raja Maha Chund a report made to him by the Killadar of Kulloor Kothi—a fort of Bellaspoore near the frontier of Tuhawat (Muckowal) which stated that small parties of Singhs, and of the Sahihyadehs of Muckowal had entered and established themselves in diverse Villages of Kulloor in the neighbourhood of his post. Which his want of force had prevented him from opposing Immediately dispatched a person on whose report I can rely for the purpose of ascertaining the time state of the case and sent a letter by him to Runjeet's Surkurda of the purport directed in yours of the 23d. I also sent one of similar import to Daisser Singh test [lest?] the Officer Commanding in Tuhawut should be acting under his orders.

The occupation of villages of Kulloor may, of itself, be regarded as a hostile act but as I have not yet sufficient information relative to the nature and extent of this aggression and as it is to be hoped that the Surkurda will withdraw on receipt of my letter and in consequence of the representations to be made by the Bearer of it, I have thought it best for the present to make no movement of the force under my command being impressed with a sense of the inexpediency generally of

such a measure—and in particular of its tendency by rendering such interference cheap and familiar in the estimation of the country to give incessant occasion for the employment of Troops in the adjustment of matters for which a letter or message by a *Chuprassee* might otherwise suffice. Should I learn however that any more decidedly hostile acts have been committed or should raiyeet's Surkurda neglect to evacuate the Village of Kulloor Cis-sutluj now occupied by his troops after receipt of my requisition to that effect I propose to move from this with the part of the Nusseerees at present at Head quarters and disposable which owing to Detachments just made for the relief of outposts and for the Escort of Treasure from Loodiana, does not exceed 300 firelocks and to take up a position near Futtehpour fort in Kulloor which is about centrically situated between Daisser Singh's present Head Quarters and those of the Tuhawat Sirdar. I should consider my small force as fully sufficient to repel an attack from the Tuhawut Quarter where the Singh's force is very inconsiderable. But, in the scarcely supposable event of Daisser Singh's and Raja Sunsar Chund's troops crossing the sutluj at Bellaspoor I should be unable to wait offensively particularly till the absent detachments rejoin—without calling on the Hill Chiefs for their war contingents.

A Detachment of Daisser Singh's force is now encamped on the right bank of the Sutluj directly opposite to Bellaspoor and their threats of crossing have caused the Substantial and timid part of the inhabitants, Shroffs, Banyas, women, &ca to flee to the interior.

Little as it is to be anticipated that the combined force of Daisser Singh and Sunsar Chund should presume to Cross the Sutluj to the attack of Bellaspour, it may be well to prepare against even on improbable emergency: I would submit therefore the advantage of my being authorised to apply in such an event to L. Coll. Wilson Comg. at Loodiana for a company or two and for a Detail of Artillery or Golundauze to save our pounders. I scarcely know how to mention it, but it would be very gratifying if you would request Coll. Wilson to send the reinforcement if called for under an Officer junior to me.

Suleathoe
March 27th 1819

I remain &ca
Signed/ R. Ross

P.S. Since writing the foregoing I have received a letter from Park Sarjeant Gordon which I enclose. The Postscript indicates that what I had considered as so improbable has been attempted—it may have been effected by this time I shall move tomorrow to Sahee (18 Miles) whence Futtipour and Bellaspoor are both about the same further distance 18 miles each, At Sahee I shall be guided by my information on which point to march.

I shall do as well as I can but heartily wish my force were stronger. With this views I have recalled a Company which marched from this three days ago for the relief of Kotgurh and have written also to Nahir to desire that the Company now on duty there may repair to Subuthoo with all caste; but the former will not be able to reach me at Bellaspoor or Futtihpore for 5 or 6 and the latter for 6 or 7 days.

The weather is unfortunately very bad at present and as unfortunately I can only move in a Chumpaun in consequence of an accident I met with in going to Malawa on the 14th Instant when my horse fell with me in very rocky ground.

Captain Ross,
Comg. the Posts in the Hills &ca &ca

Sir,

Last night I arrived at Belaspoor by request of the Raja. All the villages on the Banks of the Sutluj are on fire. The Raja has taken up his abode in rear of the City, the People of the City has made there Escape from three and four Coss. on this side of the city, this morning at Day light, Runjeet Singh's Troops arrived on the Banks of the Sutluj just in front of the city of Belaspoor, several musquet shots have been Exchanged on Both sides. Without (?) you are please to come yourself or send some sepahies for the protection of the Raja and City there will not a single person remain here, as there is no Trusting to those people on the other side of the Banks of the Sutluj between Belaspoor and Makawall 200 of Runjeet Singh's Troops have Crossed the Sutluj and Takin(g) 46 villages of the Belaspoor Rajas three days ago a mumbrous force still is comming Down to the Sutluj in front of the City.

I am &ca

Belaspoor 26th March 1819 Signed/ G. Gordon—Park Sarjeant

N.B. This moment 40 or 50 Cavalry has been attempting to Cross the Sutluj near the City but has been repulsed by the Rajas troops. Your orders is necessary on this subject.

Signed/ G. Gordon

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 April, 1819, No. 44)

40c

Dehli Resy.
Pol. Dept.

To C. T. Metcalfe Esquire
Secretary to Government
Pol. Department
Fort William

Sir,

In the absence of Major General Sir David Ochterlony, I have the Honor to forward by his desire Copies in Persian and English of a Letter addressed by him to Anund Sing Wukeel of the Raja of Lahore.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obed Servant
Sd/- J. Ferguson
A.K.D.

Dehli
13th April 1819

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 1 May, 1819, No. 42)

Captain Ferguson will read you the accounts received from Captain Ross and you will find that Daisa Sing has called upon Kakamul to account for his conduct, and forced him to acknowledge that he had not the Maha Raja's orders and to refund his plunder as well [as] act [and] send in the Razee Namah of the Zeemeendars of Kulloor. In so far Daisa Sing has acted with Propriety but his Troops attempted to cross the Ford at Belauspoor and would have entered it if not repulsed by the Kulloorais.

Thus you see, that there has been direct violation of the Treaty and a most gross Insult to the British Government the consequences of which will be seen hereafter, as I cannot and will not conceal it from the Tahelean Alishan Ludder. I shall report at the same time what Daisa Sing has done—but I tell you that I do not think it will be sufficiently satisfactory, for so flagrant a Breach of Faith, and such an unjust and unjustifiable Procedure.

When your Master thought proper to act on the advice of Raja Sunsar chund he ought with his usual good sense and judgement to have recollected that the animosity between the Kullooriah and Kulooch Rajahs was so great as to render it probable he would carry his Troops beyond the proper Limits and he ought to have known that Sunsar chund would not be sorry for a Breach between the Maha Rajah and the British Government as his least chance of getting back Kote Kangrah and retaining his Country of which he does not feel confident from his present Engagements with the Maha Raja. Though he knows that the faith of the British Government is inviolable and that Its forbearance and moderation are only equalled by their power to punish aggression and repel insult.

If Government should accept the atonement which has been made by Daisa Sing's orders, and the Disavowal of Kaka Mul, I advice the Maja Rajah as a friend to leave the Kullooriah in possession of all the Purgunnahs on the Banks of the sutlej opposite the Belauspoor Country, and a small Moumla, for you may depend upon it, the Gain of those poor Districts will one day be the cause of very serious consequences, and cost him much more money, if not greater Losses than Sunsar chund can ever repay.

(True copy)
Signed/ T. Ferguson
A.R.S.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 1 May, 1819, No. 43)

## 41

To
T. Fortescue Esquire
Civil Commissioner
Dihlee

Sir,

About the (?)—of March—last I first heard, by rumor, that alterations were to be made, in the administration of the affairs of the Dihlee Territory.

2. Although I was aware, from the period of the departure of the late Resident, that the relations of the Civil Officers would be altered, I was not, by any means, prepared for such extreme changes, as have now taken place.

3. If I had been informed of what was intended, in the Month of January, much fruitless labour and much loss, would have been saved.

4. The alterations alluded to, have happened at a season, when it was essentially necessary the constituted power and authority should have continued to the end of the current year.

5. I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my firm conviction, that had the arrangements, which are now promulgated, been postponed and kept secret to the end of the season, the whole Revenue of the present year would have been immediately collected, and over and above a large proportion of the balances of past years, if not a half, at least a third or two fifths.

6. The first symptom of the changes, which have now taken place, shewd itself to me before I was made acquainted with the report, in a general holding back of the instalments due at the moment, and a refusal, on the part of the Zumeendars of a District, lately lapsed to Government, to come to any settlement for the demands, upon them, for land revenue. I had commenced upon this settlement, and half concluded it, when, of a sudden, all proceeding stopt, and every endeavour, argument and exertion was useless.

7. I am under great apprehension now, not only that no part of the balance of former years will be collected, but that there will be a considerable deficit, in the Revenue of the current year.

8. I will not however enlarge upon the subject, because I mean to talk of it more freely in a general statement of the District I purpose to prepare for your perusal. The object of this letter is more personal than public.

9. I received from Sir D. Ochterlony about the 16th of March, upon application to him, a copy of the resolutions of Government, of the 6th of February last, regarding this District.

10. It appears to me, from their tenor, that it was the object of Government that the administration of the District, with reference to the Judicial and Revenue Departments, should be formed by three Civil Officers, acting under one supreme Officer, each directing & executing his functions over one of three equal Divisions. By equal Division I mean equality of importance, in extent of Judicial power, and amount of Revenue received.

11. Under this arrangement, I conceived that the Government would have been pleased to suffer me, as the senior Civil servant and Assistant, to have selected the Division of the District I might wish to be appointed to. But as the appointments took place, without reference to this circumstance, I was in hopes, that the Central Division, to which I was nominated would have been made, if not a degree superior, in importance, at least equal, and, at all events, not inferior to the others. I thought my rank in the Service, my knowledge of the District, would have tended to secure to me, at all events, not the division least in importance, in every point of view.

12. I have however been mistaken from your instructions of the 12th Instant, I perceive that the Division allotted to me, is reduced to the lowest scale.

13. I preserve yet a confident hope, that this circumstance has arisen from the Government not having been aware of the assumed limits of

the Divisions, limits which, I had never been aware of, for which no Official document, as I understand, is known to exist, which were drawn, I believe, with reference to the duties of police only. When the Revenue Department was entirely under my management, the Civil and Criminal Courts, under the separate management of another assistant and the police under the management of a third.

14. The nature of the present arrangement, will be best elucidated by a detail of the Divisions, and by reference to the Map.

15. In the event of the present arrangement being confirmed I mean, through you, to solicit to be appointed to the Northern Division, instead of the Central Division, but if a revised arrangement, which I have the honor to submit and it appears to me to be advantageous, takes place, then I will request to be permitted to superintend the Central Division.

16. The Northern Division, as it is now constituted includes a tract which, measured diagonally, extends, in one way, 150, and in the other, nearly 200 Miles. The land Revenue amounts to Rs. 13,06,203. The Customs to 4,24,400. The whole, to Rs. 17,30,603.

17. The southern Division does not extend, in any direction, more than 30 miles. Its land Revenue amounts to Rs. 6,22,200, and the Customs to about 57,600. In all about Rupees 6,79,800.

18. The Central Division does not stretch, in any way, above 18 Miles. It has a land Revenue of 1,93,525, and a custom Revenue of 2,28,000, the Total, Rupees 4,21,525.

19. The extreme inequality of these Divisions in Revenue & population does not require remark, and it can scarcely be necessary to state that, so far from being what I conceive to have been intended, a more discordant distribution, in every point of view, could scarcely have been made. If ever it had been intended to make a gradation, in the relative importance of the Divisions, with reference to the Seniority, experience or salaries of Superintending Officers, still the difference, as it now stands, would be much too great.

20. In addition to this circumstance it may be remarked that, in opposition to the principles of seniority and experience, the appointment of the Superintending Officers, has taken place, in reverse to consistency.

21. It may be supposed, perhaps, that the duty of superintending the City of Dihlee and its environs, is more important than the duty of superintending the Northern Division, as it now stands.

22. This supposition must be at on[ce] contradicted, and I have no hesitation in stating my belief, that the duties of the Southern Division, which is not above half the size of the Northern, are more important than those now assigned to the superintendant of the Central Division.

23. Further than the knowledge I have acquired, from verbal communication, with you, I am not aware of the principle upon which this new arrangement has been made. From that knowledge, I consider that the object of Government would be more surely obtained by a new Division of the District in the following manner.

24. The District to be separated into Northern, Southern and Western Divisions.

25. The southern to remain as it stands, at present, with the addition of Nujifgurh.

26. The Western to be formed of the Hurreenah tracts, as they were superintended by the Honorable Mr. Gardener, with the addition of Mandouthee and Assouduh.

27. The Northern Division to include the part of the Territory North of Dihlee, East of Hurreeanah, and the environs of the city.

28. This arrangement would remove the inconveniences, and correct the inequality of the present Division, and reduce the duties of the three Officers to a state of just, relative and actual importance.

29. To prove this assertion, I will mention what, by this amended distribution, the Revenue of each District will be, and as a proof of its Geographical eligibility, in preference to the present Division, I refer to the Map :

30. The land and Custom Revenue thus

| | Land | Customs | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern | 6,96,413 | 4,37,700 | 11,34,113 |
| Western | 7,43,015 | 2,01,100 | 9,44,115 |
| Southern | 6,82,500 | 71,200 | 7,53,700 |

31. It appears from the above statement, that there would be a regular gradational encrease, upon the Total amount, of above two Lacks or there abouts, which would mark the steps of seniority of the Assistants, and that this difference arises in the Custom Department.

32. It would be difficult, by any arrangement, to make a better distribution of the Territory with reference to Judicial and Revenue duties, than that which is now proposed, and upon this principle alone, it should be unhesitatingly adopted. The Department of Customs, certainly the last in importance, may be considered separately.

33. To secure the steady, affectionate unremitted attention towards, and a daily increasing knowledge of the people and country, by the Officer in charge of a Division, that Officer should feel confidence in the permanency of his situation and every desire or allurement for removal, should be done away. This principle appears to me indisputable. It is only from feeling a lively interest for a people, and a Country, that a public servant can be drawn into a loving for the exercise of his public functions.

34. To stimulate a public servant, by the bribery of a large salary or by the hope of speedy and great promotion, is by no means so honorable nor so efficient a bond upon him, as that of affections arising out of social intercourse with patriarchal authority, over, and constant means of exercising benevolence towards, a people. Every man is not, I may say very few men are, Citizens of the World, to feel the same affections, sympathies and anxieties for every part of the Globe, or even for every part of his own country or a Country he lives in, still less is every Man so made up, as to act entirely, and constantly upon the Abstract principle of virtue, isolated within himself.

35. What Government or Governor does not know, that a proper selection of men, for time, place and duty, that is, a knowledge of men for the uses to which they are best fitted and using them, not only with their will, but with their liking for their interests, and with indulgence towards their prejudices and bias, is amongst the arcana of Governing. How can this end be better attained, than by giving to them an employment congenial, gratifying and fascinating, and assuring continuance in it, both by the promise of *Quandia se Cene gesserint* and by removing every temptation to quit it, that is inconsistent with honorable Emulation and promotion.

36. If these principles be true, applicable and correct, let them be put in practise, in the present instance.

37. In the distribution of the Territorial and Judicial duties, I have pointed out what appears to be, in my judgement, directed by the desires of Government the most expedient arrangement, and the Department of Customs remain to be discussed.

38. Upon the principle I have mentioned, the salaries of the three Superintending Officers should be equal, and it seems to me, that the Government, under an impression that the duties and Divisions were equal, intended thus. Upon the same principle the assistant or Superintending Officer, should be allotted to or allowed to choose, for himself, the division he may prefer.

39. By the present arrangements and appointments, the principle has been completely set aside, in the points of salary and individual choice.

40. The custom collections, of the Northern Division, is nearly double those of the Central Division, and between 7 or 8 times more than the Collections of the Southern District.

41. From this circumstance, it will be the interest of the superintending Officer of the Control Division, to desire removal to the Northern Division, and the superintending Officer of the Southern Division to remove to the Central, a desire that ought to be checked in every possible way.

42. If the supposition be correct, that it was the intention of Government to have the three Divisions equal, in every respect, the injustice of the present arrangement is obvious setting aside its impolicy.

43. In the amended distribution of the Territory, which I have proposed, this inequality in the Custom, receipts is not remedied. The salary arising from the per centage, upon the Customs of the Northern Division, would be double that of the Western Division, and nearly six times that of the Southern Division.

44. Infact, it is impossible to make any equal distribution of the Custom Receipts, with reference to the more necessary distribution of the Territory, into compact Divisions, for the convenient administration of Justice, and superintendance and collection of the Revenue.

45. With reference to this inequality, which cannot be remedied by any territorial arrangement, it appears to me that a plan, of a nature quite different should be adopted, for collection of the customs, and for the Division of the per centage, the convenience, advantage and equity of which seems indisputable.

46. The custom department should be managed, as intended, by the superintending office but the amount of the per Centage collected, should be allotted from the aggregae Monthly receipts, in fixed portions, either in equal portions, or as it may be determined, and not that each officer should receive only the per Centage upon Collections of the Customs, in his own Division.

47. The advantages of this plan are in proportion to the disadvantages of the present one, and are these. The attention of each Officer would pervade the whole district, instead of being confined to his own portion, no disputes or interference of interests would exist. The checks upon the native servants would be trebled ; and a complete prevention put to teazing and vexatious examinations, and reexaminations of goods, by three distinct sets of Officers, in a circumscribed Territory.

48. It will be a great inconvenience and objection too, that each Division must have its distinct line of posts placed upon the boundaries of separation. This will double the expense, as well as the obstacles, already too irksome, to traders and trade. If the department was lumped, the lines of Tolls, which extend along the frontier, with those crossing the District, in squares, and all the regulations, as they now stand, would

be preserved. The establishment would not be increased, nor the prosecutors of commerce multiplied, interests would not clash, interested motives would not exist, and concord, mutual assistance and union of profit tend, in the promotion of public advantage, to the increase of individual gain. In one way, there is the seed of hostility and contention, in the other, the foundation of every thing the reverse. In one way, there is the certainty of the public being well served because it will promote private benefit ; In the other, the certainty of the public interests being injured by the discordance and opposition of particular advantage. In fact, I am surprised that this plan did not itself appear to Government as a decidedly superior arrangement, in view of the comfort and facility of trade, the interest of the public, and justice towards the Officers concerned.

49. If the rules which apply to the customs, in the province, are to be in force in this District, then this amended arrangement will be still more necessary, as, in that event, the greater part, I apprehend two thirds, of the Custom Revenue of the Dihlee Territory, will be swept off by the passes for goods taken out at Custom Houses to the East of the Jumna & at the Agrah Custom House, carrying such goods, through this District, there will remain then but the Revenue that may be drawn from the exported produce of the District, which is nothing : The town duties of Dihlee and the duties upon import from the Western and Northern. The whole of the Western and Northern trade does come in, and will continue to come in, through the frontier of the Northern Division as it now stands. The Collections of the Southern Division, will fall to little or nothing, and the receipts of the Central Division will consist, simply, of the Town duties of Dihlee, which will be a trifle. In this way, the Officer of the Northern Division, as it now stands, will draw largely, and the Officers in Charge of the Southern and Central Divisions, almost nothing.

50. Upon these grounds, will not the measure I propose be only justice to those concerned, setting aside the advantages to the trade, to commerce, and to the public, which it manifestly possesses.

51. The accompanying Table and the Map will shew, at a glance, the position of matters ; my observation and reflection points at once, to an amended arrangement.

52. In two Tables, I have excluded Collections from Istemrars and Estates attached, upon which no orders by Government, having yet been received, the Revenue is not set down in the accounts of Instalment and assessment transmitted to the Presidency. In the Third Table, I have included the amount of Istemrars and Jageers, to shew what may be eventually the value of each Division. There are also Tables for the ensuing year.

53. What I have yet said has reference, a good deal, to the Revenue Department, a few words will explain the state of the matter, as to the Judicial Department.

54. By the present arrangement, the Judicial duties assigned to the Assistant in charge of the Northern Division with reference to population and importance, probably double the united duties of the Officers in charge of the Central and Southern Divisions. The superficial extent of the Northern Division is treble that of the other two, The nature of the Inhabitants of that Division, will render the difficulties attendant upon Collecting the Revenue, and the harassing business of the Police Department, quadruple that of the other two Divisions.

56. It is not necessary to allude to the inconveniences attendant upon too extended a rule ; Every one knows the bad effects of control, weakened by remoteness ; the decrease of influence in proportion to distance the abuse of delegated authority ; the evasions, irregularities, oppressions, concealments and independence of the underlings in power. In the present instance it is only necessary to remark local circumstances, and upon these it may be observed, that the people, generally speaking, of the Northern tract, as it now stands, are the most turbulent, irregular and refractory of the whole territory. Witness the Bhuttees of the North West corner, the Hindoo Ranghurs, and plunderers of the South West corner bordering upon Shekhowat and Jeypoor ; the Jats and Goojurs of Puneeput and Soonput, on the bank of the Jumna, the Mussulmen Ranghur of the N. E. Corner, at Kurnaul, and the same description of people on the S. E. angle, at Khanom Niganuh and Kilandur, while the inhabitants of the villages about Hansee and its immediate vicinity, are as troublesome as any.

57. Under all these circumstances I have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be almost beyond the power of one man to execute, properly, the united duties of Judge and Magistrate and Collector, over the extensive Northern Division as it now stands, and that if one man can do it, it will be at the hazard of life & expense of Health, in constant uninterrupted exposure from one end of the year to the other, under Canvas, always moving about, and always harrassed and exhausted since the year 1811/12, I have never had occasion to visit the Southern part of the District, on revenue matters, excepting when called to make a settlement upon Government demands, of the land Revenue, with the People. The very contrary of such state exists in the Northern and Western Districts. One village there, gives as much trouble and business, as a Purgunnah to the South, and I never could absent myself from that part, without risk of less in revenue or confusion and ill-disposition amongst the people ; For the whole of the latter period, I have been obliged to move about, constantly, from village to village and if I did not do this, I could not do my duty, or serve the Government.

58. The annoyance and inconvenience to people living at one end of the District, which will be occasioned by the necessary obligation laid upon some, in criminal cases, and the almost equal call to them of personal interest in Civil and Revenue cases, to attend the superintending Officer, even when stationary in the centre of the District, and much more when duty calls him to the extremity is inconceivable ; a dispute about the theft of a cow, a case of assault or abuse, may occasion a man a journey of 400 Miles. The commonest and most trifling occurences may send a man, to be asked a few questions, two hundred, Three hundred, or four hundred Miles. What a business this is. It may occasion ruin not only to one, or two, but to many, every year. In what a miserable and helpless condition may people, who depend on their daily labour agricultural, or other labour for bread, and for the support of their family, be placed ; a wicked person, an enemy or an oppressor may, at the moment a man's labour and attention is most necessary to his house affairs, or to his plough and field, upon which moment, probably, his success in agriculture and the productiveness or non-productiveness of his Crop depends by a false representation to a bribed, villainous under officer of Revenue or Police, which will be forgotten or overlooked, if it prove hereafter to be false, have him marched a hundred and fifty miles to the Superintending Officer, to wait there perhaps days without being called up, and, after all, perhaps, not discharged, but confined, while

his persecutor, with protracting subterfuge, has his detention prolonged to weeks or months, to the utter ruin of an industrious family, involving with it, defalcation of revenue, balances, &ca &ca and all the train of horror consequent to such a state and event. The thought of the possibility of such things is distressing. How necessary then to endeavour to make it as seldom of occurrence, and as circumscribed as possible, by arrangements which are calculated to reduce, not the vastness of an imaginary evil, but the certain prevalence of a known, frequent and grinding oppression. How can this be done better than by reducing the extent of a District, and making it as compact as possible, and giving people the means of resort to the nearest and most convenient tribunal of Justice. It is almost ridiculous to dilate upon such a subject, in which principle and facts stare one in the face.

59. It will be absolutely necessary for the Officer Superintending the present Northern Division to be in the same year at Kurnaul, the extreme N.E. corner of the District, at Ranneea, the extreme N.W. Corner, Buhil or Sewannee, bordering on Jeypoor and Shekhowat the S.W. angle of the District at Mandauthee and Beree, the S.E. Corner along the banks of the Jumna, and traversing the centre of the District. The Superintending Officer cannot expect to remain at Hansee, the most centrical situation, more than a Month in the hot, and a Month in the cold season of the year. Under these circumstances, what will be the state of Police and Revenue, What will be the effect, upon individuals, when reports, witnesses, trespassers, Criminals, matters of conplaint &ca &ca have to go 200 Miles to get justice, to obtain redress ; to fly from persecution, to escape oppression, to demand protection, to plead for consideration or mercy ; Distance alone will hinder and deter the greater number of people from attempting such a journey ; The injured will fail to obtain justice, and the poor will be ruined in the attempt. One man may ruin another by a Summons, a wicked person will always have it in his power to injure, without the possibility of administering redress, In short, there will be no end to the injuries and inconveniences which must arise in this objectionable arrangement ; Every body sees and knows them, and that there is but one remedy.

60. To Elucidate the matter better, I have marked, on the Map, the subdivisions of the three portions of the Territory, as they now stand, and as I propose they should stand. With this assistance, no difficulty will be found in determining of the expediency or unexpediency of the arrangements.

61. It may, however, be added here, is a Memorandum having reference to the Map, that the wide extent of Country, to the West of Hansee, has scarcely any of its numerous villages put down ; that it is throughout, and, in particular, the Districts of Hissar and Toosham, thickly studed with well inhabited villages. Last year, when the Detachment under General Arnold went against Dadrera &ca, the country appeared one sheet of the finest Cultivation, and, in fact Hissar Toosham, Buhil and Sewannee, from being waste tracts, by enjoying the protection of the British Government, have attracted the inhabitants from the distraced defenceless territory of Jeypoor, Bikaner and Shekowat, and turned a desert, into a flourishing country.

62. I may take this moment, with advantage too, to mention, as another remark, referring to Map, that exclusive of the compact arrondissment, which the new proposed Division gives. It will be much more agreeable for the Inhabitants of the Northern Subdivisions, to attend, when necessary, at Dihlee, which place they have been long in the habit

of coming to, than to go to Hansee. From those parts to Dihlee, the road is safe and frequented, whereas the road to Hansee, goes through an unsafe country, altogether, and particularly so, in that part which, crosses the limits of the Rajah of Jheend's Territory, through which a British Officer very seldom passes without being robbed. With regard to the extent of duties which will attach to an Assistant Superintending the Northern Division, on the new plan, I think that although they will be heavy, they will not be, by any means, not half so heavy as those now devolving upon the Officer Superintending the same division, as just constituted. From Dihlee, with occasional starts into the country to the West and East of Soonput, it will be practicable to manage the Revenue duty and the Judicial and Police duty can be superintended much better from Dihlee than from Hansee ; I have said before, the people would be happier and better pleased to be Governed from Dihlee, than from Hansee.

63. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this subject, I shall conclude with a few words about myself.

64. I was appointed to the Dihlee Residency in May 1805, nearly fourteen years ago. In this period, I have been absent one year from sickness, and one year with the Embassy to Cabul ; For a period of 12 Years, I have been engaged in performing the functions of superintending the Revenue of this District, and during this time, I have, on different occasions, and to varying extent, assumed, and executed the duties of a Magistrate and Judge of the City, as well as of the Territory. I do not presume to say that these circumstances gives me any claim to preference beyond that which local knowledge and assiduous attention entitles any body to, but with the addition too of seniority of rank and appointment, I conceive myself, on this new arrangement taking place, entitled to select which of the three Divisions of the Territory I might have preferred. I do not urge this as a right, but I claim it as an indulgence which, it appears to me, would be granted, by the consideration Government always evinces towards faithfull servants.

65. When I became acquainted with the resolutions of Government, I felt certainly great pain at the Idea of being deprived of superintendance over a people, with whom I had so long an acquaintance. It appeared to me like separation from a large family, whose welfare & improvement was closely linked to my hourly anxieties and occupations ; I felt it hard that, after labouring in fair and foul weather, by day and night, for the good of the public and of the people, for 12 years, after sowing the seed, and rearing the plant, I should be deprived of the harvest of enjoyment and of taking part, in the reaping, with boys I had seen grow up to Manhood, others my contemporaries, and some become grey and feeble in my sight. I rememberbed, I had struggled with the rudeness of savages, with the obstinacy of ignorance, the perverseness of infatuation, and the turbulence of rebellion ; That I had worked and toiled the pioneer through a wilderness of danger, and intricacy, opening, smoothing and widening the way, reducing the ruggedness of nature, surmounting the opposition, taming the ferocity, and overcoming the antipathies of its inhabitants : That I had worked against tide and wind, and, never despairing of ultimate success, strove with unabating eagerness, for a successful termination ; I thought of all this, and I could not help contrasting the difficulties attendant upon my labours, the nature of my duty, the state of the people I had to do with, and that my power and influence was not only limited to the Official capacity of a Collector of Revenue, but counteracted by the superior consideration and importance which

attaches to a Magistrate & Superintendant of Police, I could not help, contrasting this, with the union now of the powers of Judge Magistrate and Collector in one person, giving a degree of weight, and respectability and influence to the Officers of the District, so different from the authority, I was invested with ; I cannot help feeling that when I superintendant(?) the Revenue of the whole District, my hands and authority were weakened by two superior powers, that of the Civil Court and of the Magistrate, while now such an accession of importance is given, to the persons exercising similar duties, that what before was obtainable only by laborious, patient, persevering application, and art, will now be found to flow after the Magic word of undivided power. Thus a very short time will save to throw, into forgetfulness and darkness, all that was meritorious of individual exertion, or successful in practical result, and new consequence likely to spring from measures, peculiarly adopted for success, will draw a veil, between the present and future, and aided by the dazzling eclat of novelty, consign to oblivion all remembrance of the past.

66. I have not however the right, nor the inclination to querulous complaint ; I have discharged my duty heretofore, to the best of my abilities and in the consciousness of rectitude and good intent although the object of degradation, indifference and neglect, I shall, without abatement of ardor in the public service, or want of interest in the duty assigned to me, continue cheerful, and independent of the future, as I can reflect, with satisfaction, on the past.

67. If you see no objection to the measure, may I request that you will be pleased to transmit an entire copy of this letter to be laid before Government, at as early a period as may be practicable, I request also that the Tables and Map may be permitted to accompany it.

I have the honor to be ,
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
(Signed) W. Traser
Assistant to the Civil Commr.

(Civil Commrs Office)
(The 11th May 1819)
(A True Copy)
F. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 12 June, 1819, No. 28)

## 42

Political Dept.
Dehli Residency.
To C.T. Metcalfe Esqre
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I feel rather embarrassed in transmitting the accompanying Persian Documents, but as the Vukeel of the Raja of Jodhpoor has repeatedly

expressed his Master's Dissatisfaction with the Arrangement which placed him under Captain Tod, I consider it a Duty to bring it to the notice of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

2. There can be no personal Objection whatever to Captain Tod, as they have not yet met, and the Pretext, that, by the Treaty, all Business was to be transacted with the Residency of Delhi, was not urged, or to my knowledge, thought of when I had the Honor to be appointed to the general Charge of Rajpootana.

3. There is some plausibility in the Pretence, that they have only received Intimation from me of the Transfer to Captain Tod, but that will be easily obviated by a Khureetah from His Lordship, to be presented, or transmitted by that Officer.

4. As I did not visit Jodhpoor, I have no Right whatever to flatter myself, that the Rajahs wish to remain under my Superintendence springs from any personal favour or regard, and if it does not really arise from a Desire to be under the Dehli Residency, to which a Certain Degree of Importance may be attached from unfounded Reasons and Motives. I can only ascribe the Desire expressed to Rajpooth pride, which may, and probably does, induce him to prefer Communications with a Resident and General Officer, to one they may have led him to suppose is more humbly designated in his political Capacity, as well as in Army Rank.

Dehli
8th July 1819

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servant
Sd/- Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt Poll. Cons., 7 August, 1819, No. 39)

## 43

To,

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart, G.C.B.,
Resident at
Delhi.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 8th Ultimo.

2. In consequence of the desire expressed by the Raja of Joudpore, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that our Relations with that Court shall revert to your Charge.

3. A Copy of Instructions to Captain Tod is enclosed for your Information.

Fort William
7th August, 1819

I have &ca
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 August, 1819, No. 40)

## 43a

To

Captain Tod,
Political Agent with the Western
Rajpoot States.

Sir,

The Rajah of Joudpoor having signified a desire, that his communications with the British Government may continue to be conveyed through tht Resident at Delhi, and the Governor General in Council not being aware of any objections to a compliance with His Highness's wishes, I am directed to inform you that the charge of our relations with that state is accordingly to revert to the Resident at Delhi.

2. You will therefore be pleased to retransfer the Establishments connected with Joudpore, which were formerly made over to you by the Resident at Delhi.

Fort William
7th August 1819

I have &ca.
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 7 August 1819, No. 41)

## 44

Dehli Resy.
Pol. Dept.
To C. T. Metcalfe Esqre.
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

Intelligence has been received this day of an Engagement between the Troops of Runjeet and the Nizam of Cashmere, in which it is reported the latter have been defeated, and that the Sikhs have entered the Capital of Cashmere.

2. It is a verbal Communication to the Killadar of Govind Gurh by Hurkarehs, but appears to be creditted, by his making great rejoicings, and seems probable, as some of those most likely to be forward in Action, are said to be amongst the killed.

Dehli
17th July 1819.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servt.
Sd/- Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 August, 1819, No. 47)

## 45

Dehli Resy.
Pol. Deptt.

To :
C. T. Metcalfe Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have received a letter from Prince Jehangeer written with his own hand, earnestly requesting, that I will interest myself to procure the permission of the Most Noble the Governor General to his return to Dehli, and describing himself as most unhappy in being at such a Distance from his beloved and honored parents.

2. His Majesty has seconded this request in the most urgent Manner, but only desiring that he may be permitted to visit Dehli and that his permanent Residence may be fixed at Agra, Coil or Merut, or in any place in the vicinity of the Capital, where the Prince may still have the protective care of such officers as His Lordship may deem proper, but, from whence, he may pay short occasional visits to his parents, and the Distance admit of mort frequent Intercourse.

3. The Begum, his mother, sent for me to the Zenana apartments, and conjured me to obtain this favor, and in Aid of her Entreaties was loud in the Expression of her Grief, at a separation, from a beloved son.

4. The Prince I have not yet Answered but to his parents I have not hesitated to declare, that I thought they were urging what was neither for the Interest, nor Happiness of the Prince or themselves. That whatever confidence I might feel in the future correct Demeanor of Mirza Jehangeer, and I hoped time and Experience had produced good effect, yet, that I thought it unlikely His Lordship should yield to their Majesty's wishes by changing his place of Residence, or consent to any thing but his return to Delhi, and in that case, I hinted at possible Events, which would under such a return, as the most irksome and disagreeable, which could possibly occur to him.

5. Every argument I could use proved useless, and seemed to have less weight with His Majesty, than the Mother of the Prince.

6. The one appeared to think them of consequence, but still pleaded for a short visit, whilst the other seemed hurt, and I may say, offended at my offering any reasons which opposed the Indulgence of his wishes, and seemed to think, that he had conceded every thing by admitting a separation at all, and to some spot in the Neighbourhood.

7. I submit the subject to His Lordship in Council, and can only say, that I do not feel the least apprehension, that in the present Day, and under present Circumstances, the Prince will be guilty of any gross Impropriety, or of any conduct that could affect the Views of Government. But I suspect his Presence will not long contribute to the Happiness of his Parents, or his own, and under every regulation I could possibly devise, and the actual but, improbable Desire on his part to adhere strictly to them. I cannot hope, that the Interior of the Palace, now requiring the greatest attention and a Controul, which if once begun must extend to the most minute Detail, would be at all improved by his return.

8. I have however the Honor to assure His Lordship that if it is thought proper to indulge His Majesty either by the temporary or permanent return of the Prince, I feel so powerfully the gratification it would bestow on His Majesty, that I am willing to make any sacrifice, or undertake our additional Labor for its accomplishment.

Dihlee
23rd July 1819

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant.
Sd/- Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 14 August, 1819, No. 14)

## 46

Poll. Dept.

To,
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration your dispatch No. 75.

2. It has always been with great reluctance that His Lordship has opposed the Kings Desire for the Recall of Prince Jahangeer ; but His Lordship is satisfied that a compliance with it would not promote the Happiness either of the Prince or his Parents; and the same objections against the return of the Prince which have hitherto existed being still in force, His Excellency is compelled to adhere for the present to the resolutions communicated to your Predecessor on this subject.

I have &ca
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Sec. to Govt.

Fort William
14th August, 1819

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 14 Aug. 1819, No. 15)

## 47

Poll Dept.

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council having had under review the Northern Intelligence Estblishment attached to your Residency, is pleased to order the following reductions and modifications.

2. The English Writer 60 Rs.
The Mooltaun Establishment 235 ,,
The Rauwal Pindee Establishment. 85 Rs.
The King's Court —do— 119—11— 3
The Peshawur —do— 285— 1—11
The Kabul —do— 168—.—.
The Kandahar —do— 231—.—.
The Heraut —do— 438—11— 2
The Bokhara —do— 230—.—.
and the Khollum —do— 240—.—.
to be entirely reduced.

3. The Superintendant Izzutoolla being about to be employed by Mr. Moorcroft, his salary is to be continued until further Orders, though the Office is deemed unnecessary. On his return from that service, the consideration of his case will be resumed with reference to his conduct and his claims.

4. The establishment at Ranjeet Singh's Court is to be retained.

I have &ca
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secretary to Government

Fort William
28th August 1819

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 28 Aug. 1819, No. 72.)

## 48

Dehli Residency
Political Dept.

To
Charles T. Metcalfe Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit translations and copies of persian documents which have been sent to this office, relative to two villages held by the late mother of Mirza Ayzid Buxsh, the Brother of His Majesty.

2. The prince has endeavoured to strengthen his claim by representing himself in possession during her life time, but I do not imagine His Lordship in Council will consider that circumstance of any Consequence. Every Jageer held by the Royal Family is, by them, considered perpetual from the moment it comes into their possession, and I imagine, if one of the princes or princesses, having a Jageer, was to die without issue, His Majesty would consider himself as entitled to bestow it on any one He thought proper, as Taeyool, or Royal property—of the few Documents in their possession for the lands they hold, I do not apprehend there is one, which expresses the grant to be in perpetuity.

3. Fyztullub Khan claims the villages as belonging to a Purgunnah granted to him Durobust or entire, and as having fallen to him by the death of the Jageerdar. The Prince and His Majesty resist this claim by pleading custom, and by their doctrine, a Jageerdar of the palace never dies.

4. I have desired Fyztullub Khan to withdraw his people, and informed him, that I should submit the case for the Decision of his Lordship in Council.

5. It is so far of importance, that it may serve as a precedent, and if it should not be thought expedient to continue the Jageers to the members Royal Family in Perpetuity, this, not being in our own Territory, will not seem to have been decided by self-interest.

6. The present Jageer falls to a prince who has a considerable income, and would suffer little by the loss in respect to Ease or Comfort but I own, I should be sorry to think, that it would lead to the attachment of others on the Death of the present Incumbents, because, I believe many would suffer actual distress and want, without such aid. Yet, it is certain, that few, perhaps I might say not one, reap the full benefit of the lands they possess, and admitting their Right in Perpetuity, it would possibly be doing them a kindness, to take possession of their Jageers, and grant them in lieu, and in perpetuity, a stipend equal, or perhaps a little exceeding the present Jumma.

7. If this suggestion should be deemed out of my line, I hope it will be excused on account of the Subject that introduced it.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant.
Da : Ochterlony.
Rest.

Dehli—the
23rd August, 1819.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 18 Sept. 1819, No. 37.)

## 49

To
C. T. Metcalfe Esquire,
Secretary to Government in the Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I request you will submit the accompanying copies of a correspondence, between the Resident at Dehli and myself. That Officer having declined attention to official applications from me, in future, on the score of my wishes and object not being detailed in the English Language.

2. On my arrival at Dehli, considering the constant communications that were to take place, between the Resident and my office, on matters chiefly of a formal native Agency, as almost wholly relating to details of cause and prescribed practice, I conceived the shortest and easiest method would be to transmit a copy of my Proceedings, in each case, as Questions arose, with a solicitation that the request specified in them, might be complied with.

3. But when I had the honor to receive the orders of His Lordship in Council of the 7th August, I endeavoured to devise a form of light address that, together with the abstract above alluded to, and in consequence of the increased Number of references that I should have to make

to the Resident under preceding Instructions, of the 31st July 1819, prescribing direct correspondence with the chiefs, would preclude waste of time and labor to myself and my officers ; and, at the same time, demonstrate that respect to the Resident's Office, which was the only object to be secured by this English process.

4. It occurred to me naturally, that the plan adopted in communicating with the Resident at Lucnow, would suit the present occasion also ; accordingly after having perused an application, made to me in the form of a Roobukaree, or proceeding from the Assistant, I have transmitted a copy of it, with an English Letter, to the Resident, stating in the latter merely, that I had the honor to submit a Copy of the Proceeding, and to solicit his compliance with its object.

5. The Resident however is not satisfied with this course of proceeding, and would seem to imply (for it is no where clearly stated) that he expects me to enter into the merits of each case, in the English Language ; which, under present circumstances (it will be obvious) would be productive of the most wasteful labor and delay, as not only destitute of any adequate object, but actually causing a dereliction of Business of real importance.

6. His Lordship in Council will better understand the number and diversity of the applications of which I am now (by the orders of Government of the 31st July last) merely the Channel of communication, between the Assistants and the Resident, from a brief comparison of the late and present practice and He will be able to Judge of the sacrifice of the public Interests that must follow, If I am to become a Translator on each occasion, in which the decision rests absolutely and solely with the Resident, and who should, therefore, I conceive, be, at least as fully informed of the case as I am.

7. During the late Resident's time and up to the period of the orders of Government of the 31st July, the Assistant in Charge of the police always corresponded directly with the Independent Chiefs, or through their Vakeels who were stationed with them, As the Nawab Fyz Mahomed Khan, Fyz Tullab Khan, Rajah Bhaug Sing, Bhy Lall Sing ; The Sikh chiefs; Begum Sumroo Nawab Ahmud Bukhsh Khan, The Rajah of Bullumgurh, the Rajah of Putteeallah ; the Nawab of Koonjpoorah ; in short, all the surrounding and numerous Independent Chiefs. When no Vakeel were present with the Assistants, communications from them were made, thro' those, with the Resident, without any reference or Notification necessarily to him, except on rare and particular occasions. The consequence of this arrangement sanctioned and supported by the Resident's authority, was a prompt, cordial and efficient Administration, and the result has been what Government may perhaps not know, but what I can assure them, that there is no district, to my knowledge, in the whole of the company's provinces, where crimes are fewer or more promptly and regularly punished. The causes of this happy State of things, will be hereafter detailed in my Judicial Report, but it is obvious that the activity and pervading principles of the system of Police have paramount share.

8. At this moment, all the above mentioned aids have vanished, and the whole Organization which had kept matters in so prosperous a career, have been dissolved and are abandoned. There are no longer any direct communications from the Assistants or myself, even, allowed. No Vakeels at hand to facilitate and promote the general welfare and complaints, who used to obtain instant redress, or at least prompt attention to their applications, are now informed, in lieu thereof, that an application will

be made to me, who will make another to the Resident ; who will write to the Chief, and when an answer is received, they will know the result. In this place, I may observe, that of about 20 or more applications, that have been preferred, prior to the receipt of the orders of the 31st July, one or two only, up to the latest communications from the Assistant, appear to have attracted notice. That these cases require however to be recalled to the Resident recollection is obvious, from a circumstance lately, of some prisoners having been confined here two Months, in consequence of assigned forgetfulness of my reference ; Tho' at the same time, the Resident on another occasion, informed me, after refreshing his memory, by a second application, on a Month's Interval, that he did not think it necessary to give me information in the case, which was, an application, thro' me, from the Magistrate of Mirzapore, of which, till my repeated solicitation, neither I nor the Magistrate had heard anything.

9. Petitions have actually come to me, to complain of the Assistant, for not having caused the restitution of their stolen cows or articles plundered or for having omitted to assist them in tracing the property and Thieves, according to the peculiar and astonishingly successful practice of this part of the country; when, in fact, the Assistant had been acting according to the official form, and with as much expedition circumstances would admit : The consequence however is, that what was formerly settled easily and satisfactorily, in a day or two, is now either not adjusted under a fortnight, or three weeks, or not accomplished at all ; Tho' the party has waited on the Court till his patience and Money have failed him ; or the necessities of his cultivation, and family have called him home.

10. I cannot but feel great anxiety for the State of this country, as connected with its police. It was in comparatively fine Order, when I received charge of it, and I now apprehend that no exertions of mine or of those placed subordinately to me, however well-directed and indefatigable will suffice to prevent it : I dread the consequences to the community, which may result from the measures of severity that it may be requisite to adopt hereafter, with the view to restore matters, if even this should be effected, after the people have once been neglected and disorder has gained a head.

11. Every Witness in a Civil, Criminal, or Revenue case, and all other persons in any way required by the several courts of the Assistants or by my own, must now be had, by means of a separate written application, thro' and from me. If I am therefore to write separate English letter, to the Resident, in each respective case, stating what is requisite, to enable that Officer to comprehend the nature and expediency of the application ; I foresee the greatest reason to apprehend a complete obstruction to my other duties without any rational recompense ; and the greatest risk of not so stating the case, in many instances as to be satisfactory to the Resident, tho' it may be quite so to myself, and would be fully so to him, were he to inform himself, of the merits of the case, as I have done, from the proceeding of the Assistant. Should I require English letters of detail from the Assistants, they will encounter the same difficulties that I apprehend with respect to myself, in relation to my English details for the Resident, and there will then be the chance of the applications failing, altogether, from this needless and objectionable process.

12. That the Resident requires from me what is sufficient to ground his decision upon, appears from a circumstance, or few days past, when I applied to him, in a case of Murder, for certain witnesses who could give evidence to the fact, that one of the three prisoners charged, had informed

them of the well into which the head of the murdered person had been thrown, and from which it had been drawn by the said Witnesses, in consequence of that intelligence. On this occasion, the Resident referred the matter back to me, for reconsideration as to, how far it was essential to the ends of Justice, that so great a number of persons should be drawn, at this season from their various occupations, for the purpose of giving their testimony to the effect mentioned.

13. The course of Proceeding which the Resident desires, would seem to lead, first, to the necessity of my translating the Persian Proceeding, of my assistants into the English Language for the Residents perusal, who in his turn, would have to render the English back again, into the Native Language for the information of the Moonshee, in Order to frame the requisite communication to the Chief, from whom, when on answers received, if the same Etiquette be followed, further translations would be requisite to circulate the result to the Assistants.

14. It is obvious on the other hand, that I can dispose of 10 or 12 of these Cases, in almost as many minutes, when I employ the aid of my native Officer, who read over the Papers, & (receiving my instructions with regard to them) prepare, while I am otherwise employed, the substance of the reference for transmission to the Resident, who is addressed in an English letter according to the stated form, which is prepared by any of the Native Writers, in my Office, without delay or embarrassment ; Tho', If I am to dwell upon each Case, for the purpose of rendering it satisfactorily into English, the Interval, thus occupied, will necessarily be very considerable ; & my whole attention must be drawn off for no sufficient purpose, from real business. If it be meant that I should write a few lines merely in English, not intended to be sufficient, to ground the Resident's decision or to be of any service, but yet enough to shew particulars, at my discretion ; I would ask what desirable object can be gained by this serious Impediment to my Business? Indeed, I cannot conceive a more exceptionable mode of Proceeding, or any more calculated to Harrass all parties concerned in the Transaction.

15. There are two remedies that occur to me, which the occasion will be my excuse (if any be requisite) for mentioning.

16. First, I am not sensible of any advantage, in the present state of things, from being made the Channel of Communication, between the assistants & the Resident ; especially as it rests with the latter to comply or not with the applications. Delay is an inevitable consequence. All power of action and exertion is withdrawn from me, and with it, I trust, all charge and responsibility on this Head. On the other hand, direct communication between the Assistants & Resident, would give expedition, facility and efficiency. The latter could then prescribe his own forms, Plans arrangements &ca &ca and without the least chance of Impediments or Embarrassment from me. I would be relieved from fruitless occupation ; & the weight and Responsibility of this branch of my present charge, would rest where it ought that is, with the Agent, who alone has power to direct and control. This arrangement would, moreover, add to the consequence and Influence of the Resident's Office.

17. I would therefore recommend that the whole of the correspondence from the Assistants, in all cases, requiring communication with the Independent Chiefs &ca, should appertain to the Resident. In reporting, Generally, upon the state of this Territory, it would be my duty to touch upon the efficacy and result of this Method.

18. The second proposition, which is grounded on the 8th & 9th Paragraphs of the original Resolutions of Government of the 6th February last ; is, that, as heretofore, the Assistants should conduct Business with our surrounding neighbours, & that any acts of theirs or of my own, complained against, to the Resident, should first be referred to me to adjust, which, if not effected satisfactorily, should be decided by the Resident; who might also interpose at any time, previous or after, such determination. By this Method, matters would go on as they have done, under the late Resident ; I should become as another subordinate Assistant, in the Department of Police, in this view of the case and the Resident would, as before, have all the full powers of Control. Should I see reason to object, in any Instance, it would then be in my power to report the particular Case, for the Information and Orders of Government. The Resident would be as a Tribunal of appeal, ready also to interfere whenever expedient.

19. Government have alluded to the Responsibility of the Resident, which renders it requisite that he alone should correspond with the Chiefs : I will not suppose it requisite to endeavour to assure the Government, that the sense of our obligations and Engagements with the Independent Chiefs, has not been lessened by my nomination ; no apprehension however of the weight of this political Responsibility, can be felt, from the contemplation of any possible occurrence of moment, under the last Plan I have submitted ; while by the first, the Responsibility of Police will place where it really rests with the Resident whose activity, Cordial Interest, and unremitting attention alone, can secure the continuance of the present happy effects of the system, under the late Residents.

20. Government will, no doubt, bear in mind, that it is not at Delhi, as in other Zillahs, whence, once or twice in a week, or in a Month, references are necessary to the Neighbouring Resident, which would create but a small increase of work, on my part, but that here, applications must be made in numbers daily, in consequence of the number of Independent Chief surrounding us & whom we encircle. The local circumstances of this Territory have hitherto rendered it requisite, to make it an exception from the General Rules ; & in no Instance, does the property or Happiness of the people, call more for a further exception, than in the case now alluded to.

21. I will not trespass further on the time of His Lordship in Council. Had it appeared practicable to meet the wishes of the Resident, on a matter of mere form and Ettiquette, as connected with the plan of our correspondence, without material sacrifice of higher Interests, I should most readily, have confirmed to his desire ; but a sense of the obligation of my Public Station, which has pledged me to the complete devotion of my time to the substantial Interests of the Public, looking up to, & daily in attendance upon me, has impressed me with the propriety of not compromising their Rights and convenience, for a trifling & unprofitable avocation ; nor should I have ventured to offer observations, at variance with the Resolutions of Government (of the 31st July) for requiring the cross (?) to be addressed by the Resident only unless the occasion had opened the way for the remarks, and the importance of the subject, urged the communication.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.
T. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner

Commr's Office
Delhi 26th
Sept. 1819

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 October, 1819, No. 47)

## 49a

To
Thomas Fortescue Esquire
Civil Commissioner
Delhi

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your judicial Proceedings, in the persian Language, of the 21st Instant.[1]

2. The object of their Transmission not approving in the English letter accompanying, I beg to decline compliance till I receive a reply to a reference on this subject ; and, as it may save you unnecessary trouble, I take this occasion to inform you, that, till this answer is received, any future applications to me in this form, will not meet with attention, from

Sir
Your &ca
(Sign) Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Delhi Residency
24th Sept. 1819

## 49b

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart & G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi

Sir,

I have just received your letter of this date, and cannot sufficiently regret to learn, that, on a mere point of form, with respect to which you have already addressed the Government, you are disposed to sacrifice the Public Interests.

2. Were it at all requisite, for your better understanding the nature of the references, I am compelled to make, I would spare neither time nor exertion, to elucidate the subject by English detail ; but as the fullest information, is contained in the several despatches, it would be a waste, not only of official labor, which would not grudge for an adequate object, but of official leisure, which I positively have not to spare, from really important matter, to become a mere Translator.

3. I again appeal to your more deliberate judgement in this case, and shall only add that, at this moment, there are about 10 or 12 or perhaps more references, under preparation, for you, from which you will be able to form a tolerable opinion, of the extensive injury which may result to innocent individuals, from a resolution to adhere to an empty punctilio.

I have & ca
(Signed) T. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner

Commr's Office
Dehli 24 Sept. 1819

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[1] Enclosed in an English letter to Sir D. Ochterlony and &ca. I have the honor to submit a transcript of my proceedings of 24th instant on which your commence therewith. . . . I have &ca. Sd/- F. Fortescue,

## 49c

To

Thomas Fortescue Esquire
Commissioner

Sir,

As the injury to innocent individuals will be inflicted by yourself for a mere Punctilio, I repeat, on every deliberate consideration, that I shall decline all applications in the Hookhum of a roobakanee, & that you have only to express your wishes in English to ensure every assistance in my power to afford. A short time may probably relieve you from this trouble, and if your feelings plead so very powerfully for those who will suffer, it will increase the merit of a short sacrifice to the unreasonable desires of

Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servant.
Signed Da. Ochterlony Rest.

Dehli 24th
Septr. 1819

## 49d

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart & G.C.B.
Resident at Dehli

Sir,

As all I "wish," as well as all that is requisite, which is of greater consequence, is expressed in my letters, that submit to you particulars, as they are communicated to me, on which alone I should conceive it consistent or safe, that the determination which you are required to form should rest, as to the propriety and necessity or otherwise, of compliance with the applications ; I can only consider that I do all that is in my power, to forward the Public interests, by continuing this mode of communications.

2. As your resolution, however, is fixed and as I do not like to thee to sacrifice, my official time, or to risk the public interests, by partial and abstract, statement of the matter brought before me, when you alone are to decide ; I shall have to solicit the Orders of Government, as to the line of conduct to be adopted.

I have &ca
(Signed) T. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner

Commr's Office
Dehli 24th Septr. 1819

(Civil Commr's Office)
(Dihli 26th September 1819)
(True copies)
Sd/ T. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 October, 1819, No. 48)

RULES

1. The correspondence of the Civil Commissioner with the Resident at Dilhi is to be carried on in English according to the following directions.

2. The object of the Commissioner's application, whether to obtain the attendance of witnesses, or for whatever purpose, is to [be] stated in English.

3. In most cases, it is supposed, there will not be any necessity for more than a concise exposition of the object.

4. If further explanation regarding the cause of the application appear necessary either to the Resident or the Civil Commissioner, it may be communicated in a Narrative drawn up in the Persian Language, for information and reference, but it is not considered expedient, that copies of the Roobakarees and Hookums of the Commissioners Court be transmitted to the Resident, and it is distinctly the Desire of the Governor General in Council that the Resident be made acquainted with the purport of the Civil Commissioner's Application through the Medium of the English Language.

5. It is nevertheless left to the Option of the Resident and the Civil Commissioner in concurrence to modify these Rules by substituting any other Mode of Correspondence that may to them jointly appear more convenient, but in any cases of difference the course herein prescribed is to be followed.

Fort William,
16th Oct. 1819.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 Oct. 1819, No. 49).

## 50

To
Thos. Fortescue Esquire,
Civil Com. at Delhi.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th Ultimo.

2. The Gov. Genl. in Col. is pleased to establish the accompanying Rules for the conduct of your correspondence with the Rest. explanatory of the Design of the order of the 7th August.

3. The proposition contained in the 17th para of your letter will be taken into consideration. With reference to that proposition, and to the remarks in the 16th Para, I am at present directed to observe, that you are not regarded as the mere channel of communication between your assistants and the Resident. The Gov. Genl. in Col. Conceives it to be an advantage if the applications of the assistants are subject to your check and controul, before they reach the Resident. You are aware that the indiscretion of one of your Assistants in his communications with the Resident, very recently satisfied Government of the inexpediency of direct communications between your assistants and the Resident.

4. The second Proposition contained in the 18th para of your letter is held to be objectionable, it being deemed necessary, that all communications with Foreign Chiefs be carried on either by the Resident himself, or strictly under his orders and controul.

5. The correspondence permitted between the assistants of the late Resident and the Border Chiefs was conductd under his sole sanction and responsibility. He could at any time resume the extraordinary powers which he conferred, and did in fact prohibit that intercourse when occasions seemed to require such a measure. The present Resident may give those powers and withdraw them at his discretion, but as on this point he is exclusively responsible, The Governor General in Council does not deem it proper to interfere with the exercise of his Judgment.

6. His Exy. is fully sensible that you would derive additional facilities, in the management of the Frontier Police, from the extension of your powers ; but this does not seem to be practicable consistently with due attention to the official Responsibility of the Resident, and other considerations of a general nature. His Lordship relies much on your Zeal and ability, and confidently anticipates, that the State of the territory under your charge will do honor to your superintendence.

I have &ca.

Fort Wilm.
16th October 1819.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 16 Oct. 1819, No. 50).

## 50a

To
Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart
G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of this date.

2. My private feeling towards you, as well as the principles of my public Practice for now twenty years must unaccountably, and unknown to myself, have altered, if I have been guilty of denying you all the respect, I have ever been desirous of manifesting or if I have descended to Cavil and dispute upon a mere trifle. I am conscious of a broader and higher Principle of Procedure and I cannot account for the apparent misunderstanding that still seems to prevail.

3. It is obvious, that I can get through 10 to 12 applications to you, according to the manner now adopted, in[n]early as many minutes, by the aid of my native Officers, who, having read once, to me, the Proceedings from the assistants, receive, my Instructions verbally, and while I am otherwise employed, prepare, and peruse to me, the proposed reference.

4. But if I am to sit down to translate, names and places and particulars, and to make out a case in the English Language for you to ground your rejection or compliance upon, a very serious cessation and interruption must occur, in the execution of my other duties. If, on the other hand it be not intended, that I should say enough in English to be of any service to you, I would ask any person of what advantage can it be for me to put pen to paper besides in either Case, I have no power to act, I am but the mere channel of communication in many Instances, and what I should write, if acted upon, must be retranslated back by you, into the native languages for the native Officer to form a letter to the Chief &ca, I would therefore again ask what can be more harassing, un-

profitable or hurtful, not only to ones feelings, but to the Interests of those who are waiting till I have leisure to turn to their Business, than to be thus sacrificing time and labor. I may add also, that I am engaged in the execution of some most tedious and embarassing duty, under the orders of Government, which has left me no leisure, as yet, to investigate, a single regular suit on my file, besides (what it is distressing to me to be compelled to plead) I experience the effects of continued ill health, which often necessitates me to abandon Business for Hours together, and does actually deprive me of the gratification of all society.

5. I would along with this, have offered an Explanation with respect to the word "Hookum" which seems to be objected to, had I not thought that you were well aware of the only form in use, in drawing up proceedings, which, when sent to Government, are couched in the very same terms ; for Instance, In orders of court, under the Printed Regulations of 1803 when they are required to be transmitted to Government for a sale of Land the Roobakaree runs thus, after stating in abstract the Case Lehaza Hookum shood, "Ke Turjoomae een Roobakaree, Peishe Sahibane Council sudder Culcutta feristada shuwud, be Durkhaste Hookum bu Sahebane Board, Buraee Neelame Zumeen &ca"—Nothing is ever either meant or supposed as an order to Government or to whomever the Paper may be addressed, it simply points out, the course of proceeding to be pursued by the word Hookum, and the word Durkhast has always been held in such places to convey requests, and solicitation, as those words are received in official correspondence.

6. I trust that what have now [been] said may have the effect of shewing, that my former Representations are not wholly undeserving of consideration, and that there is really nothing in the style and form, necessarily calculated, or in any way intended, to give offence.

Commr's. Office
Dehli 28th Sept. 1819

I have the Honor &ca
(Signed) T. Fortescue

## 50b

To
Thomas Fortescue Esquire
Civil Commr. Dehli

Sir

Without offering a single observation which can possibly lead to recrimination or a repetition of what has caused me the greatest regret and uneasiness I shall only say that I am ready to attend to your applications in any Form you choose to adopt and have the honor to be, &ca &ca &ca

(Signed)
Da. Ochterlony Rest.

Dehli 28 Septr. 1819

## 50c

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart
G.C.B. Resident at Dehli

Sir,

I am sensible that it is not in my power to make any sufficient and satisfactory return, commensurate with the repose that your second Letter

of yesterday, has afforded me. It will however, I hope, be some Gratification to you to learn my full and sincere retributive Feelings, on the occasion ; and to know, that what has been expressed as a Wish, tho' I should not hereafter be ordered to conform to it, will nevertheless be held, on that account, as a paramount obligation on my part, to the fullest extent whenever, and as long as the means are within my power.

Commr's Office
Dehli 29th Septr. 1819

I have the Honor &ca
Signed/ T. Fortescue
Civil Commr.

True copies
Da. Ochterlony Rest.

(For. Peptt. Poll. Cons., 23 October, 1819, No. 38)

## 51

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Dehli

Sir,

I am happy to be able to report to you, a very gratifying Improvement in the Pokhur fair of this year upon the last. There has been such a mortality among the Camels in the western Districts for some years past, that there are now scarcely any remaining in this part of the Country, and consequently not above a hundred and fifty or two hundred were brought for sale but there were some very nice Horses from Cutch and Mewar, and a great number of uncommon fine Bullocks from Nagore. The merchants Booths accounted to full double the number of the preceding season, and the fair was in every respect better, and more numerously attended, and if it had not been for the dreadful illness so prevalent throughout the whole of this quarter of India the assemblage of People would have been still greater.

2. The merchants and others that were present at the Fair, this year, were Chiefly from Jeypoor, Kishengurh, Nagore, Meerta and Palee, with a few from Kotah, Boondee, and Mundisore, but formerly people came from much more remote Districts, and Traders used to be seen there from Gujerat, Sinde, Jesselmere, Bhawulpoor, and even Shikarpoor on the other side of the Indus. The restoration of order and tranquillity in these territories, by the complete extinction of the Pindarries and the daily improving state of the Country all round, seems now to have so fully established Confidence among all Classes of People, that I have no Doubt, the Pokhur Fair will soon be resorted to by Foreigners from all parts, as formerly, and that in a few years it will be better and more numerously attended than even Hurdwar or any other meeting of the kind in India.

I have &ca
(Signed) F. Wilder
Superintendant

Ajmair
6th Novr. 1819

(A true copy)
(Sd.) D. Ochterlony. Resident

52

Dihlee Residency
Political Departt

To
C. T. Metcalfe Esqre
Secretary to Government
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit Copies of Letters from Captain Tod and of my replies respecting the remittance of the Kota Tribute.

2. On the 4th December last I received 11 Hoondees from Captain Tod amounting to Rupees 1,32,360 as the Tribute of Kotah and the Kotrees for sumbut 1875.

3. The Hoondees being for Lucnow Rupees which currency being abolished in the District, and the Furrukabad Coin only admitted I refused to accept them, and they were returned to Captain Tod with the necessary communication.

4. Captain Tod adverts to the Hoondees being drawn for in the Coin which is stipulated in the Treaty vizt Dihlee Rupees. It is necessary to state that the Dihlee Rupee is almost extinct and that the Lucnow Rupee is current among Bankers. To admit Dihlee Rupees would only enhance their value and give Currency to a coin that has already been abolished.

5. In adhering literally to the letter of the Treaty the Kota State would find it inconvenient to pay the amount in Dihlee Rupees owing to the mint being abolished and the scarcity of its currency, and it would be subject to an unlimited charge to realize a sum to the extent of the amount required for the payment of the Kotah Tribute, Moreover the repayment of the Stipulations to the States of Sindia and Holkar in the Dihlee Coin would create much confusion and inconvenience and probable loss.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
D. Ochterlony
Rest

Dihlee 7 February
1820

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 4 March 1820, No. 35)

53

Civil Commissioner at Delhi.

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esqre,
Secy. to Government in the Poll. Dept.
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council the accompanying Copy

of a Correspondence between me, and the Principal Assistant in Charge of the Centre Division, touching a Report which the Resident of Dehli has stated, in the 3rd Paragraph of his letter, of the 10th Instant, to that Gentleman, to be his intention to make to Government, respecting a decree in Appeal passed by me.

2. I had hoped, that the method of seeking further revision or redress, by the party complaining intimated in Paragraph 2nd of my address of the 15th Instant to the Principal Assistant, which was communicated, by him, to the Resident, would with other reflections, have induced Sir David Ochterlony to permit the matter to take the usual course, supposing the facts alledged by him, to be well founded ; and to withdraw his desire for a suspension of the execution of that decree: To have entered into a discussion of the merits of the decree, at that time, with Sir David, would, I conceive, have been improper, and at the present moment, equally irregular ; nor indeed, does it occur to me necessary yet, to dwell upon them, for explanation to Government, as the reasons set forth by Sir David Ochterlony, appear, to me, to manifest an unaccountable deficiency of information, and to be replete with error.

3. Government will determine, whether this species of interference is warranted, on the part of the Resident, and whether it shall continue to arrest my Judicial Power. It has already paralized my Official influence, in no small degree ; will shake the stability not only of my past proceedings, but those of my Predecessors, and must, of course, soon sap my authority altogether.

4. Before I left Delhi, on my present tour, I had been informed that the Resident had told Ahmud Bux not to yield possession of the House ; yet, 'till I learnt afterwards from the Assistant, of that Native's peremptory refusal, and subsequently received the Resident's intimation of having induced Ahmud Bux to appeal through him, to the Governor General in Council ; I could scarcely credit the advice. This with the epithets applied to my official Proceedings, in the letter of the 10th Instant to the Assistant, while the view of the case was but Sir David Ochterlony's own Opinion of it, had much better, even if true, been suppressed, and the evil otherwise remedied, for such a course is calculated to produce the worst of consequences, without a single advantage that I can conjecture ; in as much as it tends to create doubts and disregard of my most solemn acts ; to favor a resistance and insubordination, and, as far as the weight of the Resident's name and power go, to hold up to the Public View, results the most opposite to the obligations of my duty and station.

5. By these observations, I do not mean to offer the shadow of an objection to the Resident's reporting directly to Government, in whatever Language he pleases, any acts or conduct of mine, with the view to justice ; I shall ever be most thankful to be set right, and ready to lend a hand, but it would be wrong not to protest against such a system of interference, as the present, both with respect to the act, and the manner of it, if indeed either can have been within the contemplation of Government.

I have &ca
Signed/- T. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner

Commr. Office
Camp Beree
30th Jany. 1820.

53a

To Thomas Fortescue, Esqre
Civil Commissioner Dehlee.

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you a Copy of a letter, just received by me from the Resident of Dehli, relative to a case in which Mussamut Ladoo was appellant, and Golaum Allee was respondent, in your Court, & to inform you, that, with reference to its contents, I have deemed it proper to abstain for the present, from disturbing the Nawab Ahmud Baksh in his possession of the Houses, which, to have enforced the decree, I must have caused him to vacate.

Dehli or Centre Division,
the 10th January 1820.

I have &ca
Signed/- H. Middleton, Asstt

53b

To H.Middleton, Esqre
Principal Assistant
Centre Division

Sir,

The Nuwab Ahmud Baksh Khan having informed me that he has received a decree from you, in a case of Appeal, in which you are directed to give possession of a certain House or Houses to the Appellant.

2. I have the honor to request you will stop all Proceedings in the case, by my advice, the Nawab proposes to give in a representation of the Proceedings and Appeal to the Justice of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

3. I am moreover induced to urge the necessity of deferring all further Proceedings, by a belief, that the carry of this decree into effect will have the most injurious, prejudicial and dangerous Impression, as to the security of property in this City, and, on other Accounts which I shall have the honor to stating fully to His Lordship in Council.

Dehli Residency
10th Jany 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- D. Ochterlony, Resident

True copy
Signed/- H. Middleton, Asstt.

53c

To H. J. Middleton, Esqre
Principal Assistant in charge of the
Centre Division.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th Instant, enclosing one from the Resident of the same date, in respect to the execution of a decree of Court.

2. As the Powers under which I act, give one a final jurisdiction in the case alluded to, and as any representations with respect to it, by any party dissatisfied, should be made to me ; I cannot admit the interference of the Resident, on the present occasion.

3. Sir David Ocherlony must know, that if there do exist grounds of the nature stated in his letter, it is my duty, as it is my inclination, to listen to them, & instantly to stay execution or grant a revision of the Case.

4. I can have no possible objection to Sir David Ochterlony's reporting the case to Government, as he pleases, but his view of it, cannot be the rule of my conduct.

5. It is therefore my duty, as it is my desire, to you to carry the decree into effect, and if you chuse, to communicate the contents of this letter, to Sir David Ochterlony.

Commr. Office
Camp Bighur,
15th Jany. 1820

I am &ca
Signed/- T. Fortescue,
Commr.

## 53d

To Thomas Fortescue, Esqre
Civil Commissioner
At Dehlee.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit, for your information, Copies of a correspondence between the Resident of Dehlee & myself relative to a decree of your Court, in a case wherein Mussamant Ladoo was Appellant, & Golaum Allee Respondent, which decree, I did myself the honour to represent to you, that the Resident had requested me to stay the execution of, until the result of a reference which he intended to make of the case, to the Governor General in Council, should be known.

2nd. On receipt of your reply relative to the above case, of date the 15th Instant the latter Paragraph of which peremptorily directs me to carry the Order of the Appeal Court into execution ; I considered it proper to communicate its contents to the Resident. & to request him, as you will perceive from Copy No. 1. to favor me with his reasons &ca for desiring to stay the execution of the said decree.

3rd. I was induced to write this letter to the Resident (1st) because I humbly conceived him to be, in a manner, concerned in the case. 2ndly because you gave me permission to make known the contents of your letter to him and 3rdly because, as, in enforcing the decree, the Nuwab Ahmud Buksh's ejectment, was necessary, I apprehended there might be some difficulty in giving immediate possession to the Appellant.

4th. Under the particular circumstances detailed in Copy No. 2 which the Resident has now brought to my notice, I have deemed it proper to suspend the execution of the decree for the present, or at least, until I receive your reply, and I entertain the hope that, after considering the several arguments adduced by the Resident, and the grounds upon which he is induced to request of me, that the execution of the Decree may be staid, you will think my hesitation, on a point of so much importance,

involving so much responsibility & on which I am not perhaps, competent entirely to judge justifiable, if not regular.

Dehlee or Centre Devn.
the 26th Jany 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- H. Middleton, Asstt

## 53e

(Copy No. 1)

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart & G.C.B.
Resident at Dehlee.

Sir,

I have the honor, herewith, to submit the Copy of a letter to me, from the Civil Commissioner, under date the 15th Instant, on the subject of a decree of the Appeal Court, which with reference, to your former communication to me, of date 10th Instant, I deemed it proper to suspend the execution of, until further Orders.

2. Considering the peremptory nature of the Orders which the Commissioner has communicated to me, touching the Decree in question, and adverting to your former suggestions, relative to staying the execution thereof, I cannot but feel considerable hesitation, as to the mode in which I ought now to proceed.

3. Prior however to forming any final determination, I shall beg of you to favor me with any document, or reasons, on which your right to staying the proceedings of the Court, in the present Case, may be founded.

Dehlee or Centre Divn.
the 20th Jany. 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- H. Middleton, Asstt

## 53f

(Copy No. 2)

To
H. J. Middleton, Esqre
Assistant Commissioner Dehlee.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, covering one from the Civil Commissioner, on the Subject of my request to you, to stay the proceedings in a case of Appeal, on which he has issued a Decree and directed you to carry it into execution.

2. However I may lament the cause of your Embarrassment on the present occasion, I cannot but commend the caution which dictates your application, & I am fully persuaded that, what I may urge on the present Case, will receive the same impartial & unbiased consideration, as if coming from one, with whom you are entirely unconnected.

3. I requested you to stay the Proceedings in the Case. First Because I considered & still believe it, to be of the greatest Political consequence, in as much as I conscientiously think, it will make a prejudicial & dangerous impression, as to the security of property on the Population of Dehlee. Secondly—Because, though not apparent on the face of the Decree, it is, *ipso facto,* a virtual Ejectment of the Purchaser who is in this case, an independent Chief of the first consequence, and high Character. Thirdly—Because I very much doubt the regularity of the course of Proceedings which the Civil Commissioner has thought proper to adopt, and fourthly—lastly and principally—Because the Nuwab Ahmud Buxsh Khan on whom the execution of the Decree, or order to put the Appellant in possession, will operate as Writ of ejectment, without a regular process has Appealed, through me, to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

4. On my first objection, I shall not offer a single argument. If it is not self-evident, that the Natives have no confidence in the honor or probity of each other, but place their whole Dependence, in all Transactions of this kind, on the Ishtehur Namah, issued and signed by a servant of Government, and on the Nazool Papers, which notify and confirm the sale, by Register & Taxation which are also Signed by an officer; it would be a fruitless waste of time to attempt any further discussion.

5. By this award, an Ishtehur Namah is rendered useless. The register of no Effect, & the same Authority, which is supposed to have issued a Proclamation, the tenor of which is expressly to notify, that, if Claims or complaints are not preferred, within a specified period, they shall not "*affect the Right* of the Purchaser" & that also which has registered the sale & received the regulated Taxes, Annuls its own acts, without pointing out the means of Indemnification to the purchaser, or condescending to direct a restitution of the Taxes received.

6. The Purchaser in this case, happens to be an independent Chief, and if it is earnestly recommended by the instructions of Government, that the delicacy hitherto observed towards the Jageerdars within the Civil Commissioner's Jurisdiction be maintained, & the Resident be at liberty to interpose, in their favor, when he may see occasion, is it not obvious that such interposition may be exercised in favor of a Chief, whose Independence is declared and acknowledged?

7. By the same instructions you will perceive, that the Resident is at liberty to withdraw, from the Cognizance of the Commissioner or his Assistants, any matters &ca which, from Political Motives he may deem it expedient to do so, whether with regard to the Royal Family or to the Foreign Chiefs and Ministers residing at Dehlee, or generally, with reference to any cause of a Political Nature.

8. In the succeeding Paragraph it is declared, that , in any differences of opinion which may happen to occur, between the Resident and the Commissioner, the Authority of the Resident be paramount for the time, & be respected by the Commissioner, till the result of a reference to Government can be known.

9. This case I do most sincerely consider of a Political nature. If the Civil Commissioner does not view it in that light, there is at once constituted, that difference of opinion in which the Authority of the Resident is declared Paramount, & I become responsible to Government for any undue interference.

10. I enter reluctantly on the third motive, which has induced me to step forward in this case, and I shall touch on it lightly and with unfeigned diffidence, Conscious, that I oppose my opinions to those of a

Gentleman of great Talent, long experience in Judicial matters and whose impartiality and integrity, cannot be doubted—still, incompetent as I may be, I cannot resist, what I consider a call of conscience & of Duty, to offer to your consideration, such observations as seem to me to render the Proceedings informal and irregular.

11. The Customary Proclamation was signed & issued by Mr. Metcalfe Junior on the 30th of March 1818.

The Plaintiff makes her first complaint in the December following, Eight months after the Proclamation is issued.

She is nonsuited, & directed to pay costs in April 1819, &, I app[re]hend, she could not at that time, have intimated an intention to Appeal from this decree, or, the Nurool Papers, now in the Possession of the Nuwab Ahmud Buxsh Khan, could not, I imagine, have been made out, which they were by Mr. Frasers order, & have his Initials as being regularly Registered in volume 34, Pages 36 & 37 and he grants the Customary receipts for the per centage Tax, on the Sale and Purchase.

12. I am ignorant, whether there is or is not, any prescribed period for an Appeal, but an Appeal is made to the Civil Commissioner.

The Appeal is in a cause where the Appellant was Plaintiff, and a certain Golam Allee Defendant. The Decree declares the Appeal approved, and directs the Appellant to be put in possession of Property, which might, in the lapse of time, have passed through several hands, but did in fact, remain with the first Purchaser. The Vuqeel of the Appellant & Respondent are declared to be present, but from the Decree, it seems as if the Commissioner had formed his decision solely on the Roobukarree held by Mr. Metcalfe on which he declares himself dissatisfied with the Testimony of certain Witnesses.

13. The Decree, as it stands, seems to me to pronounce these Witnesses guilty of Perjury, & the Respondent guilty of positive Fraud & Swindling; yet no commitment is ordered, nor is the Appellant, told to prosecute him, as a Criminal, in the Foujdaree Court, or as a Debtor, in the Dewannee.

14. She is ordered to be put in possession, apparently without the least attempt to give Golaum Ally further means, to substantiate the fact of his being vested with full Authority to sell the property, or to prove that he had long been the known & arrived[ ?]Agent of the Appellant.

15. It strikes me that, if he had been positively proved to have acted without authority, the course of proceeding would have been, as I have before stated, to have directed a Civil and Criminal Prosecution against Golaum Allee, & if both failed of procuring the requisite redress to the injured party, it would have been more conformable to the general usage, to have entered a Prosecution against Mr. Metcalfe, for issuing the Ishtehur Namah & Mr. Fraser, for registering the sale, than ejecting the Purchaser which is implied in the Decree, as it now stands.

16. You are the best Judge how far you can carry the Decree into effect, without a formal Writ of Ejectment, against the present Proprietor and Possessor—and I am most anxious that you should not do any thing, which may be considered illegal by the Supreme Court of Judicature, where this cause may ultimately be brought.

17. On the last & what I consider, a most strong cause for requesting you to stay the proceedings, I shall only observe, that I cannot bring myself to suppose, that His Lordship in Council, in declaring the Judicial Decree of the Commissioner final, intended to preclude the exercise of their own Judgement in any case, where a Native of high Rank &

Character, was disposed to resort to the Judgement and Decision of the Supreme Government.

18. Had such a case occurred in the time of any one of my Predecessors, I cannot doubt that they would have thought it a Duty to themselves to await the issue of such reference, as well as a just deference to the Supreme Government, whose Justice, Dignity, & Honor appear to me, to be implicated in a refusal.

I have &ca
Signed/- Da. Ochterlony, Rest.
A true Copy
Signed/- H. Middleton, Asstt.

Dehlee Residency
24th January, 1820.

## 53g

To
H. Middleton, Esqre
Principal Assistant in Charge of the
Centre Division.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th Instant, enclosing a Copy of one from the Resident dated the 24th of this month, relative to a Decree of mine in Appeal.

2. If the Resident's *request* to stay execution of the Decree in question, is but a request, and I am left at liberty by him, to perform the functions of my Office; It would be a fruitless Waste of time, & a dereliction of the obligations of my Public Duty, towards the Party concerned, to suspend it, and in this Case you will proceed to carry it into effect: (Vide para 7th Chief Secy's letter dated 26th March 1819.) On the other hand, should the Resident mean to imply a requisition; to stay execution, the orders of Government, you are aware, as well as myself, will require that all further proceedings be suspended until the pleasure of His Lordship in Council is made known.

3. It would I conceive, be as irregular and improper to address you, on the merits of the Decree in question, as for me to enter into any discussion or explanation with the Resident, on that score.

I am & ca
Signed/- T. Fortescue,
Civil Commissioner.

Commr's Office
Camp Ranilla
29th January 1820

Commissioners Office
Camp Ranilla
29th Jany. 1820
/True Copies/
Signed/- T. Fortescue
Civil Commissioner.

(For. Deptt., Poll. Progs., Vol. 467, 18 March, 1820, No. 21, pp. 171—184).

54

Poll Dept.

To the Resident at Dehlee.

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate to you the Sentiments of the Governor General in Council on your Dispatch No. 118, relating to the Judicial Proceedings of the Civil Commissioner in the case of Ludoo Appellant versus Gholaum Allee Respondent.

2. His Lordship deems it necessary for the preservation of the Judicial Authority vested in the Civil Commissioner that his Decree should have effect, subject to his own revision, in the event of its appearing to him that he has committed an Error.

3. The point at issue appears to be one purely of a Judicial Nature, your reasoning goes to impugn the justness of the Civil Commissioner's Decree and the regularity of his proceedings and would be equally applicable, whether the Person concerned were a Chief possessing independent Power in his own Territory, as Nuwub Ahmad Buksh Khaun or were any other of the Native Inhabitants of Dehlee.

4. When a Chief such as has been described becomes the Purchaser of Property in our Dominions, that Property necessarily remains subject to the Jurisdiction of our Courts as before. All possible delicacy towards the Chief is enjoined ; but the liability of the Property is unaffected.

5. In order to revise Judicial Decree of the Civil Commissioner, the Governor General in Council must undertake the Office of a Judicial Court which His Lordship could only be induced to do by an extreme case.

6. Taking into consideration the necessity of resting at last on the Judgement of some Judicial Court, & always presuming the competency of the Officer who may hold the station of Civil Commissioners, it seems to be essential that his Decrees should be respected as final in cases in which existing Rules have not provided for the intervention of the Resident.

7. Consistently with this Opinion, the Governor General in Council desists entirely from entering on the consideration of the Proceedings of the Civil Commissioner, or of the reasoning contained in your Dispatch.

8. In communicating this result, I am directed to add that under the view which you have taken of the case, The Governor General in Council approves the course which you have adopted in referring the question for the consideration of Government.

9. The Political power at Dehli is entrusted to the Resident and the Judicial administration except in certain cases, to the Civil Commissioner. It is desirable that these two Branches of authority should remain distinct & interfere as little as possible with each other but both having been formerly united in the same Person, the Governor General in Council foresaw the possibility of differences of opinion in this new and anomalous state of Things, & provided against such differences by rules which appeared suitable, whatever doubts may be entertained of the necessity or expediency of your interposition on the present occasion does not appear that you have exceeded the powers vested in you by those Rules.

10. The original Documents received with your letter of the 11th Ultimo are herewith returned.

Fort William
18th March 1820

I have &ca,
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy to the Govt.

(For. Peptt. Poll. Progs. Vol. 467, 18 March 1820, No. 22, pp. 184-186).

## 55

Dehli Residency
Poll Department

To
Charles T. Metcalfe Esquire
Secretary to Government Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

On the suggestion of the Ex King of Cabul, Wuffa Begum having expressed a desire to be assisted with five hundred muskets by the British Government, I wrote her that I should make known her request to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, though I had little hope or expectation of a favourable answer, nor supposing it granted could I conceive how she could transport them to Shah Shuja through the countries which they must necessarily Pass.

2. She has urgently renewed her request and mentioned their certain arrival with the Shah Shuja by Bhawulpoor in which direction the latest account from Lahore mention Runjeets intention to march a considerable body of his Troops.

3. I should not trouble his Lordship on this Occasion if any thing less than a decisive negative from the supreme authority would satisfy the Begum.

Dehlee Recy. 16th February
1820

I have &ca
Signed/- D. Ochterlony
Resident

(For. Peptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 467, 18 March 1820, No. 25, pp. 187-188).

## 56

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be sent to the Rest. at Delhi with the following letter to him.

Pol Dept.
To the Resident at Delhi.

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart & G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

It appears from reports received from the Civil authorities at Agra, that there are several instances of Boundary Disputes between villages in

our territory, & villages in the Bhurtpoor territory, which unavoidably become boundary disputes between the two states.

2. From those accounts it would appear that the Raja of Bhurtpoor supports his villages in these disputes with a strong sympathy and personal interest, which of course gives them advantages over our subjects, who are restricted by our laws & regulations, & are liable to punishment for affrays even in self defence.

3. It being necessary to fix the boundary between the two States wherever it is disputed, the Govr. Genl. in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Christian, the Collector of Agra, who is peculiarly well qualified for the duty in every respect, to be a commissioner on the part of Govt. for the settlement of all existing Boundary disputes with Bhurtpoor, & the immediate object of this communication is to desire, that you will invite the Raja of Bhurtpoor to nominate a commissioner to co-operate with Mr. Christian, in order that all these disputes, may be settled by mutual concurrence, and Boundary marks be fixed to prevent their revival.

4. Mr. Christian will act in communication with you, and under your instructions when you may think it necessary to issue any. A copy of the instructions addressed to him will be transmitted herewith for your information.

Fort William
the 25th March 1820

I have &ca
Sd/- C. T. Metcalfe,
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs. Vol. 467, 25 March 1820, No. 71, pp. 528-529).

## 57

To
Major General Sir Da. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Resident at Dehli

Sir,

The head of the restored Canal, as you are well aware, is differently situated from what it was formerly. In connecting it therefore with the ancient channel a cut of 4 Miles in extent was necessary. This excavation, 30 feet broad at the bottom, and from 6 to 18 feet in depth, passes thro' the Lands of Kharwan, Dadoopoor and Futty Gurh, and occupies many Beegahs of good arable ground.

2. The Chiefs concerned expect some remuneration, and Maha Sing of Kharwan has with this view, made many personal applications to me. As it was not within my compliance either to gratify or to destroy this expectation, I engaged to bring his case to your notice, observing at the same time, that it was my opinion that in being permitted, to draw a stream from the Canal he would derive a compensation much more than equivalent to the loss he had sustained. To this observation he assented, and in being indulged with such a privilege, his hopes and those of the others would no doubt be realized to their fullest extent.

3. It remains with you, Sir, to determine, or to ascertain from Government, whether this mode of remuneration is expedient or proper, and it will be further necessary to consider, in the event of this arrangement being acquiesced in, whether the Sunnud should be perpetual, or only granted so as to be annually renewable.

4. From Borriah to Kanjnoovi, there has always been in the bed of the Canal a certain quantity of Water, which is occasionally used for irrigation. It will no doubt be considered but just and equitable, that this right, already existing, should not be violated. But in the event of a systematic arrangement being adopted for regulating the Affairs of the Hastings' Canal, it may perhaps be esteemed advisable while in no way interfering with or restraining the practice, to place all Claims of this nature, on a similar footing with those of the Owners of Kharivan, Dadoopoor and Futty Gurh.

Dehli The
11th March 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- G. Rodney Blane. Supt. Canal

A true copy
Signed/- Da. Ochterlony, Rest

## 58

To
Captain G. R. Blane
Superintendent of the Canal.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters of the 5th and 10th Instants but as they refer to points in the adjustment of which my decision cannot be final, and involve questions, the solution of which seems rather to pertain to the Civil Department, I defer a detailed reply pending their transmission with my own observations and sentiments for the consideration of His Lordship in Council.

2. On the subject however of the Bridges constructed in the Territory of the protected Chiefs, it is my intention to propose the limitation suggested by you, and to recommend that the creation of no Bridges be permitted, but such as shall have one opening of at least 20 feet in width, and 6 feet in height above the ordinary water line.

3. I shall likewise on this occasion state the necessity of some arrangement being immediately formed for the future management of the Canal, that the country may forthwith reap from this work, now so nearly completed, all the benefit which it is capable of conferring, and Government derive that those of its advantages, to which it is so justly and reasonably entitled. I shall therefore receive with pleasure such suggestions as may occur, or have already occurred to you, bearing on this important subject, or any outline of a practicable and well designed Plan, calculated to carry into effect the beneficient intentions which the Governor General from his recorded Sentiments manifestly had in view, when the restoration of the Canal was first decreed.

Dehli Residency
11th March 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- D. Ochterlony Resident

A true copy
Signed/- Da. Ochterlony
Rest

(For. Dept. Poll. Progs. Vol. 468, 3 April 1820, No. 31, pp. 58-61).

59

Ordered that the following Letter be addressed to the Resident at Dihlee.
To The Resident at Dihlee.

To Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch Number 125.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize your interposition to prevent the erection of such Bridges over the Canal as may tend to impede the course of the Stream, or the Passage of Timber. To secure this object it will be proper that no bridges be erected unless with your sanction and under your directions.

3. His Lordship is also pleased to sanction your interference to prevent the waste of the Water, as it flows thro' the Territories of the Sikh Chiefs.

4. His Lordship is anxious to receive a plan for the future management of the Canal including Regulations for the care and distribution of its Waters.

5. It will be proper to advert to the arrangements which formerly existed on those points, and which are reported to leave supported a large establishment for the repair of the Canal and preservation of the Waters, and notwithstanding to have brought a considerable Revenue to Government, from the Usufruct of the Water, independently of that which would accrue from increase of cultivation. It is desireable to ascertain what those arrangements were which rendered the Canal so doubly profitable to Government, as well as beneficial to the country. It is not however improbable that the traditions reported of it may be exaggerated.

6. His Lordship is pleased to direct, that the designation "Hasting's Canal" be discontinued and that the name formerly in use be restored.

Fort William
3rd April 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy: to the Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 468, 3 April 1820, No. 32, pp. 61-62).

60

Dehle Residy
Poll Dept.

To
Charles T. Metcalfe Esqre,
Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the Copy of a Letter received from Mr. Reid, acting Judge of Agra.

2. The Letter of Mr. Reid was accompanied by some persian Letters and Roobakaree, but none that seemed to me to warrant the strong Belief which Mr. Reid expressed of the Identity of Appah Saheb, or the certainty of his being in the Bhurtpoor Country. Yet, as it was a possible circumstance, I did not consider it advisable to pass it altogether unnoticed, I therefore addressed the Letter, of which the Accompanying is a Copy, and Translation, to Baboo Jaunee Baijnath, who has been sometime employed by the Rajah of Bhurtpoor as a Vakeel of Calcutta, acquired the English Language, and appeared to be Convinced, when with me, that his own Interests and those of his Master depended on a Steady Adherence and faithful attachment to the British Government. I have no doubt, if there is any Foundation for the reports mentioned by Mr. Reid, that he will exert himself in the Cause, and if nothing else should result, that he will afford us proof of its Inaccuracy or enable us to trace his Steps.

Dehli Residency,
26th March 1820.

I have &ca,
Signed/- Da. Ocherlony, Rest.

## 60A

To
Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart & G.C.B.,
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

I take the liberty to lay before you certain particulars which have come to my knowledge regarding Appah Saheb Ex-Rajah of Nagpoor.

On my receiving charge of this District from Mr. Halhed, the late Magistrate he informed, that he had for some months employed persons to look after the Ex-Rajah they traced him to Beri a village some Coss from Gwalior whence it appears that he sent a servant to request a private Interview with the Maharaja. His requent not being complied with, he fled to the Bhurtpoor Territories. He is at present in the Garden of a Byragee at Urjre, awaiting the arrival of a Servant from Benares with Hoondies to the amount of 10 or 12 Lacs drawn at Benares or Lahore, to which latter place it is said he intends to retire, I am unacquainted with the route he will take, but think it not improbable that he may wish to join Runjeet Sing at Hurdwar, I expect to have the earliest Information of his movements. He has with him four Sepoys, who deserted from the 22nd Regiment his Dewan and two other Servants disguised as Byrauges, and has about him Jewels too large amount. From the information I receive, I was in hopes that he would have come to bathe at Bindrabun during the Hooli, in which case I might have seized him, but he did not come, I have the honor to enclose copies of the deposition of my Chief informer, and of two Urzees, which you will perceive are the Grounds of my Suspicion. Other information I received from other Quarters. It is said, that the Rajah of Bhurtpoor has one of the Ex-Rajah's confidential Servants (knowing him to be such) in confinement with a view of extracting from him the secret of his Master's Concealment.

My reason for not laying this statement before you at an earlier period was the uncertainty of his Identity from the possibility of my having been deceived by my Informers, but I have now no doubts as to his Identity,

as even in the City of Agra is a public rumour, that he is somewhere concealed in the Territories of the Bhurtpoor Rajah.

Zillah Agra,
18th March 1820.

I have &ca
(Signed) I. F. M. Reid, Actg. Mag.
(Signed) Da. Ochterlony.

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Proceedings, 15 April 1820, No. 29, Vol. 468A, pp. 138-41)

## 61

Dehli Residy
Poll. Deptt.

To

C. T. Metcalfe Esqre
Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Fort William.

Sir,

As the subject of the accompanying Letter is so far of Importance, that I may naturally expect an application from Runjeet, I beg to be honoured with early Instructions in the event of any request from him.

2. I do not apprehend that we are bound to give up a person who has sought refuge in our protected States, or in our own Country. But there appear circumstances in this Case, as represented by Captain Ross, which may possibly induce His Lordship in Council to consider it disgraceful to harbour a villain, whose Breach of Trust and confidence seems Chiefly to have been caused by the Facility with which he could find an Asylum.

3. It is one of the Evils which naturally follows the applications made to me by Magistrates, and others for requisitions from Independent States that they conceive, and in my opinion, justly, that they have a right to ask the same favour that have been solicited from them, and no one has been more attentive in such Instances than the Lahore Chief. Though they certainly have been petty Trespasses in Comparison, and Chiefly relative to property stolen or plundered by his own subjects, the publicity which this man has given to his Proceedings, The open manner in which he has come, and apparently without denying his gross Violation of Duty to his Master, seems to render this so peculiar a case, that I have thought it best to be prepared for a reply, by sending this Dispatch Express, and hope to be honoured with as early a reply as possible. In the mean time I shall write to Captain Ross, not only to avoid giving any Approval to the Protection afforded to him, but to hint, that if there is any thing particularly nefarious in his conduct, discovered and proved, he may be demanded to be delivered up, which, if it has other

Effect, will, possibly cause him to withdraw, and endeavor to conceal himself instead of openly appearing, under our Protection.

Delhi, 24th March 1820.

I have &ca
(Signed) Da. Ochterlony,
Resident

(Foreign and Political Dept., Poll. Progs, 15 April 1820, No. 33., Vol. 468A, pp. 143-45)

[Enclosure]

My dear Sir,

An officer of Runjeet Singh's named Dewan Singh, son of Hookman Singh deceased, who was, I believe, Darogha of Runjeet's Tosha-Khana, has taken the opportunity of Runjeet's departure for Moultan to walk off from Lahore and has arrived at Billaspoor. He is said either to have brought with him or to have despatched before him property to an immense amount in money & jewels. He gives out that it was all his own and states the cause of his flight to be that the remainder of the vast property left him by his father might escape the cupidity of Runjeet to which a part had already fallen a sacrifice. He is said to have 4 Lacks of Rupees deposited with a Banker at Putteealla, a larger sum in charge of Bhope Singh of Roopour and many other deposits of smaller amount in different parts of the protected Sikh Country, and I am informed that he made his arrangements some time ago for receiving asylum in Billaspoor with the Vakeels Maha Chund had sent to Runjeet to settle the tribute for Culloor Ultra Sutleig. It is said that he paid the Vakeels handsomely for their good offices and that he has promised to present Maha Chund with a lac of Rupees. Maha Chund is to give him 2 Villages in Culloor for his residence and accommodation, I cannot say that I consider this story as very probable- and cannot see why residence in the Hills should be so much more desirable to Dewan Sing, than in the protected Sikh States as to induce him to give a lac of Rupees for it. He cannot well suppose that he will be more secure from Runjeet there than in the latter.

A Vakeel from Billaspoor has this day announced to me Dewan Singh's arrival there and begged me to sanction the Raja's allowing him to remain. The Vakeel was accompanied by an agent of Dewan Singh's who by way of enforcing the request hinted at the important Services his Master could render to us in the event of our going to war with Runjeet.

You will probably be applied to on this subject by Runjeet and his story will probably be very different from Dewan Singh's. The Maharaja will probably accuse the latter of having carried off valuable property of his, and perhaps with truth. If you think any thing necessary to be done in the present stage of the business I trust to being favored with your instructions. The reply I have made to the Vakeel and Dewan Singh's agent is that I am not sufficiently informed of the circumstances under which the Singh left Lahore to give any opinion as to the propriety of Maha Chund's giving him a place of residence in Culloor.

Soobathoe,
March 20th, 1820

I remain &ca
(Signed) R. Ross

(Foreign and Political Dept., Poll. Progs., 15 April 1820, No. 34, Vol. 468A, pp. 145-46)

## 62

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart and G. C. B.,
Resident, at Dihlee.

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch No. 130.

2. The Governor General in Council is not disposed to give any countenance or protection to Dewan Singh, and if you have reason to be satisfied that he has been guilty of the Robbery surmised, His Lordship directs, that on application he be given up to Raja Runjeet Singh ; and that the property stolen be seized and restored.

3rd. With reference to the observations contained in the 3rd Para of your Letter, I am directed to state the entire concurrence of the Governor General in Council in your Opinion that Foreign States have a right to expect from us a reciprocity of attentions in such matters. I am further instructed to remark that you are vested with a discretionary power regarding the requisitions of Magistrates for assistance from Foreign States, either to forward or withhold them, as to your judgement may seem most expedient.

I have &ca
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secy to Government.

Fort William,
the 15th April 1820.

(Foreign and Political Dept. Poll. Progs., 15 April 1820, No. 35 Vol. 468A, p. 147)

## 63

Dehli Residy
Poll. Dept.

To
C. T. Metcalfe Esqre,
Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Fort William.

To

The subject of the accompanying Letter, has so often been discussed in our personal Intercourse, and in our private correspondence that I deem it most for the Interests of the Governments to place it entirely in your Hands, without any Comment, excepting the Expression of my perfect confidence, that the assumption of such Escheats can only be considered as a positive Right, agreeably to their own Rules and Practice.

I have &ca
(Signed) Da. Ochterlony, Resident

Delhi Residency,
25th March 1820

[Enclosure]

To

Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.,
Resident, Dehli.

Sir,

Para 1st. I did myself the pleasure when last at Dehli to bring to your notice the many Surdarships in the protected Sikh States, which are now held by very old and infirm Widows, and was favoured with your Permission to address you on the Instances of those, who are without any male, or even female Heir on their husband's side, known to be in existence ; and as neither the Sikh or Hindoo Laws, as far as I have been able to ascertain, permit the Widow to adopt a successor, or acknowledge the Relations on the Widow side, to be lawful Heirs, I shall therefore beg to enumerate the principal cases which now present themeselves.

1st. The Surdaree of Umballah—said to yield between fifty and sixty thousand Rupees per Annum, and the Vassallage of many adjacent Land holders. The present holder, Ranee Dya Koower, has been a widow about 40 years, and is near 80 of age. Not a relation, however distant of her Husband is known to be in existence. For some time she expressed a wish to adopt one of her Sister's Sons, whose Father is a Zemeendar, but as she has never I believe formally stated the desire, and as her disposition towards him has not been constantly favorable, I merely mention him as the only person I ever heard of, as selected by the Widow to succeed her.

2nd. The Surdarree of Belauspoor—said to yield about Thirty thousand Rupees per Annum, and the Vassallage of many Land holders and attached Putteedars. The Widow, Ranee Dya Koower, at present in Possession, is so old and infirm, that in the apprehension of early Dissolution, she has communicated to me her wish to adopt her Nephew (Mudja Singh) there not being a relation of her Husband known to be in existence. She formerly adopted Sobha Sing the eldest son of Surdar Jodh Sing Kulseeah, but as he was instigated by his Father to assist him in depriving her of her possessions during the first Compaigns against the Goorkhas, she considers his perfidy to have annulled all her former wishes and deeds in his favor, which were only on condition, that he behaved friendly towards her. I have before had occasion to state, what I shall now beg to notice, in case any arrangement in favour of Sobha Singh may be contemplated, that his father Jodh Singh Kulseeah urged his claim to succession to the Belauspoor State, on the Principle of there being no Legitimate Heir, and himself being the first in rank of those who originally established themselves in combination in that Qarter, and who portioned out their conquest into three and ultimately into Six divisions.

This according to their notions would probably have given him pretensions to assume ascendancy and as the generality of Dependants were attached to him, would have afforded him the power to obtain it : but he has no pretensions of consanguinity and I have only troubled you with this relation from thinking Surdar Sobha Singh a far preferable person in point of respectability and ability, to Mudja Singh, who appears to me a very vulgar and unbecoming Man, to succeed to the Power and Properity of the Belauspoor Chiefship.

Surdar Sobha Singh's present attachment to Rajah Runjeet Singh I have reason to think, might, if thought objectionable, be entirely annulled by such increase to his power and fortune, and I conclude there is no

doubt of his granting any Compensation for it, to the British Government that might be required.

3rd. The Surdarree of Cheloundy—said to yield about twenty thousand Rupees per Annum, at present in possession of Ranee Ram Koower, widow of Surdar Bughail Singh, who has not left a relation known of, and even the Widow's Relatives are very distant, and she is very old and infirm.

4th. The Surdarree of Dhunnowree—is held by a very old Widow, and not a Relation of her Husbands, known to be in existence. The Revenue about Eight thousand Rupees per Annum.

5th. The late Surdar Bugwan Singh of Booriah has been succeeded by his two Widows, Ranees Dya Koower and Sookhan, who are middle aged, but not a relation of their Husband's is known to be in existence—the revenue of the Estate, from eighty thousand to a Lack of Rupees, per Annum.

6th. The Chief of the Balchuppur Family is lately dead, and left a Widow and Mother and Daughter—but no male relative. One of the Sons of the Munny Majrah Rajah has married the Daughter to whom they expect the Estate to descend. It is said to yield from ten to twelve thousand rupees per annum.

Para 2nd. As the abovementioned Estates are likely soon to fall to the disposal of the British Government, I hope it will not be considered presumptuous in me to offer such suggestions as may appear to me for its advantage, and consequently, implying without any compromise of that Faith, which would indeed be a Perversion of the Term.

Para 3rd. I have unhesitatingly called them at the disposal of our Government, as I humbly think they must be considered so- on the Principle, that every Chief considers himself Heir to the possessions of any Dependant who dies without legal ones—therefore, why should the British Government relinquish that acknowledged Title, and allow adoptions by widows, which, I believe, is nowhere authorised or permitted.

Para 4th. If these observations are honoured with concurrence, the question is, how best to dispose of such Estates.

Para 5th. If retaining such detached spots in our immediate possession, in a country situated as the protected Sikh States are, is considered objectionable, might not the Government and collections of them be transferred for an annual sum to the Patiala, or any other sufficiently powerful Chief, either by Lease, or from year to year, as thought best [f]or they would most willingly pay very liberally for the Purchase. But, I hope, I shall be pardoned for expressing a decided opinion in favour of the former system, for reasons which will be obvious, but, on the Policy of which, it would be exceeding my province and ability to venture further arguments, than that such a measure would secure to the Honble Company considerable revenue, without involving them in any kind of Expence, and calculated to attack those who are favoured with the charge, more firmly to their Interests.

Kytheel,
18th March 1820

I have &ca,
(Signed) G. Birch, Captn. Asstt.

A true copy
(Signed) Da. Ochterlony, Resident

(Foreign and Political Dept. Poll. Progs., 15 April, 1820, No. 36, Vol. 468A, pp. 148-152)

64

To,

Major Genl. Sir D. Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.,
Resident, at Delhi.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 131.

2. The Governor General in Council is satisfied of our right as Lords Paramount to the Succession to such Surdarees in the protected Sikh Territories, as may lapse from the want of Heirs, and is the more readily disposed to exercise this right, as we do not at present derive any compensation in the way of Tribute from the Sikh Chiefs, or otherwise, for the protection afforded them, and the expense in consequence incurred by us.

3. His Lordship therefore is pleased to direct, that you will proceed to attach such domains as may be so circumstanced, on the demise of the present occupants.

4. The Surdaree of Ambula appears justly to come under this description. There does not seem to be any reason for allowing the widow Dya Kooar to deprive us of our right by sanctioning the adoption of a person who has no pretensions to the Inheritance of her deceased Husband's Territory.

5. A similar remark is applicable to the Surdarree of Belaspoor, and the rival views of Sobha Singh and Mudja Singh as well as to the Surdarrees of Chilaundee Dhunnowree and Booriah.

6. The Domain of the Balchuppur family is differently circumstanced, the late chief having left a Daughter. This case therefore may demand a separate consideration, and His Lordship will be glad to have your sentiments on it ; both as to the present succession of the widow, and the eventual Claim of the Daughter. If the Daughter should die without issue, there can be no doubt it is presumed in that event, of our right to succeed.

7. The mode of disposing of such Estates as may fall into us may be considered hereafter. Some it may be convenient to annex to our own Territories ; others it may be expedient to place under the management of your assistants ; some it may be proper to transfer on lease to the Government of other Chiefs ; other it may be desirable to exchange for Jageers held within our Frontiers. His Lordship inclines most towards the two last modes, except where the junction of the lapsed domain with our own Territory, or other peculiar circumstances may render either of the former more Salutary.

8. Care must be taken in any disposal of such lapses, to preserve the rights of the Vassals or Putteedars, and other Inhabitants, in order that no Class of people may suffer by their transfer to our authority.

I have &ca
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secretary to Government

Fort William,
15th April 1820.

(Foreign and Political Dept., Poll. Progs., 15 April 1820, No. 37, Vol. 468A, pp. 152-54)

65

Dehli Residency
Poll Dept.

To

C. T. Metcalfe Esqre
Secy to Govt. Poll Dept.
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the information of the most Noble the Governor Genl. Extract from Lahore Intelligence recd. yesterday.

Dehli Residency
4th April 1820

I have &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony
Resdt.

(Foreign and Political Dept., Poll. Progs., 22 April 1820, No. 8, Vol. 469, p. 62)

* * * *

Extract of Intelligence from the news Writer at Lahore dated 17th March 1820.

The following are the particulars regarding the Raja of Nagpoor which have come to my knowledge.

The Rajah as a Sunnassee Fakeer resided some time in Umritsur & Lahore, & went to the Jowalla Mookhee were he lived with a Goshaeen named Elacheegeer. The Goshaeen waited on the Maha Rajah at Lahore to settle the Tribute of Chumbee & Kulloo, I gave an account of the Rajah of Nagpoor. The Maha Rajah being very desirous to see the Rajah & hear what he had to urge directed Elachee Geer to introduce him. The Maha Rajah settled all matters with the Rajah in the way of stipulation on oath, & sent for him from the Jowalla Mookhee. After the Dewalee, when the Maha Rajah having marched from Umritsur arrived at Lahore by the way of the Keckeeran Ford. Elacheegeer introduced the Rajah to the Maha Raja who gave him an apartment to stay in, situated within the Garden in the Fort in front of the Padshahee Musjeed, & at many private Interviews expressed the anxious Interest he felt in friendly & Soothing terms, desiring him to wear the dress of a Chief, but as yet the Rajah has not changed his dress of a Fakeer he wears some white clothes. At that time there were three persons, the Rajah, a servant, & a Moosulman, formerly a confidential attendant of the Rajah, but they all wore the dress of Fakeers. Elacheegeer exerted himself to settle his (the Rajah's) affairs. The Maha Rajah agreed to bestow Shah derah in Jageer, & said to the Rajah "do you under pretence of being in my service arise[?] five Battalions hereafter, whatever will happen". When it was said that the sunnad for Shah derah would be conferred on the 5th day of the Bussunt he, (the Maha Rajah) recommended Elacheegeer and Kishenpershaud Hait, for the office of Dewan the Rajah accordingly took them by the hand, and gave them assurances in presence of the Maha Rajah. At that time Buddun Sing Hazaree guard was placed with the Rajah, & was ordered to perform any service that the Rajah might require.

The Maha Rajah did not impart this matter even to his own Ministers, and orders were given that no one except Elacheegeer & Kishen Pershaud, with three or four other persons should be allowed to approach the Rajah. About this time Buchee Ram Sing heard of it, but would not believe without seeing. He said to Koonwur Khurrug Sing, do you in the way that I mention, solicit the Sing Saheeb for permission to see this Fakeer. The Koonwur accordingly in private expressed a great desire, and asked his Father permission to see the Fakeer in the Garden. After much reflection the Maha Rajah got up, & taking only Koonwur Khurug Sing & Ram Sing with him, they went to the Fakeer Rajah. The Koonwur Singh having made an obeisance the Rajah enquired if he was the Shahzada. Ram Singh said he was. The Maha Rajah prohibited them from mentioning the matter before any one. The secret is unknown, except to three or four persons.

Then the Maha Rajah on the Sunkrant of Maugh Sumbut 1876, left Lahore for Umritsur, The Fukeer Rajah accompanied him, & agreeably to the order of the Surkar went to the Fort of the Bhungees. About this time a report prevailed that Umrut Rao Mahratta was coming, and the discussions regarding them (the Rajah) were suspended—letters from Umrut Rao in the Mahratta character were received by the Raja, & the Contents apparently communicated by him to the Sing Saheeb. In the month of Feby, when the Maha Rajah returned to Lahore, the Fakeer Rajah was placed in the same apartment. Formerly Baddeen Sing Hazaree was stationed, but now a guard of Sikh was placed with the Fakeer Rajah with [in-]junctions, that only his two servants should go near him. Kishen Pershaud was not allowed to go. Such were the accounts of him (the Rajah) up to the time, when the Maha Rajah marched from Lahore towards Mooltaun, 5th Feby 1820 & it is unknown what orders have been given regarding him, up to his present period, whether he is there, or gone to some other quarter.

(Sd) D. Ochterlony—Resident

(Foreign Political Dept. Poll. Progs., 22 April 1820, No. 9, Vol. 469, pp. 62-64)

## 66

To,

Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 13th ultimo, relating to an application from the minister at Jypoor for the performance of the Ceremony of the Teeka on the part of the King of Dihlee—

2d. The Governor General in Council deems it impolite to depart from the established principle, of discouraging every Communication between His Majesty and Foreign States, that can tend to keep alive or resusciate the expiring notions of his supremacy and their dependance; or give color to the semblance of a distinction between his acts and those of the British Government.

3d. It is only as the Emperor of Hindoostan, and the sovereign whose supremacy was formerly acknowledged that the state of Jypoor can now desire His Majesty to perform a ceremony, which heretofore would have been essential for the Confirmation of the Raja's succession, and is still therefore desirable on account of a remaining attachment to old Forms. It is only with reference to that relation, that His Majesty can be willing to accede to the wish. As a separate and ordinary state of the present time with which the court of Jypoor is "in friendly relation or amicable correspondence" the King of Dihlee has no existence, and to put the application on a footing implying such a condition would be no less degrading to His Majesty than uncandid on the part of the ministry at Jypoor.

4th. The Governor General in Council relies on your address for softening the unavoidable refusal which the nature of the application compels him to give.

Fort William
6th May 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy to the Govt.

(For Deptt. Poll. Cons., 6 May 1820, No. 21, Vol. 470., pp. 42-43)

## 67

Dehli Resy.
Poll Dept.

To

C. T. Metcalfe Esquire
Secy to Govt. Poll. Dept. Fort William

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3d Instant and am most happy to have anticipated the wishes of His Lordship in Council, as will be seen by the accompanying Documents from Captain Blane.

2. I shall request that very intelligent officer to keep his mind on the subject, and offer any additional Remarks that may occur to him, and on the most interesting subject.

Delhi 22nd April 1820

I have &ca Signed/- David Ochterlony
Resident

Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Resident at Dehli

Sir,

In obedience to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 11th of March I have the honor to forward a Draft of a Plan for the future management of the Dehli Canal. It is submitted with much hesitation and diffidence but imperfect as it is it may be the means of fixing attention

on a highly important subject and of attracting the delibaration of superior wisdom.

I am happy in being able here to add that the water which reaches the lower extremity of the Canal has been, as was anticipated gradually increasing owing to the progressive saturation of the soil. The quantity employed in the Cultivation, does not prevent the effects of this hitherto operating cause from being very sensible.

The anticipation is perhaps out of place, but I hope to be excused for here observing that a very beneficial Extension of the Original Design it would be, if a sufficiency of water were turned into the Dehli Canal to feed also the more ancient one opened in the Reign of Feroze Shah passing by Hansi Hissar and Buhadoora, in a westerly Direction towards the attack [?]. The canal leading to Dehli is in fact only a branch of the other, which was drawn from the Jumna in the middle of the fourteenth century and conducted past Kurnaul to Moonuck, Mudloudee and Sufeedoon, where after watering the Royal Gardens, it pursued its course by Jeendh to Hansi, following the natural slope of the country which there tends from a south Wasterly Direction to one nearly West. At Suffeedoon the remains of this Canal are still very visible and its channel in the Rainy Season carries a considerable body of water past the Town, and overflows a considerable extent of land Cultivated with Rice, a Bridge of three arches constructed over the canal stands entire at this Day, half a mile from the Town. A communication is said to have existed between this Canal and the Chittung Nulla near the Village of Jammunee, 3 Coss from Seendh—The Chittung at this point is perfectly dry for eight months in the year, and the further course of the periodical Floods which flow down its bed, as well as the receptacle into which they empty themselves are, I believe, still unknown to us. These floods were probably diverted into the bed of the Canal, and thus conducted water and fertilize the sterile Countries of Baugur and Beesanair.

The sources from which this Canal was fed have been lately a matter for doubt, and the notion of its being drawn from the Jumna much questioned. Some have supposed that it was nourished by the waters of the Cuggur, and others, by means of the Chittung, supplied with water from Springs rising in the mountains of Surmour. But the level of the country and the source of the Cuggur incline to the West and the Chittung rises in the plain between Belauspoor and Moostufabad 15 miles from the foot of the Surmour Hills which are here remarkably destitute of springs.

The canal passing by suffeedoon has been dry between 80 and 90 years. An old man is still living there who remembers the waters of the Jumna passing by his Town. The following notice is extracted from Dow's Translation, 1st volume. "In the year 755, (A.D. 1349) Feroze built the City of Ferozeabad adjoining to that of Delhi, and in the following year marched to Debalpoor where he made a Canal one hundred miles in length from the Suttuluz to the Jadger. In the year 757 (1351) between the Hills of Mundoula and Surmore he cut a Chunnal from the Jumna, which he divided into seven streams one of which he brought to Hansi, and from thence to Beraisen, where he built a strong Castle, calling it by his own name. He drew, soon after, a Canal from the Caqur passing by the walls of Sirsutte, and joined it to the rivulet of Kera, upon which he built a city named after him Forezeabad. This City he watered with another Canal from the Jumna. These public works were of prodigious advantage to the adjacent Countries by supplying them with water for their Lands, and with a Commodious water carriage from place to place" P.P. 305. 306.—

The Towns of Baroisen and Ferozeabad mentioned in this passage are possibly the same place Hissar Ferozah and the rivulet of Kera no other than the Chittung Nullah. In this case, the canal mentioned in the first part of this Extract as brought to Hansi, and the one described as watering Ferozeabad will be one and the same work—a conjecture, which the structure of the country, and the source of the Nullahs render probable. But from an imperfect and obscure research of this kind, little useful Information is to be gleaned.

Whatever Tradition may have preserved regarding the Hansi Canal and the connection which the River Cuggur or Chittung Nulla may have had with it, will be ascertained by the Prosecution of the survey which had been recently on hand.

Before closing this Letter, I beg leave to remind you of the many representations I have made of the necessity of an efficient and trusty body of Horse being placed under the superintendants of the Canal and this necessity is now more urgent as the canal becomes more extensively available for agricultural purposes. Twenty five Sowars in the pay of Govt. would be more useful and more to be depended upon, than four times the number supplied by Jageerdars or by the protected Chiefs which are next to useless

Hurdwar the 9th April 1820

I have &ca
Signed/- G. Rodney. Blara [Blane?]
Supt. Canal

(A true copy)
Signed/- David Ochterlony
Resident

The arrangements necessary to the orderly efficient comprehensive administration of the Delhi canal may be advantageously classed under two Heads Police and Revenue.

1st Police. In this department and under this denomination may be included the protection of the Banks and Embankments, and of those works on which the permanency and Existence of the canal depends, the prevention of the unlawful or unauthorised Division of its waters, their Economical distribution where the use of them is sanctioned the annual repairs the renewal of the Dams at its source and the general superintendance necessary to preserve the whole in a state of efficiency

2d Revenues. Arising from the dues levied on permissions granted to irrigate from the canal, and from other sources, such as Fisheries, and Tolls collected at the Bridges to be constructed at the principal highways crossing its source, from which it may appear just and reasonable that the state should derive a portional Benifit. It is said that the Fisheries formed a Branch of the imperial Revenue and yielded a Profit to the state and that the Zemeendars collected in some cases the Tolls at the Bridges and were permitted to reserve to themselves a fourth of the collections.

Fisheries, if they could be made productive, might be taxed with the most answerable Justice, but that of levying a Toll at the Bridges after having intersected the Chief Highways of the Province with an impediment impassable for carriages and loaded cattle is questionable unless by the Jumna becoming fordable in consequence of the stream drawn into the Canal the ordinary dues of Government should be invaded or diminished.

In Lombardy a country famous for its canals and where Irrigation is probably carried to the greatest perfection of which it is susceptible is more systematic, and better regulated than any where else, the right of Fishing in the Canals is farmed out or sold, an Individual conducting a canal across a Highway, is obliged to construct a Bridge, where the communications would be otherwise injured and interrupted.

The fair portion of Italy affords one of the finest illustrations existing of the advantages to be derived from the Introduction of the System of Irrigation from Canals. It is interested in every direction with water courses the Proprietary of which has been originally purchased from the sovereign. The several Princes amongst whom this fertile Province was formerly divided, claimed and exercised the exclusive Right of Property in the sources and Rivers from which they were fed, a private Individual having purchased the Right of conducting a stream for Irrigation, he might carry it where be pleased without interruption paying a fixed compensation for cutting thro' the Property of others, who had not the option of impeding his undertaking.

A similar Right seems to have been exercised by the Kings of Dehli, and the same Principle observed with those who cut a canal, no village could preevent another from conducting its canal thro' their Lands. The remains of these Channels or Khands as they are called exist to this day in great numbers.

The navigation of the Canal may also be mentioned here, tho' not likely to become immediately either a source of direct Profit to the state, or practised within the Dehli Provinces. It will always be navigable thro' the Sikh states as far as Kurnaul and below this the surplus water which remains after supplying the necessities of the farmer, offers on account of the gentleness of its current a convenient route for an ascending as well as descending Trade on a small scale, But on the other hand, the commerce of the provinces through which the canal flows, rather directs itself across, than extends along its course. Paniput, and Soonput besides Dehli are the Principal marts for the superfluous products of the country and to render it navigable to the walls of this city, many of the Old Bridges and aqueducts, on account of the smallness of their arches, must in the first Instance be destroyed. Water Carriage, under wise Regulations, may at some future period become an important convenience to the country, especially, if as was formerly the case, the system of Irrigation puts a stop to the use of wheeled carriages.

But recurring [?] from what may be deemed a Diagression, it is now to be explained how the management of the Canal, separated as is here supposed into these two canals, may be economically and vigorously maintained and carried into effect.

Police. To establish a Competent police calculated to maintain the efficiency of the canal, and to render it as extensively useful as possible, posts must be selected along its source as stations for Mutsuddies and Peons, These men besides affording it protection, will have to regulate the Irrigation and one of their chief Occupations will be to superinted the water to prevent the needless waste on profuse application of which will demand constant activity and Vigilance.

Experience will teach them the period which a canal of Irrigation should be allowed to flow in order to employ a given extent of Land.

At those important works, the security of which is essentially connected and coexistent with that of the canal itself an Establishment of artificers and workmen must be kept in pay.

The annual repairs may be made an Estimate[?] subject to the usual verifications and other Expences arising out of accidents occurring in the course of the year may be incorporated into a quarterly account of contingent charges.

Further experience may give to this Division a character so determinate and unvarying that a different arrangement may hereafter be held more expedient and adopted perhaps with advantage.

Revenue. The assessment of the Revenue, as arising from the Irrigation of the Lands may be effected in various ways.

First. By fixing it simply according to the extent of Land to be irrigated ascertained by measurement.

Secondly. According to the nature of the soil and produce reared on it following as a guide, the Valuation adopted in the Land Revenue accounts.

Thirdly. By stipulating with a whole village the sum to be paid during a season, the previous knowledge supposed in the first and second methods will be here required as a Datum or,

Fourthly. By measuring the water delivered.

For raising water from the canal by Machines.

1st. By fixing a Price on each machine or,

2ndly. As above by measurement of the Land irrigated and assessing by the Beegah either generally or distinctly according to the soil and produce.

In receiving these methods and forming a Judgement as to the preference which either may merit the wisdom of extending the Benefits of Irrigation generally and impartially is to be borne in mind and a large allowance made for the habits and prejudices of the people.

It is said that under the imperial Government the management of the water was very strictly regulated. Its distribution was confined to the servants of the Darogahs or supt. of the canal and no one could take water except in the presence of one of his servants.

His Chokies of Mutsuddies and bildars designated Poorubees and of Sepahies called Buxarees were stationed at Intervals of five or six miles. By means of these Chokies the Irrigation was superintended and managed and the canal itself guarded and kept in a state of efficiency. Besides the Establishments required for conducting the details of his Department a party of 800 Horse was attached to the Darogah.

The terms Poorubee and Buxaree shew that the men so designated were brought from the Eastern Provinces of Hindustan and Buxair. More reliance could probably be placed in their activity and vigilance than in the similar Classes of the neighbourhood.

The Tolls were generally but not always rated by the extent of Land to be irrigated near Dehli, the water was dispersed into the adjoining Fields thro' circular stone orifices and sold occasionally by the Hour. Many of these stone orifices and arched outlets exist to this day as far as 18 or 20 miles from the City, but further than this there are no vestiges of any such economical contrivance. The water possibly had not become so visibly scarce nor was it so obviously valuable in the more remote Districts.

The artificial Embankments which are very extensive in the neighbourhood of the city, made those Outlets of masonry in many cases indispensable and works of necessity. The Advantage of employing them having thus become manifest and being duly estimated their general introduction within this limit followed almost as a natural and inevitable consequence. We may wonder that they were not universally adopted.

It is probable that one uniform system of disposing of the water prevailed along the whole course of the canal and that this practice of selling it by the Hour only existed in seasons of extraordinary Drought, or where an extraordinary supply was required. The Guards on whom were imposed the care and responsibility of opening and closing the canals of Irrigation would by experience have acquired a knowledge of the exact time, which the fluid ought to run to supply a given extent of Land, and without supposing any duration from the uniformity of the assessment, the practice of delivering it by the Hour might, on the score of convenience alone have been gradually introduced.

We must forego for the present the attempt to distribute the water according to the scientific rules of Europe. The many new sluices and works in Masonry which would be necessary require for their accurate construction the lights of a long practice, more than those of Theory borne under other latitudes, and nurtured in Expirements inapplicable perhaps to the soil and culture of an Indian province. The Peasant should be left to irrigate his field, as his Fathers have done, and they have been not done [sic] it ill. He will require some schooling before he can be brought to comprehend the wisdom of Innovation or submit cheerfully to its dictates.

Some soils are more thirsty than others, and the canal flows alternatively thro' tracts in which Loam and Land prevail in various Proportions. Ten Beegahs of one quality may require as much water as five or six of another.

The owners of a fertile Estate are entitled to reap in the superiority of its products the Benefits derivable therefrom and those tenanting less favourable Lands obtain more than their pust equivalent in receiving with the former their Portion of Water on the principle of the first method that is a supply according to the extent of their property without regard to quality.

The Distinctions pointed out in the second method, seem the more superfluous, as the Land Revenue is already fixed with a due regard to the Capabilities of the soil, and will probably be revenced[?] on the same priciple.

The objections to which the second and fourth methods are open have been here summarily sketched. In disposing therefore of the water it may be wiser to avoid the Intricacies of the second, calculated to open the Door of Impositions and Litigation and to give up the 4th as at present inconvenient, if not impracticable. The Water may be an equitable admeasurement of the Lands, be meted out to all under such economical Restrictions as experience shall recommend. This arrangement seems not only the simplest but most impartial that can be practised. Those at a distance from the main canal will thus be placed on a fair equality with the bordering villages and will not suffer the Loss which arises by the Evaporation of the Fluid in its passage to their respective Boundaries.

Where Machines are used for raising water, it will be necessary to restrain their use to particular spots that the Banks of the canal may be preserved from Injury and the Land holder employing one by stealth be readily detected.

The canal will not immediately flow with its full force and abundance for 4/5th of the water admitted into it are exhausted by the effects of absorption and Evaporation and an interval of some months must elapse before the channel is completely smoothed and cleared of all its Impediments. The Neighbouring wells have in less than a month according to their locality risen from 3 to 8 feet. The Country People say they will

continue to rise for a twelve month. The loss from absorption may be expected therefore gradually to diminish, while the body of water flowing in the canal continues in equal measure to increase.

The collections may be made either by means of the police Establishment, or the Depart. may be kept altogether distinct whether it be resolved to vest the whole controul in the hands of a single Individual, or to separate the two offices by which it has been suggested with a view to an Economical, Systematic and methodical management of the canal, to direct its concerns, they should not at present be allowed to mingle with those of the Land Revenue already fixed for a term of years when this become renewable, the profits arising from the canal may perhaps be advantageously made to merge in those accruing directly from the Land.

These strictures it will be observed, relate exclusively to the Company's Provinces. Though[?] the Sikh country the water of the canal excepting in a small district, can only be used by being artifically raised for it was below the level of the cultivated Lands and these naturally fertile and productive and not generally irrigated.

It will be for the Govt. to consider and determine on what terms the Liberty of employing the water shall be permitted to the subjects of the Independent Chiefs and the measures which it will be necessary to adopt to prevent the trespasses of Persons independent of the restraints of its Civil and penal code.

The bed of the canal as far as Kaujnoon, has always borne a small perennial current which has afforded here and there water for Irrigation to the bordering cultivators from Kaujnoon to Kurnaul it was generally dry from the 1st of Octber to the commencement of the rainy season. The intermediate District therefore is liable to any regulations which the paramount authority of the Government may think fit to impose for the management and Distribution of the Waters of the Canal. But it will probably be unwilling to infringe or interfere with any of those rights or privileges which existed prior to the commencement of this work. Between Booria and Kaujnoon, it has long been the practice to water Tobacco and Poppy Fields from the Nulla into which the canal is now turned.

The expense of the two Departments into which the management of the Dehli canal has been here proposed to be divided, and that of the office Establishments will depend on the light, in which the Supreme Govt. may view this sketch and on the arrangements which in its wisdom, it shall finally resolve to approve and sanction.

A true copy. Signed/- D. Ochterlony Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 20 May, 1820, No. 5 Vol. 470, pp. 327-336)

## 68

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 139 enclosing reports from Captain Blane, relating to the Dihlee Canal.

2. The General principles of the arrangements proposed in those documents is approved but more detailed and definite plans, including

estimates of probable receipts and expences, are required to enable Govt. to come to a decision on the subject.

3. The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Blane to be Supt. of Canals in the Dihlee Territory and adjoining Districts with a salary of one Thousand 1000 Sa Rupeees per mensum in lieu of his former allowances.

I have &ca
Signed/- C. T. Metcalfe
Secy to Govt.

Fort William
20th May 1820.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Blane, to be superintendant of Canals in the Dihlee Territory and adjoining Districts with a salary of One Thousand (1000) Sicca Rupees per mensem in lieu of his former allowance.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 20 May, 1820, No. 6 Vol. 470, pp. 336-37)

## 69

To C. T. Metcalfe Esqre,
Secretary to Government Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival of Prince Mahomed Oosman the son of Humaioon and Nephew of Zemaun that requested the rites of Hospitality I have written a polite reply lamenting that his sudden and unexpected arrival has left me without Instructions from the Supreme Government.

2. I have also to mention that the news writer from Runjeets camp at Mooltaun states that two respectable People had arrived in search of appah Sahib whom he states with seeming confidence to be (nuzzurbund) under restraint in the Fort at Lahore.

I have &ca,
Signed/- D. Ochterlony
Resident

Delhi
27th April 1820

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 27 May, 1820 No. 15 Vol. 470. p. 419)

## 70

Dehli Resy.
Poll Dept.

To C. T. Metcalfe Esqre.
Secy. to Govt. Political Dept. Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of letters from Captain Blane.

2. the Waters of the Canal entered Delhi on the 30th ultimo amidst the acclamations and rejoicings of the Inhabitants of Delhi, and a great concourse of people, hearing of their approach, went out some miles to meet them throwing flowers and Sweatments into the stream in Token of their Gratitude.

3. Amongst the documents transmitted is a Persian Copy & Translation for arrangement made by Captain Blane with three Villages which will shew the great advantages which may probably arise from the attainment of an object, so long and anxiously desired.

4. Captain Blane Supposes that any [?] Villages in the course of its progress have benefited without acknowledgement or remuneration & though the Zumeendars out of our own Districts have shewn an eagerness to avail themselves of the Waters our own generally seem to stand aloof, as if in Expectation of an order to open their Kools or conducts or to try, whether they can obtain the benefit graciously.

5. It seems to me that time and experience can alone shew what System prove be the most advantageous to the State and the Subject, and with my high opinion of the Zeal, Talent, ability and Integrity of Capitain Blane, I cannot devise a simpler or a better plan than by taking the liberty to suggest and earnestly to recommend, that Captain Blane be appointed the General superintedant of Canals in this quarter and Districts, adjoining, and that he may be permitted Subject only to the Sanction of the Resident to retain such establishment as he may deem necessary to keep the Banks in repair and secure the proper Distribution of its Waters.

6. That he and he only shall make agreements with the Zemindars on Terms differing from what I have the honor to transmit as local Circumstances may render expedient or necessary and that he deliver in his accounts of receipts and Expenditures attested in the prescribed Forms half yearly, or immediately after the spring and autumn Harvests or Rubbee and Khureef.

7. His accounts of Receipts in the simple form he had adopted in the accompanying, will shew the villages which enjoy the benefit of the Canal and the Nnmber of Beegahs irrigated, and every half yearly accounts will therefore exhibit to His Lordship in Council an Estimate of the Blessing diffused and the Gain produced by the most desirable means of improving the condition of the Inhabitatnts and increasing the Prosperity of the Country.

I have &ca.
Signed D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Shalamar
3rd. June 1820.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 8 July 1820, Vol. 472 pp. 335-336)

## 71

Political Department
To Major General

Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 157.

2. Orders will be sent to the Magistrate at Agra, instructing him to apply to you whenever he may require the aid of Foreign Chiefs under your superintendance or if compelled by imperative emergency to address those Chiefs to send his letters by Hurkurras with sticks according to the Native Customs and not by Persons bearing Chuprassies or Badges of the Court.

I have &ca.
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secy to the Govt.

Fort William
15th July 1820

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July 1820, Vol. 472 pp. 427-428).

## 72

Delhee Residy
Poll Dept.

To C. T. Metcalfe Esqre
Secy to Govt Political Depart. Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a Translation of the Substance of a Statement received this day from the news writer at Lahore, and shall send copies to the Residents of Nagpore and Gwalior by this days Dawk.

I have &ca
Signed/- D. Ochterlony— Resident

Dehlee Residency
17th July 1820

Substance of Intelligence received from the News Writer at Lahore dated 8th July 1820.

The Rajah of Nagpoor still disguised as a Fakeer is at Umritsir and in the Kutrah of Ramgurhia inhabits the House of Bhye Surjut Sing remains in great privacy confined to his room and whatever mahrattas come from the southward he entertains at present he has about 500 of this Description and about 20 reside in different Places Daiybaba, Unnajee and Rashut Bheel and Dewan Pundit and some others are with the Rajah. He has also entertained about forty of the men of this Country and expends to the amount of one hundred rupees daily on these latter. He has purchased four Horses for his own use and is looking out for others. Every four or five days be receives letters and communications from Doulut Row Sindieah to which regular answers are sent from hence. Daujbaba has been sent to Lahore where he is endeavouring to gain certain points with the Maha Rajah and has taken with him Doshalas &c as presents to the ahilkars. The day before yesterday Hoondies to the amount of four thousand arrived for the Rajah from Gwalior and in this manner frequent Hoondies are sent. The Rajah has sent people to Prince Kamran requesting him to come with an army of two Lacks to Peishour and joining with Runjeet proceed onwards to Hindoostan assuring him whatever money is required shall be advanced, and on the day of the march from Kabul the Expences of the army shall be defrayed by him. He has replied that the cash must first be sent.

73

Dehlee Residency
Political Department

To

C. T. Metcalfe Esqr
Secretary to Government Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit the copy of a Letter from my Agent at Jodhpoor, the substance of which is to say, that he has been desired by the Rajah to represent the refractory spirit of some of the Thakoors of that State, and begging to know if the British Government would lend a force of Two Battalions to reduce them to obedience, as had been kindly afforded to the Raja of Bickanair.

2. The same application had been made by the Rajah's orders a few days since by his own Vakeels, and I replied that in order to induce the British Government to afford that aid, if at all attainable, it would be absolutely necessary that the Rajah should state fairly and candidly the conduct of the Thakoor, that an opinion might be formed of the extent to which they had carried their contumacy or Rebellion and that the Rajah should also mention the degree of Punishment he meant to inflict, as I felt confident that no assistance would be given if likely to be attended with that severity of Proceeding which the Rajah had had recourse to, in recent Events. On the whole, however I rather encouraged them to hope that His Lordship would not be averse from rendering the Rajah such assistance, as should enable him to Establish a complete and paramount authority, if in future exercised with prudence, mildness and moderation.

3. The Vakeels likwise hinted, that the Rajah seemed rather inclined at the present moment to attend to my former advice of placing the contingent under British Officers, and to this I said, I should not reply till the Rajah had mode a communication of his wishes in a more formal manner. That in short I must have written Documents for Transmission, as words in conversation might be misunderstood or denied.

4. They promised early written communication and in Expectation of them I beg leave to be honoured with His Lordships Sentiment and Command in anticipation of their receipt.

5. I do not apprehend that the Service will either be long or severe, and as he himself has offered the Payment of Two Battalions it is not probable he will refuse a fixed sum monthly for a certain period or for the time employed, which will more than cover the Extra incidental Charges of a Train, Commissariat, and other Extra Establishment.

6. In the officering of the Contingent His Lordship would perhaps think we gain a Considerable advantage.

7. In increasing and establishing the Rajahs authority, it may be hoped though not confidently asserted, that we augment our own, and we certainly shall leave him without a pretext for withholding a Zealous and active Cooperation against the Khosahs, and it may not be thought inexpedient by His Lordship to afford him assistance, to recover Ummer-

kote, which appears to be a Harbour from whence the Sindies make Irruptions occasionally into all the Rajpoot States to the Westward.

I have to honor to be,
Sir, &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony
Resident

Dehli Residency
4th August 1820

(Foreign and Political Dept. Poll. Progs., 26 August, 1820, No. 29, Vol. 474, pp. 404-11)

## 74

Political Department

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 168.

2. The tenor of your communications with the Joudpoor Wukeels is entirely approved.

3. The Governor General in Council is disposed to assist the Rajah in the Settlement of his Government and Country ; but this cannot be intered [ ?] on without full confidence on the part of the Rajah, unreserved Communication regarding all his embarrassments and intentions and a cordial disposition to follow the advice of the British Government, now and hereafter.

4. The objection to this course is that it will compel us to interfere in the internal affairs of Joudpoor, which except with a view to preserve tranquillity, is contrary to our policy.

5. The question of officering the contingent is a subordinate one, as connected with the subject of this dispatch.

6. Except in the event of a war with Sind, an Event which the Governor General in Council deprecates and trusts is not likely to occur, it is impossible to afford assistance to Joudpoor for the recovery of Ummurkot.

7. As the question under discussion does not press for immediate decision, His Lordship will await the receipt of further overtures from Joudpoor and fuller explanations of the Rajah's views.

I have honor to be
Sir &ca
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secretary to the Govt.

Fort William
the 26th August 1820

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 26 August 1820, No. 30, Vol. 474, pp. 411-13)

75

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Dehlee

Sir,

Mr. Fortescue the Civil Commissioner at Dihlee having received permission to proceed to the Presidency, with a view to his embarkation for Europe, I am directed to explain to you the Heads of a new arrangement, prescribed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the future Conduct of the Civil administration of the Dihlee Territory.

2. Mr. Fortescue has been authorized to deliver over the Charge of his office to Mr. Fraser, the Senior of his Principal Assistants, directing him at the Same time instantly to place himself under your Orders.

3. The Office of Civil Commissioner is abolished.

4. The Superintendance of the Civil Administration of the Dihlee Territory will henceforth be conducted, under the orders and Control of the Resident, by an Officer bearing the designation of "Deputy Superintendant of the Dihlee Territory."

5. The Judical, Revenue and Police Courts in which the Civil Commissioner at present presides are to be considered as the Courts of the Resident, on whose part the Deputy Superintendant will conduct the Duties of those Courts, except when the Resident may deem it necessary to Officiate in person.

6. All Reports, Statements, Accounts &ca from the Deputy Superintendant will be addressed to the Resident ; and it will be the Resident's duty to Communicate with Government and with the Officers of Account and Audit at the Presidency, regarding them, the duties of the Civil Commissioner in these respects being hereby exclusively transferred to the Resident.

7. The Salary of the Deputy Superintendant is fixed at 3,000 Rupees per Mensem.

8. Mr. Fraser during his temporary charge of the Office will be designated "Acting Deputy Superintendent of the Dihlee Territory" ; and will Continue to draw his present allowances ; which you are aware, under Special orders of Government, greatly exceed those to which he would be entitled, as an Assistant in charge of a Division of the Dihlee Territory.

9. The Assistants now under the Commissioner will become "Assistants in the Judicial and Revenue Departments under the Resident" those in charge of Districts being distinguished as Principal Assistants and others as Assistants.

10. The Assistants will be subject to your orders, or to those of the Deputy Superintendant acting on your part, in like manner as they are at present to those of the Civil Commissioner. Their Allowances, duties and local powers, are not otherwise to be affected by the present arrangement.

11. Until the appointment of a Gentleman to take Charge of the Division which will be vacated, by Mr. Fraser's nomination as Acting Deputy Superintendant, you will be pleased to make a local arrangement for that purpose, and are at liberty if you think fit, to make use of the Services of either of your Political Assistants in the event of its not being inconvenient to Spare them for a time, from their own Department.

12. You will be pleased to communicate to Mr. Fraser, and the other Assistants at present under the Commissioner after the latter shall have delivered over Charge of his office, such parts of these instructions as relate to them respectively.

13. In Communicating this arrangement I am desired to apprize you that with reference to your important duties it is not the desire of His Lordship in Council to burthen you with a larger or more active Share in the Civil Administration of the Territory than has been exercised by you during the late System.

14. The reasons which dictated the transference of the administration of Dihlee Territory to an Officer distinct from the Resident are deemed by His Lordship in Council to remain in full force, and the object of the present modification of that arrangement is confined to removing the inconvenience which has been experienced from the collision of two independent authorities within the Territory.

15. In this respect therefore you will continue to be governed by the spirit of the former instruction as it will abstain from all interference in the ordinary civil duties except on strong and special grounds, before that principle His Lordship in Council presumes that your interposition will not be frequent or extensive.

16. I am directed to take this occasion to request that you will periodically forward the undermentioned documents for the information of Government Vizt.

First—Monthly Reports of the Civil and Criminal Causes and Suits decided in the Residents courts.

Second—Quarterly Statements of crimes committed and of persons apprehended and disposed of in the Territory such statements to be accompanied with any general observation on the matter of those Statement which the Resident or Deputy Superintendant may desire to offer.

Forms of these Reports and Statements will be sent to you from the Judicial Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir &ca
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secretary to the Government

Fort William
the 26th August 1820.

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 26 August, 1820, No 32, Vol. 474, pp. 415-25)

## 76

Dehli Residency
Political Departt.

To Charles T. Metcalfe Esquire
Secretary to Government Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit Copy of an Extract of my Lahore Intelligence, from which it would appear that some Proposals made by the Ex-Rajah of Nagpoor by his Vakeel, had induced Runjeet to send his own Servant with a Message, requesting his Departure from the

Country, and he had accordingly gone to a Place in the Hills, called Oonah, possessed by Sahib Sing Bedee.

2. The Intelligence mentions as a supposition that Runjeet may have been influenced by Caution. The apprehension that the British Government might be offended, and he involved in a dispute, from a respectful attention to the treaty, or acting on some hint by Letter received from some *Sahib*.

3. It is not improbable that the Rajah may have made proposals to which he was not inclined to accede, and his stay at so public a Place may have excited alarm ; but the Asylam to which he has been sent, under the charge of a very turbulent, but very Sanctified Character does not indicate, that the Surdar has withdrawn his Protection, or intimated any desire, that he should altogether quit his country.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servant
Da Ochterlony
Rest.

Dehli
11th August
1820

(Foreign and Political Department, Original Consultation, September 1820, No. 17 pp. 1-2)

## 77

Translation of a Shooka from Meerza Aboozutter the Heir apparent to General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. &ce. Received.

You know that I owe my Situation of Heir apparent to the Will of God, or to the Zeal and attention of those Servants the former Residents and that from first to last, I have never deviated, nor shall, from any arrangements you have made ; but, it is Surprising that you do nothing to prevent the contempt into which this office is daily falling. While Mr. Metcalfe was Resident, the well-wishers of His Majesty arranged, that offices were conferred on all those who are of high Rank, with a certain Peishkush ; and Sunnuds for Jageers or Stipends for the Princes were bestowed with the greatest deliberation, after acquainting the Resident—and the Resident from a Lease of loyalty, and for his own Satisfaction replied that such inconsiderate Measures could not take effect, that during the present reign the Stipend given by the British Government, might be spent or bestowed in presents, but in future His Majesty's Grants would not hold good. In conformity Mr. Metcalfes declaration, all grants obtained without his knowledge are null and void.

It is well known to what an extent the Servants of His Majesty, Knowing his easy disposition, have wasted his Treasures ; and the Means of supporting the Royal dignity lavished for the sake of the Nuzzuranah —and they purchased only to sell again. His Majesty from inattention, has no knowledge of his receipts, or Expences, and wicked people solicit and obtain whatever they Know to be for their own advantage. You may know, that the Begum Sumroo has obtained the Royal signature for fifty thousand yards of Ground for a Kutrah, which ground has heretofore been set apart for offices, and His Majesty's Servants have like-wise agreed to give her the price of ground near the Garden called Begum Baug.

It is quite certain that those interested People will immediately give Sunnuds for both Prices and Ground, amounting to near a Lack of yards in Extent. These people have frequently solicited Grants of the House called Nuggur Sait, and others' Houses and Gardens, for which they have secretly prepared Sunnuds that they may Sell them, in which case nothing will remain to support the dignity of the Throne. In this manner things are going to ruin, and daily some slight is cast in my rank of Heir apparent. You are well aware of the nature of the Khilluts established for the Wullee Ahud, on the occasion of the Jushun. The Princes are honored with the Kulgee, or Purgeeree of Pearls, to which none are entitled below he Rank of His Majesty or the Wullee Ahud—both the Princes have received it, while one has never been bestowed on me. Thousands of rupees are expended on worthless people without a question from any one. Some innovation regarding me is always taking place. If you are for your own Satisfaction desirous of Making proper arrangements I desire that you take care, that no Gardens or Jageers &ce. be given away or disposed of. If any urgency occurs, and you think it expedient, let it be agreeably to the rules observed under former Kings, that is, that no Sumnuds &ce. be granted without the Seal and Signature of the Heir apparent being affixed, and that every petition to which the Royal signature may have been frandulently obtained, may not pass without the Heir apparent's Signature. But you will act in the Manner you think best. You are well aware of my Straitened circumstances. Mr. Metcalfe exerted himself Most heartily in promoting my welfare, and if it be brought to his recollection, he will not fail to perform the same Service. How can I exist on five thousands Rupees, and Pay Debt already contracted. Unless you use the Most strenuous exertions, my Subsistence may become very difficult. Regarding the affair of the Royal Brothers and the Balance of two thousand, you need take no trouble, the writing was obtained by force, and not with free will. Let the affairs of this House be so conducted as to reflect credit on the English Government.

Signed : D. A. Ochterlony

(Foreign and Political Dept. Poll. Progs., 7 October 1820, No. 6, Vol. 477, pp. 5-7)

## 77a

To

Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bt., G.C.B.
Resident at Dihlee.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 179.

2. The Governor General in Council will approve your interference to prevent alienations of the Royal Property.

I have &ce.
(Signed) C. T. Metcalfe
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
7th October 1820

(Foreign and Political Dept., Poll. Progs. 7 October 1820, No. 7, Vol. 447, p.8)

## 78

To

Major General,
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.,
Resident at Dehli.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive your Letter dated the 31st Ultimo forwarding a Khureeta from the Raja of Jesulmere to the address of the Governor General.

The letter of the Raja has been translated and laid before His Lordship in Council, it contained mere commonplace assurances of satisfaction and the ordinary expressions of civility which have not seemed to require any answer. There was however a postscript on a separate Slip of Paper conveying a request on the part of the Raja to be transferred from his connection with Captain Tod, who is the present channel of his intercourse with the British Government, to yourself and upon this subject I am directed to signify to you that Government is not aware of any sufficient reason for altering the existing arrangement.

I have the honor to be
Sir &c.
Signed/ H. T. Princep
Actg. Pers. Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
25th November 1820.

A true copy
H. T. Princep
Actg. Pers. Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 9 Dec. 1820, No. 93.)

## 79

George Swinton Esq.
Actg. Secy. Political Departt.

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit Copy of an Urzee received from the news writers at Kangra, the Substance of which is to state that the Rajah had sent for him to mention that Appa Sahib had expressed a wish to visit Joala Mooky and to request an Asylum in his Territory if like Jeypoor he would not give him up to the English.

The Rajah said he had replied that he was a Friend to the English but would not only afford him an Asylum but endeavour by writing to the Resident of Dehli, and the Governor General to adjust his affairs, That, he had nothing to apprehend like what had occurred to Nazeer Ally, but if he was unsuccessful in his attempts to reconcile him to the British Government, and his stay with him should be displeasing to it, he should be dismissed in Safety and with Honor.

2. I have ordered a reply to the Letter, to say that the Rajas had acted with Propriety and that I was persuaded nothing would be asked of him inconsistent with the Promises he had given.

3. The Rajah likewise mentioned that if he had any other Intentions than those stated in his Letter or meditated any thing against the British Government he requested him not to come but to return to Lehore and seek Protection from Ranjeet Sing.

I have the Honor to be, Sir
Your most obedt. hble. Sert.
Signed Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Dehli Residency
Decr. 27, 1820

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 January, 1821, No. 19)

## 79a

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony
Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Dehlee.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter No. 201 of the 27th Ultimo, & to apprize you that the tenor of your reply to the Urzee from the news writers at Kangra relative to Appa Saheb's application to the Raja for leave to visit Joala Mooky & for an Asylum in his Territory, is approved by his Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I have &ca

Fort William
20th Jany 1821.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 January, 1821 No. 20)

## 80

T. Princep Esq.
Acting Persian Secretary

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your Letter of the 25th Novr. and in reply beg leave to assure you of my entire Ignorance of the separate paper alluded to, and even of the subject of the Khareetah from the Rajah of Jessulmeer which I only transmitted as being presented to me for the Governor General from a Rajah I supposed to be under his Residency.

2. I found vakeels from that state here on my arrival and have transmitted occasionally Khareetahs from them.

3. I have been directed to send him an honorary Khillut on his accession and to supply him in compliance with a request with a great variety of Articles from hence and till honored by the receipt of your Letter I never received from any Department the slightest Intimation to my recollection that the state was considered under Captain Tod or I should have done what I shall now immediately do. Inform the Vakeels

that their presence here is unnecessary and improper under any Intimation of its being under Captain Tod should I have thought myself warranted in transmitting the different Letters I have forward.

4th. The separate paper with the Khareetah now acknowledged shews that the Rajah had been informed that his Correspondence was to be conducted through Capain Tod and I have no means of shewing my displeasure at the deception pratised upon me but by giving them a very unceremoneous dimissal.

5. I have entered into this Explanation from an anxious desire to be acquitted in the mind of His Lordship in Council of any intentional Disobedience of His Lordship's Orders, or an unwarrantable Interference in the Province of another.

I have the honor to be
Sir &ca &ca &ca
(Signed) Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Dehli
12th Decr 1820

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 20 January, 1821, No. 80)

## 81

Dehli Residency
Political Departt.

To,
George Swinton Esqre
Acting Secretary to Government Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to forward an Urzee and Translation delivered to me by the vakeel of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor on a subject, which from my correspondence with Mr. Christian, I supposed to have been investigated & settled.

2nd. I take the liberty of drawing the attention of His Lordship in Council, to this subject, because, I feel the Truth of the Representation of the Vakeel, that Delay has a bad effect [on] the Zemeendars, and that however anxious the Rajah of Bhurtpoor may be, to restrain his people, it is not all his authority, or our own, that will prevent the Zemeendar on both sides, from perpetrating acts of aggression on each other, till a final Decision is made, by local Investigation on their respective rights, and claims.

3d. I take the liberty to suggest that, Mr. Christian being at the Presidency, can I believe afford such Information on the subject, as may accelerate, if not lead, to a peremptory Determination on the subjects in dispute.

I have &c
Signed/Da. Ochterlony
Resident

Dehli
25th January 1821

Translation of an Urzee, presented by the Vakeel of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor.

Conformably with your desire, I waited upon Mr. Christian, Collector of Agra for the settlement of the disputes, regarding the Boundaries of the Lands of certain villages, belonging to the Maha Rajah, and the British Government. Mr. Christian paid every attention to the cases in Dispute, and disposed, what the ignorance of the Zemeendar had rendered complicated, into train of easy adjustment. In some places from 2 to 4, and 5 Beegahs of Land, and in other places the digging of Wells remain to be decided on and a sketch of which I have had the honor of laying before you. The Maha Rajah is anxious to have these Petty disputes finally adjusted and Mr. Christian having forwarded to Government a report and a Sketch, indication of the easy adjustment of the Disputes, an order was received, to delay the adjustment, till further orders. In the interim Mr. Christian's Departure for the Presidency took place, and the Papers relating to the subject, were explained and delivered over, by that Gentleman to Mr. H. Fraser, appointed acting collector of the District who is thoroughly acquainted with the Business.

The Zemeendars have again raised the head of contention and Mr. Fraser has in consequence chastised two or three persons. but as those people prolong matters which are of easy digestion and Mr. Fraser seeing (. . . . ing) violence of their conducts has submitted thro' Mr. Ross, a Request to Government for authority to make an adjustment. No order has yet been received therefore fearful of the consequences of these improper Disputes I solicit the favor of a Letter to the address of Mr. Fraser for an adjustment of the remaining Disputes—or that should it please the Government, to authorise Mr. Fraser to settle them. It will be better, as from that Gentleman's knowledge of them, he will be able to make an amicable adjustment, and to the entire satisfaction of the Maha Rajah.

True Translation,
Signed/Da. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 17 Feby. 1821, Vol. 484 pp. 197-199)

## 82

Substance of a letter received by the Resident of Dehli on the 25th January 1821 from Rajah Kishore Sing of Kotah.

In the time of Row Oomaid Sing, my father, Zalim Sing Jhalla became a manager of his affairs, and was afterwards by him, brought to the notice of the British Government ; and the other great men of the Age, which in a great measure increaseed his power and authority over the whole state. Of the subsequent death of my father and my succession to the Rauj, you are well acquainted. The Minister who is much advanced in years, having lately invested his son Madho Sing, with his powers and authority, has most ungratefully become a Rebel, and having sown the seed of Discord amongst us, three Brothers, has not only enticed over to his own Interests, the troops of the State, but is raising new levies, and creating disturbances. Shair Ullee, the Commandant of a Battalion, having refused to be their party, was threatened with Destruction, and foreseeing that such an occurrence would not only excite a general insurrection, but the Plunder of the town, I proceeded to the citadel to bring him to a place of safety. On our return from thence, guarded by

three companies of Sepahies, and two Guns, the Insurgents opened a fire of Guns, Rockets and musquetry upon us, from the House of Madhoo Row. We however reached my House in safety against which innumerable shots were fired. Such ingratitude was never heard of. Only 7 months have elapsed, since Capain Tod has settled matters between us installed me to the Musnud, and notiwithstanding strong engagements were taken from him of his future obedience to the Ruler of the State, he has rebelled, and overstepped the bounds of his Station, finding our safety in flight, I proceeded with my younger brother and nephew at midnight to Boondee. As you Sir, are the Sole Manager of the Affairs of these territories on the part of the British Government I beg you will have the goodness to take any measures that may be deemed proper, to cause my reinstatement in my Possessions. The Residents reply to the foregoing, under Date the 27th of January 1821, in substance as follows :
After the usual compliments.

You cannot be ignorant of the terms of the treaty concluded between Zalim Sing and the Government, nor can you be uninformed, that Captain Tod is the accredited Agent in that Quarter. It would therefore be as unnecessary as it would be unproper and contrary to our Rules, were I to interfere in a matter of which, at this distance, I cannot be sufficiently acquainted, and only know, what you, as one of the parties have thought proper to State. Captain Tod having heard both sides will doubtless make his report to Government, and you may rest assured, that no orders will be given, but what are consistent with Justice, and the terms of the treaty.

Dehli Residency
31 January 1821

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 February 1821, No. 16.)

## 83

Poll. Dept.

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Rest. at Delhi

Sir,

Referring to Captn. Tod's Dispatch to your address of the 25th Ulto. a Copy of which has been submitted by that officer for the information of Govt. I am directed by His Excy the G. G. in Council to desire that you will be pleased to submit your sentiments on the point referred to you by that Officer.

2. It appears to His Lordship in Cl that the payment of the Kotah Tribute cannot fairly be exacted in a Coin not specified when the Treaty was signed. If the Delhi Rupee were clearly understood His Excy in Cl conceives that the Kotah State should not sustain the loss occasioned by payment in the Rupee of Furruckhabad.

I have &ca
Geo. Swinton
Secy to Govt.

Fort William
24th Feby 1821.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 February 1821, No. 30)

## 84

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.,
Resident at Dehli.

Sir,

With reference to your private communication to the Governor General regarding the precarious State of the health of Rundhur Singh the Raja of Bhurtpoor it occurs to His Lordship in Council that it will be gratifying to him to receive a distinct assurance of the continued favor and consideration of this Government. I am accordingly directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed letter to his address. A persian copy is enclosed for your informaion.

Fort William,
The 20 Feby. 1821

I have &ca.
Signed : H. J. Prinsep,

A true copy
Sig : H. T. Prinsep
Persn. Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll Cons., 24 February 1821, No. 93.)

## 84a

To
The Raja of Bhurtpoor,
Written 20th February 1921.

I have just heard from Major General Sir D. Ochterlony that you are suffering in health so much so as to consider yourself in some degree of danger. This has given me great sorrow may God long preserve you in health and prosperity.

As malady may render your mind anxious, I am desirous to express the sincere interest I take in whatever concerns you. By the grace of God the good understanding between us is so firmly established as to put entirely out of the question any anticipation of the country. This all the world knows and it is much too obvious to need any repitition of professions. Still as it is gratifying to myself to make the assurance, I wish you to be satisfied that there is not the slightest disposition to make the least alteration of the existing state of things or to interfere with the good understanding that subsists between the two Governments. Every thing will continue as it has been and is and the stipulations of the treaty concluded between you and General Lord Lake will be lasting and cannot be altered or done away. Moreover, it will be in your recollection that when I had an interview with you at Futtehpoor Seekre I was so convinced of your fidelity and attachment to the British Government from the example of what I had witnessed that I treated you with marked attention and Kindness. You may from this be well assured that while the Conduct of the Bhurtpoor state is regulated by the same happy dis-

position towards the British nation relations of amity and good understanding towards Bhurtpoor and you will always experience the same personal Consideration and Kindness. Upon this matter you may keep your mind at rest. Believe me to be continually wishing for your welfare.

A true copy
Signed: H. T. Prinsep
Persian Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 February 1821, No. 94.)

## 85

Dehli Residency
Poll. Departt.

To,
George Swinton Esquire
Secy to Govt Poll. Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a Copy of my letter to Captain Tod of this date, and to acquaint you for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General, that Goverdhun Dhass has arrived in Dehli, and that I have taken a house for his reception, and shall hereafter make such further arrangements for his Subsistance and comfort as may be consistent with the Security of his person, these when effected, I shall submit in a future dispatch and have at present only to express my hope, that the measure adopted will be honored with the approbation of his Lordship in Council.

I have &ca
(Sd) D. Ochterlony
Resident

Dehli
23rd Feby 1821

## 85a

To,
Captain James Tod.
Pol. Agent Wn States,

Sir,

Having received Intelligence that Goverdhun Dhass was on the road between this and Agra I sent off Sowars, and have this Instant received Intelligence, that he is now under their charge.

2d. I beg you will assure Rama Zalim Sing that as his son, he will be treated with respect, and no restraint imposed on him, that is not essential to his Security. I think it possible he was coming to Dehli of himself for the purpose of Explanation, or perhaps from finding the Door of every State shut against him,

3. I shall take the liberty of addressing Zalim Sing direct as soon as I hear of his safe arrival in Dehli in order to calm any apprehension he may feel as a Parent for a violent and disobedient son. Of his misconduct or the degree of Criminality I have no information.

I have &ca
(Sd) D. Ochterlony
Resident

Dehli Resy.
23d Feby 1821

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 10 March 1821, No. 25, Vol. 485, pp. 204-6).

## 86

To, Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Resident at Delhie

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive & to lay before His Excy. the Most Noble the Govr. Genl. in Cl your letter of the 15th Ulto, enclosing a Namah from the Court of Dihlee to the address of His M. the King of England, congratulatory on his accession to the Throne, & a Shooqu to the Governor General desiring that the same may be forwarded.

2. His Lordship in Council has directed me to observe upon this communication, that the attempts thus made to establish an epistolary intercourse with the King of England is rather incongruous & should be discouraged to the utmost, such a correspondence being in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, inadmissible ; whether considered with reference to the Constitutional character of the British Govt. in this Country or circumstances & situation of the Dihlee Court in relation to that Government.

3rd. You are accordingly requested to make known to the Court in reply to the Shooqu addressed to His Lordship, that Govt. has not thought it advisable to forward the letter to the King of England, but in making this communication it will be right to accompany it with such soothing expressions as may prevent His Majesty from Conceiving that the refusal implies an intention to derogate from any of the privileges of his exalted Station, or that it arises from other motives than the natural objection of establishing a novel and unusual Correspondence.

I have &ca
(Sd) H. T. Prinsep
Persn. Secy to Govt.

Fort William
10th March 1821.

(True copy)

(Sd) H. T. Prinsep, Persn. Secy to Govt.
(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 17 March, 1821, No. 74, Vol. 485, pp. 581-82)

## 87

To,

Major General
Sir, D. Ocherlony Bt., G.C.B.
Resident at
Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to your Dispatch of the 23rd Ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you, that His Lordship in Council has been pleased to adopt the principle suggested in the 5th paragraph of your letter for the Adjustment of the amount of the Kotah Tribute payable into the Delhi Treasury, in the Kuldar or Furruckhabad Rupees. Captain Tod has accordingly been instructed to settle, in communication with you, the amount of the abatement to be allowed on the principle above adverted to.

Fort William
7th April 1821. I have &ca

(Foreign and Political Department, Political, Original Consultation, 7 April 1821, No. 10, pp. 1-2)

## 88

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. & G.C.B.
Resident
&ca &ca &ca
Delhie

Sir,

1. While at Joudhpoor, the Rajah's claims upon the State of Serowie, as being a tributary dependancy of Marwar, were again brought under discussion. The long period since which exactions had been levied from that Territory as specified in the records and undenied by the other party, the understood promise at the time of concluding the Treaty that no prohibition should be made to the connexion if it had existed since the reign of Rajah Bejey Singh, with the various other arguments so earnestly insisted on before were now of course all repeated, but neither the Prince or his Ministers had any thing additional to urge further than what was adduced on my former visit.

2. I told the Rajah that as he had himself admitted that these collections had never in any one insiance been realized without the employment of force, his claim to tribute which signified either service or a money payment in acknowledgement of subjection, could not be considered to be in any way established & that therefore as his army always committed injury to the Country far beyond the amount stated to be received, it would be altogether inconsistent with the views & principles of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to suffer any longer the continuance of an unjust & disgraceful system which had already depopulated &

laid waste one of the most fertile Districts in this quarter of India ; but that in consideration of the length of time these exactions had been made you would recommend to his Lordship making a deduction from the remittances to Dehlee equal to the sum received on an average of many years. To this the Rajah replied that as he was well aware of the impartiality which always guided the British Government in its decisions, he could not be otherwise than satisfied of the justice of what was proposed & begged me to assure you of his perfect willingness to abide by whatever His Excellency the Governor General might be pleased to determine, but that as this arrangement would tend to alienate for ever from Joudhpoor even the semblance of Serowie remaining a dependency, he requested me to submit to your consideration how far it might be permitted to him to demand the payments first himself. All he wished, he said, was merely to keep up the appearance of its still belonging to Joudhpoor which would be entirely preserved by the form of sending a vakeel, who if he went unattended by any Kind of force, no apprehension could be entertained of any injury being done to the Country. That if the demand was not immediately paid, application should then be made to the officer on the part of Government under whose charge Serowee might be placed & that if unexpectedly any difficulties or objections of any sort should hereafter arise from the request being granted, he would never murmur at its being discontinued.

3. I told the Rajah, however, that this would be directly admitting his right to a Supremacy obtained upon the lawless principle of force & that besides this I feared it would inevitably lead to further disputes & discussions which it was the particular object of this arrangement to prevent. I said therefore that I could not hold out to him any expectation of acompliance with his wishes, but that as it was my duty to do I would undoubtedly make them known to you in order that you might state them if you thought proper to Government.

4. Any arrangement of this Kind would of course be highly gratifying to the Rajah, since the point of supremacy which he has so much at heart would be completely attained, while at the same time the main object of Government would be accomplished by the engagement on his side never to send a force into the Serowie country under any pretext ; but I much apprehend that a decision implying subjection to Joudhpoor would not be viewed with equal satisfaction by the other party.

5. With regard to the discrepancy adverted to by Captain Tod in the documents given as Extracts from the Joudhpoor Records, it is maintained by Byas Bishun Ram that this difference can only have arisen from the carelessness of the Mutusuddies. That it was not considered a matter of so much importance to establish the amount of the sums received as the length of period since which these collections had been made, which was proved by the papers presented to have been levied every second or third year from Sumbut 1818—thirty two years previous to the demise of Rajah Bejey Singh & sixty up to the present time. It appeared also by a separate document which accompanied that exactions had been made from the Serowie State so long ago as Sumbut 1644 & 1654 (1587 & 1597 A.D.), in the time of Rajah Oudey Singh & again in the reigns of Rajah Ubhi Singh & Bukht Singh, but as it was only conceived necessary to establish the fact of levying collections since the period of Rajah Bejey Singh these sums were not included in the general Statement. With respect to the amount to be paid in future, should his Lordship in Council approve of your proposal of fixing it at the average of what

has been received in former years, the Rajah has suggested, as the fairest & most satisfactory mode of ascertaining this mean, that his records should be inspected either by your native Agent at that court or by any other person you may choose to name accompanied by the Serowie Vakeel who will be able to point out any Sums he may deem objectionable.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
T. Wilder
Supt.

Camp Hooruj,
11th Feby 1821.

(Foreign and Political Department, Political, Original Consultation, 14 April 1821, No. 19 pp. 1-8)

## 89

Poll. Deptt.

To
Major Genl. Sir D. Ochterlony Bt., G. C. B.,
Resident at Delhee.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Govrn. Genl. in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 27th ultimo enclosing a letter from the Rajah of Jessulmere to His Lordships address and the original Enclosure forwarded by the Rajah in Separate letter to yourself.

2. His Lordship entirely approves of your having received and forwarded this Communication and of all the steps you have taken in consequence. The letter said by the Rajah to have been brought to him from Bajee Raw by Tajdeen Khan will, His Lordship in Council has little doubt, be proved to be altogether a fabrication but it has nevertheless been deemed adviseable to direct the officer residing in the Camp of Bajee Rao to enquire into the circumstances of Tajdeen and whether he was never entertained and treated with confidence by Bajee Raw, together with other matters calculated to throw some light upon this Singular document.

3. Enclosed is a copy of the letter addressed to Capt. Blacker on the occasion.

4. The original document will be returned to you by him he will likewise communicate the result of his enquiries to assist your investigation into Tajdeens Conduct should you succeed in securing his person.

5. Amongst other suspicious circumstances connected with the letter you will observe that the assertion of other Rajas having joined the plot is contained exclusively in two lines which bear manifest signs of interpolation, being in a different hand and written with a different ink and pen at the same time there are on the outside of the envelope the words Mehurbani Mokhlisan with Mooshfiq and some others scratch-

ed out which would seem to show that the envelope was originally addressed to a different person and covered therefore a different letter.

Fort William. I have &ca.
19th May 1821. (Signed) H. T. Prinsep. Pr. Secy. to Govt.

A true copy (signed) H. T. Prinsep. Pr. Secy to Govt.

To the Political Agent with the Western Rajpoot States from the Persian Secy.

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs. 26 May 1821, No. 59, Vol. 488, pp. 630-32)

## 90

Translation of a Letter from Maha Row Keshore Sing of Kotah to General Sir David Ochterlony Bart. received 18 May 1821.

You are thoroughly acquainted with the time and manner of my quitting Kotah. Relying on the faith, that all the officers of the British Government are one, and the affairs of all the Rajahs, particularly mine, were formerly connected with the Resident of Dehli, I proceeded from Boondee, to save my Honor and Reputation, to this quarter—consider, Sir —that I have neither been disobedient to orders, nor acted contrary to the wishes, or disputed with the officers of the British Government, and tho' owing to the disloyalty of an old confidential Servant, I have been compelled to leave my native country, I have not sought an asylum in a strange country, but, considering myself, while at Kotah, under the protection of the British Government—so—when I quitted my country, I came into their dominion and Protection, and wrote to General Malcolm for a Meeting, but received a plain negative reply—then in the hope of courtesy and consolation, I proceeded, and addressed several letters to you. You were not only pleased to inform me in reply, that the affair of Kotah, being under the management of captain Tod, you had nothing to do with them, but in the way of hospitality and common kindness stated, that if I came to Dehli no ordinary civilities would be observed. Greatly surprised and distressed at the receipt of such an answer, from a state of so much Benevolence, and with which, the intercourse of friendship still existed firm, and much dependance placed, what can I do, or where can I go, helpless agreeably to your former letter, I addressed some Khureetas to Captain Tod, but received no satisfactory reply. I remained four months in anxious expectation of the favour of Captain Tod and to proceed to the presidency, without the information of the Governor General, I deemed improper and this information, without a medium is not possible and as I do not see any one possessing the power to uphold and preserve me, besides the Governor General, I am consequently come to you, with the Hope, that thro' you my case may be forwarded to His Lordship, and tho', from your disinclination and non-attention, I have received answers contrary to my hopes, I have nevertheless, by a hasty journey arrived this day, the 15th of May, in the neighbourhood of

Dehli, and encamped in the vicinity of the Durgah of Sooltaum Nizamoodeen, three coss from the city. Now whatever humanity and Generality becomes the British Government, be pleased to honor me with.

(A true translation)
Da: Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 June 1821, No. 15.)

## 91

To
George Swinton Esqre
Secretary to Government in the Secret
and Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I now beg leave to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, such observations as I have been able to make on the Government and Country of Jeypoor during the short period that I have been here, I could have wished to have delayed this communication until a more intimate acquaintance with the different characters here would have enabled me to speak more deecidely of their motives and views; yet as there seems no very immediate prospect of an unreserved intercourse with these now in power, and as the season is near at hand when the annual settlement of the Revenues of the country takes place, when our interference in some degree may become necessary, I have thought it proper to state at this early period the notions I have formed.

2. His Lordship in Council will have observed from the communications of Major General Sir David Ochterlony the strong opposition that has been made to the residence of a British Officer at this place. That sentiment still continues in full force and is perhaps the only one in which the ruling Party here seem to be all unanimous. I at first conceived that an erroneous impression regarding our interference in the Governments of the country was the cause of this opposition. I have therefore done all in my power to remove this impression, both by assurances made publicly & privately, and also by abstaining in a great measure for the present from entering into any discussions regarding the Government or the state of the Country. But I am now led to think that the Chief cause of the aversion to the residence of a British Officer here is that they conceive it will be a check on the Gross peculation on the Revenues of the country in which it is my firm persuasion that the whole of the party now in power more or less, participate.

3. In adverting to the state of parties here, I do not at present propose to say anything, of the powerful tributory Chiefs of the Sheikhan at Nerooka and Rajawut Tribes. With them I have as yet had no communication, excepting Buhadur Sing of Jheelaiah, from whom I received a letter expressing his great satisfaction on hearing of my arrival.

Whatever power or influence these Chiefs may possess it does not appear to be in operation at present in the intrigues going on in the capital to which I shall confine myself.

4. The Ranee Bhuttianee the Mother of the Young Rajah seems to be regarded by all here, as the absolute sovereign during the minority of her son. The power and influence of the Rathore Ranee which was at one time so great, seems at present reduced almost to nohing. It is not necessary for me to enter into the causes that are assigned for this change.

5. It is difficult to satisfy ones own mind regarding the Truth or falsehood of any transactions that are said [to] take place within the limits of a Zunana, but it is generally believed that the Ranee Mother is under the entire influence and Guidance of Jhotah Ram, the Deputy of the late Foujee Ram and of two Female Slaves, and that while Rawul Beiree Sal is the Ostensible Mookhtiar all measures are concerted and Ordered by these Persons.

6. Before the return of the Rawul from Dehli, Jhotah Ram paid me a visit, and before taking leave he requested a private interview with me, in which, he stated, that he had been sent by the Ranee whose entire confidence he assured me that he possessed. The Ranee, Jhotah Ram said, was anxious to establish a good understanding with me through him. That she was prepared to listen to my suggestions & to follow my advice, and she trusted on the other hand, that I would also comply with such requests as she might make to me. That the Rawul was the Mookhtiar in all Public matters, and she wished him to continue as such, but that her private sentiments and wishes would be made known to me through Jhotah Ram, and the knowledge of them was to be confined to ourselves. That as she regarded Sir David Ochterlony as a father, so She wished to consider me in the light of a Brother, and in order to establish and ratify this connexion between us she proposed making me privately thro' Jhotah Ram some present as a taken of her Sincerity.

7. In reply to this Communication of Jhotah Ram I said, That with regard to his being in the Confidence of the Ranee I had only his own assertion for it, and that it was almost impossible for me to know who was in her confidence, nor could I be sure that what he stated actually came from her ; supposing it did however, I desired him to assure the Ranee generally of the friendly nature of my Mission. That as His Excellency the Governor General had nothing in view in deputing me here, but the welfare of the state, in following such advice as I might give her, She would only consult, her own advantage and that of her son the young Rajah. That I should have no objection whatever to learn her sentiments and wishes secretly, but in order that I might be sure that they were her sentiments, I could wish to perceive them in writing. That if the Ranee would sincerely follow my advice and consult the prosperity of the country and the benefit of her son, I should be happy to regard her as a sister ; but any offering or present in token of such a connexion was altogether unnecessary and I must absolutely and positively decline it.

8. Jhotah Ram pressed the subject of the present with so much earnestness that a Suspicion at one time crossed my mind that something more than a mere Kheelut or any thing of that kind was intended and that there was a deisgn, if possible, to make me a participater in their unprincipled peculations. By which means I suppose they concluded I would remain a passive or rather a contented Spectator of the present corrupt system.

9. Jhotah Ram admitted that my requiring a written document, from the Ranee to satisfy me of her true Sentiments was reasonable, and that he would bring me a letter from her. But from that day, I have never had any further communication from Jhotah Ram either direct, or indirect.

10. I may here observe that I took an opportunity at this interview of remarking to Jhotah Ram how much the Sentiments he had conveyed to me from the Ranee were at variance with her conduct in sending the Rawul to Dehli for the purpose of stopping my Mission. He replied that the residence of a Gentleman here was not provided for in the Treaty. I endeavoured to convince him that such a Stipulation was not necessary, and I pointed out to him other States where we have Political Agents without any engagements to that Effect. Jhotah Ram observed that it was of no consequence for if the intimate connexion which was proposed between me and the Ranee took place she would equally attend to my advice if I were at the distance of forty coss as if I were here.

11. I have been thus particular in detailing the conversation that took place on this occasion as it is the only one in which I have had any communication of a confidential nature with any Person in power here. Whether Jhotah Ram so suddenly and entirely gave up such communications from despair of burging me over to his own views, or from fear of the Rawul I am unable to say —at the same time it may be observed that he continued to be so strongly supported by the Ranee that I can hardly conceive him to be under apprehension from any one. I am more inclined therefore to ascribe the change to the former cause.

12. Rewul Beiree Sal returned to Jeypoor on the 4th Instant. I looked to this event with some anxiety conceiving it probable that he would immediately enter on a system of unreserved communication with me. In this however I have been entirely disappointed He did not think it necessary even to pay me a public visit until several days after his arrival, & since that he has studiously avoided having any avowed communication with me. The current report indeed of the place since his return is, that he has settled all matters at Dehli. And that I am to be withdrawn from this in the course of a few months. This report I have no doubt the Rawul has himself promulgated for purposes which I shall immediately explain.

13. While the Rawul has avoided the appearance of any intercourse with me, he has occasionally sent a person in his service secretly to my Moonshy, Apparently with the view of keeping me informed of his proceedings. Through this Channel only he has intimated to me that he has since his return given in to the Ranee a statement of the conditions on which he will continue in the situation of Mookhtiar. These conditions are ten in number.

14. The first stipulates that the collections of the Revenue is to be made in one uniform system, and that the whole of the collections are to be paid into the General Treasury.

15. The second that the court of Adaulut which has been established shall decide all Suits, that no one shall interfere with it and that its decision shall be final.

16. The third relates to Thefts and Robberies and prescribes the mode in which stolen property or its value is to be recovered.

17. The fourth relates to the Khalsa Lands stipulates that no part of them is to be given away inconsiderately.

18. The fifth stipulates that an examination is to be made into the pay of the Public Servants and such reductions to be made as may be thought proper.

18a. The sixth relates to the scandalous reports regarding the Zunana and stipulates that such an arrangement shall be made as to give no cause for such reports in future.

19. The seventh provides for the improvement of the Country by retaining a part of the land amanee & by letting the remainder for three years.

20. The eighth Stipulates for economy in the expences of the Government.

21. The Ninth Stipulates for the efficiency and regular payment of the army as well as for its obedience (to the Rawul seems to be implied).

22. The Tenth stipulates generally that all the other Ministers are to be entirely under the orders of the Mookhtiar, and no one is to interfere in the business of another.

23. These stipulations appear to be all very reasonable. But I am not altogether certain that they are exactly what the Rawul has given in, and at all events he has omitted to mention, what I am informed on pretty good authority he has himself either stipulated or promised in return, which is that if his demands are complied with, he has made such arrangements at Dehli that he will be able to get me removed from Jeypoor in the course of a few months.

24. While the Rawul was thus secretly informing me of his proceedings I received also privately a communication from the Rance through a channel on which I have some reliance stating that the Rawul had made demands of her involving the entire transfer of authority into his hands. That during the two years he had held the situation of Mookhtiar he had managed the country so ill that the revenues were gradually decreasing, and that therefore she had required before agreeing to the Rawuls demands that he should also execute an engagement on his part stipulating for the good management of the country for the suppression of Robbery &ca & the gradual increase of the revenues. The Ranee wished to know my opinion whether she was not justified in requiring such an engagement from the Rawul. From the mode in which this communication reached me I did not think it right to make any reply further than to state that if the Ranee wished for my opinion or advice on any subject I begged she would write to me, and that I should in the same manner return, an answer. This she has not as yet done.

25. Such is the situation in which matters now stand. Neither party has ventured to have recourse to the odious measure of appealing to me openly. The Ranee and and Jhotah Ram having most of the other ministers together with Chand Sing, who commands nearly half the army, on their side, probably feel themselves sufficiently strong without any other aid. While the Rawul tho' he wishes it to be supposed that he has the countenance and support of the British Government, yet having to gain his own objects held out the hope of his being able to get me removed, he cannot with any consistency shew a desire to gain my support.

26. It is not difficult, I think to foresee that these discussions will terminate in a compromise. There is no probability that the Rawul's terms will be complied with, and it is equally improbable that he will on that account give up his situation. I believe he will continue to hold it on the same terms on which he seems all along to have held it. In that case I imagine it will become the object of both parties to continue the same system of peculation of the revenue which has prevailed for the last two years, and to prevent as much as possible the British Government from interfering, to put a stop to their depredations.

27. The corrupt System that prevails in the administration of the revenue has been so fully and clearly laid before Government by Sir David Ochterlony in his despatch of the 10th of October last that it is hardly necessary for me at present to advert to that subject. But I regret to say that the concurrent testimony of all with whom I have spoken on the subject, makes the Rawul also a participater in the peculation that takes place, chiefly thro' the Medium of his Deputy Futtey Ram and others, the gains however are said by no means to equal those of the late Foujee Ram or those of Jhotah Ram now. But it is my firm belief that all those who are concerned in the Government are more or less concept [correct?] in this respect, and all that can be said in favor of the Rawul is that with great opportunites and facilities he has been much more moderate than many would have been in his situation.

28. Two Mootsuddies left here by Sir David Ochterlony have obtained from the records of the Government much valuable information relative to the Revenue of the Country up to the time of Mohun Ram Nazir's administration. From these Documents it appears that in the time of the famous Jey Sing the revenues of the country amounted to upwards of a Crore of Rupees per annum. Tho' this amount was in subsequent Reigns greatly reduced, and some of the possessions of the state have been since alienated, yet there can be no doubt that under good management the country would yield double what is realized under the present system. Nor would it require any long time to restore the prosperity of this country because altho' it has for a series of years been plundered and laid waste yet I believe its Inhabitants have never abandoned it, as was the case in Meywar. Indeed a remarkable proof of the facility with which the revenues might be improved is afforded by the settlement made by the late Mohun Ram Nazir three years ago immediately after the depredation of Meer Khan. From the Records of the Government it appears that the Revenue for that year was settled at a little more than Thirty four Lacks of Rupees. It is time [true?] that a Balance remained unrealized of about seven Lacks when the Nazer was displaced, but it would no doubt have been all recovered by that able Minister ; and indeed it is supposed to have been recovered by those who succeeded him but never brought to account.

29. Nothing affords a clearer proof of the ruinous system which now prevails, than the comparison of this settlement of the Nazeer, made three years ago under circumstances so unfavourable, with the settlements that have been made for the last two years. The accounts of these we have not from the Records, but it is well known, that in neither of these years has the Total Jumma exceeded Twenty Eight Lacks, and of that amount only about twenty two or Twenty three Lacks have been actually realized to the state each year.

30. While the Revenue has diminished in time of Peace & tranquillity the expenses have increased, Mohun Ram Nazir not only defrayed all the Expences of Government three years ago, but is said, actually to have deposited Three Lacks of Rupees in the Fort of Amlair. Whereas the present administration have not only not saved any thing during the last two years, but are actually in Debt, for a portion of the Tribute paid to the British Government for the last year. It is even said that it has been several times in contemplation to make use of the sum deposited by the Nazir.

31. It is however quite superfluous to add any other proof of the nefarious mode in which the Revenues are administered, than what is mentioned by Sir David Ochterlony and which is quite notorious, that

Districts are rented to favorities & Dependants of those in power for little more than half of what they yield, and what there are persons ready to offer for them if they durst, and if they could have security for this Government adhering to the Terms of the cases granted.

32. As this system by which the state is impoverished, enriches all those who have any share in the Government of the Country, I think I am warranted in assuming that no beneficial change will take place but through the interference of the British Government.

33. I am well aware how desirable it is that this Interference should be limited to good counsel and advice and to remonstrance when requisite. But I am afraid from the spirit in which I have been received here, little good can be effected for some time to come by such means. If His Lordship is desirous that any speedy reformation should take place, it seems to me to be absolutely requisite that a settlement of the Revenues of the country, whether for one year or a period of years should be made by this Government, in communication with the British Officer stationed here. If that Officer were to be further authorized to grant to the farmers the Guarantee of the British Government for the fulfilment of the Terms of their cases there cannot be a doubt that a great and rapid improvement of the Revenues would take place.

34. I have ventured to make the above suggestion with great diffidence, for tho' the beneficial effects of such an arrangement on the Revenues of the country is obvious, yet I cannot help thinking that many embarrassments may arise from our standing forward so prominently between this Government & its own subjects. At all events such a power vested in any British officer stationed here should be exercised with the greatest delicacy and caution and not even resorted to at all should he find that by any other means, this Government can be brought to introduce a reformation into this corrupt Department.

35. The Annual Settlement of the Revenues usually takes place about the end of August, but I have heard that it is proposed this year to make it somewhat earlier. I can hardly expect in the present temper of the Court, that I shall be voluntarily consulted on the occasion, and I shall feel reluctant to come forward unsolicited, until I am aware of the sentiments of His Lordship in Council regarding the degree of interference he would wish me to excise.

36. I may be permitted to add that by the Terms of our alliance with Jeypoor it seems to me we have an undoubted right to use our best endeavours to improve the revenues of the Country, in which we have a direct interest. If it would be politic at any time to exercise this right, it seems peculiarly so during the minority of the Rajah, and when those in power evidently shew that they have not his Interest and the prosperity of the Country at heart.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
J. Stewart
on a Mission Jeypoor

Jeypoor the
18th May 1821.

(For. Deptt Poll. Cons., 23 June, 1821, No. 15)

## 92

To

George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Govt. in the Secret & Political Departt.
Fort William.

Sir,

When I did myself the honor to address you on the 18th Ultimo, I limited the suggestions which I took the liberty of making relative to our interference in the affairs of this State to the Revenue department ; both because the corruption which prevails in that Department is greatest, and because I was anxious to receive instructions regarding it before the settlement for the ensuing year commenced. But there are some other subjects which almost in an equal degree merit the attentions of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and I shall now briefly submit such observations as have occurred to me on these Subjects.

2. The expenses of the Government I have stated in my former letter have increased while the revenue has diminished. It becomes therefore a question how far the British Government would be justified in interfering to prevent this lavish and unnecessary expenditure of the Revenue.

3. This question is quite distinct from our interfering to improve the revenues of the State, of these we have a share and therefore have I conceive[?] a right at all time to use our best endeavours to improve them. But with regard to the expenditure I imagine that if the Rajah were arrived at the years of discretion he would have a right to dispose of his income as he thought proper, after paying his tribute to us. The only question therefore is whether during the minority of the Rajah we have a right to prevent those into whose hands the administration has fallen from abusing their trust and squandering or embezzling the treasures which ought to be preserved for his use.

4. Strict Justice as well as a regard for the Interests of the Infant Rajah whom we may be supposed equally bound to protect against domestic plunderers as foreign enemies would seem to prompt us to such an interference. But I have some doubts of the policy of such a measure at present. The Ranee Mother appears as I have mentioned in my former letter to be regarded as the absolute sovereign during the minority of her son ; if so our direct interference to limit or control her expenditure of the Revenue however well intended and however advantageous it might be to the young Rajah, would I fear be regretted as an undue stretch of power. This is the more to be regretted as from the disposition of this court as far as it has hitherto been evinced little good is likely to be effected by advice or admonition should His Lordship in Council therefore be of opinion that the benevolence of the end would justify the means, he may think it proper to authorize a certain degree of interference also in this Department.

5. I have not as yet been able to obtain any detailed or satisfactory accecount of the expences of this Government. But the fact of their equaling if not exceeding the revenues in a time of perfect tranquillity and when the personal expences of the Infant Rajah must be trifling, is of itself sufficient to shew that there is great mismanagement. I believe at the same time that there is no state in India which in proportion to its resources expends so much as this does in Religious and Charitable purposes, and however unworthy perhaps many of the objects of such expenditure may be it would be imprudent I think to attempt to limit it in this respect whatever we may do in others.

6. The Expenditure on account of the army will I conceive at some future period be a proper object of reformation. This army Consists of four thousand Jageerdar Horse, Eight Hundred Horse paid from the Treasury, eleven battalions of infantry with about forty four Guns. Three thousand Gossains and Four thousand Sebundees forming the Garrisons of the different Forts.

7. At a Muster of the Jageerdar Horse which took place about two years ago instead of four thousand there were not actually present even three thousand and of these nearly one thousand Horse had not the Government mark, and were consequently not considered as passing muster. The Horses have been described to me as generally very indifferent only the Jageerdars themselves and a few of their immediate adherents being tolerably well mounted. I believe that at present the Number and description of these Horses is much the same as it was when the Muster was taken.

8. While the number of the Jageerdar Horse kept up is deficient many of the Jageerdars hold lands I understand for the maintenance of those Horses far beyond the amount of their pay. This however is an evil which cannot well be remedied, because the Jageerdars are generally chiefs of the Twelve Koterees who are considered as the relations of the Rajah and who ought consequently to be supported in some dignity. But the numbers of Horse for which they hold their Jageers should certainly be kept up complete.

9. The Eight Hundred Horse which are paid in money are I believe of a very wretched description, as may be supposed when I mention that their pay was till lately only four annas per day. The Rawul has increased it to six annas per day ; but from this there are some small deductions. The number is said to be Eight hundred, but there are actually only about five hundred.

10. The Battalions are nominally One thousand strong each, but in reality not above Seven Hundred. Five of these Battalions are at present here, but I have not had an opportunity of seeing them under arms. They are described to me as an undisciplined rabble chiefly armed with Matchlocks. Their Guns, four of which are attached to each Battalion are said to be in good Order. The pay of the Men is only four rupees per Mensem.

11. The Gossains have still less pay than the Infantry in the Battalions, but they are probably better Troops. They are armed with Matchlocks and Spears and there are attached to them a proportion of Rockets, and some Zumbooraks or small Pieces of Artillery mounted on Camels.

12. The Sebundees it is hardly necessary to mention excepting to state, that there are probably not above one half of them kept up.

13. At a time when this Government seems to be prepared to resist the slightest innovation it would be premature to lay down any plan for the reformation of its Military Establishment. But should a more favourable disposition with respect to our interference ever manifest itself I consider this will be a subject that will merit the attention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

14. The only other subject to which I shall at present advert is the Police of the Country. In consequence of the strong representations which have from time to time been made by Major General Sir David Ochterlony on this subject to the Jeypoor Government, some measures have been of late adopted to put a stop to robbery and Theft throughout the country. The Jageerdars have I believe been called upon to execute a Bond stipulating for the forfeiture of their Jageers in the event of any plundering

taking place within their limits, and this punishment has in one instance been inflicted. The Zumeendars are also held responsible for the property stolen within their districts.

15. Robbery and Theft are however still very common. But I must do the Rawul the Justice to say that in the instances which I have had occasion to bring to his notice he has manifested much anxiety to make reparation, and to prevent such occurrences. If my representations were limited to subjects of this nature I have no doubt that they would always meet with attention.

16. In the Town of Jeypoor a kind of Court or adalut has been established to hear and decide on all Civil cases. But it sometimes happens that a person who has a suit decided against him goes to the Zumana and by some means procures an order to the court to reverse its judgement. Throughout the country I do not know of any provision for the administration of Justice. Ryots from distant places often come to the Capital to complain, of unjust exactions. I believe however they seldom meet with any redress, but are left almost entirely at the mercy of the Farmers.

17. Since the extension of the British influence over Central India I believe that every petty state within the sphere of that influence has made some degree of improvement. The State of Jeypoor seems to form an exception. This may be ascribed to various causes, but the Death of the Rajah, the disputes regarding the succession, the expulsion of an able administration and above all the profligacy of those into whose hands the power of the state has fallen, are quite sufficient to account for the condition in which the Country now is.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Humble
Servant,
J. Stewart
on a Mission [to] Jeypoor.

Jeypoor the
1st June 1821

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 23 June, 1821, No. 20)

## 93

Dehli Residency
Pol. Department.
To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Pol. Department
Fort William

Sir,

In transmitting the accompanying Letter from Captain Stewart, it is unnecessary for me to point out to His Lordship in Council, that this able officer on the spot, and with superior means of Information than I possessed anticipates a greater augmentation of Revenue from our Interference, than my reports held out.

2. I feel satisfied of the Correctness of Captain Stewart's suspicions, that the Rawul himself is unfriendly to our Interference. But I am inclined to think, that his dislike has a different, and not what can

reasonably be considered, a very unjustifiable motive. Whilst all the others dread our Interference only as it may check or prevent their own fraudulent and corrupt Practices, he seriously and sincerely apprehends that our designs are not so pure and disinterested, as they really are, and that whilst we make the prosperity of the State, the Pretext, we aim at establishing a footing, which sooner or later will terminate in its dissolution, as an independent and allied power.

3. The habits of his Life, and the nature of his Education, will not allow him to enter into the just, honorable and pure motives that may induce a great and powerful state, to feel a degree of solicitude and anxiety for the lesser states, who have come under its protection. Whilst I regret, I can pardon a feeling, which, if it does not arise from some thing like patriotism, may be alarmed by selfish fears and fancy, that the fall of the Raje, would not fail to affect every Branch of the Family, and involve his little Territory in a general Fate.

4. The Rawul is not in my opinion so tenacious of the little power he now possesses, as he is fearful of relinquishing that little, to subject himself to what, judging from the past, he suspects may involve him in personal Danger. Were he told the full extent and purpose of our Plans, were he assured of our full support, I am strongly impressed with a Belief, that he would cooperate heartily in our measures, but of himself, and in himself, the Rawul has only his Rank *in* the State, and my opinion of his sincere attachment *to* the state, to recommened him. He wants Energy. He is destitute of Talent ; and were he to be selected by us as ostensible Manager, he must be assisted by men of the greatest ability, and the strictest Integrity we could find.

5. It might not be easy to find men strictly deserving this Character, but we are so far fortunate, that it is utterly impossible to find men more deficient in both points, than those now in office, and I should hope and sincerely believe, that were His Lordship in Council to admit of the Interference so much required, we should be able to make such a selection, as when compared to the present members of the Administration, might justly be considered as incorruptible and immaculate.

6. Never in any State, or at any period did villainy, in every shape, assume such a shameless front, or stalk triumphant in every Department, with so little attempts at disguise.

7. The sovereign, as she is termed, so far from taking or seeming to feel a material Interest, appears rather to aid and abet Peculation, whilst he, who most benefits, and possessees the most Influence, has no pretensions on the score of Experience, local knowledge, or ability ; and can only be supposed to enjoy confidence from motives as discreditable to her character as injurious to the State, and disgraceful to the Thakoors.

8. This latter feeling tho' not hinted at by Captain Stewart I have reason to think does exist, and in all probability would have shewn itself in some combination and revolution, were it not for our protective Guarantee.

9. In fact, we shield the very members of this corrupt administration, from the Punishment they justly deserve, and would meet, were Jeypoor now, as Jeypoor was, about half a Century since.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
Da. Ochterlony, Rest.

Delhi 16th June, 1821.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 June, 1821, No. 6)

## 94

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Govt. in the Secret & Political Depart.
Fort William

Sir,

In continuation of the subject of the intrigues for power going on at this Durbar adverted to in my letter to you of the 18th ultimo, I have now the honor to report that almost immediately after the date of that letter an apparent reconciliation took place between Rawul Beiree Sal and Jhotaram. I was surprised to find one of the first effects of this reconciliation was an extraordinary degree of attention to me on the part of both these persons. They immediately visited me together, the Rawul invited me to an Entertainment, and from that time they continued every three or four days to pay me a visit, and seemed particularly anxious to devise plan for my amusement.

2. These visits were all public, and Jhotah Ram was invariably of the Party. All discussions of the affairs of this Government were studiously avoided and their object evidently was merely to keep me in good humour, while the affairs of the Government should be carried on in the same manner as they had hitherto been. The Rawul however in the mean time through the Person whom he is in the habit of sending to my Moonshy professed his great desire to have a private interview with me; but that in consquence of the Orders of the Ranee he durst not come but in Company with Jhotah Ram. Some proposals for going on a hunting party were I found contrived, with a view to the Rawuls having an opportunity on these occasions of speaking to me privately.

3. Although I thought it highly ridiculous that the person holding ostensibly the situation of Mookhtiar should be obliged to have recourse to such contrivances in Order to let me know his Sentiments. Yet to give him the opportunity he wished for, I complied with his solicitations to go on a hunting Party. But here also Jhotah Ram, whose Religious scruples ought to have prevented his joining in such sports, accompanied us. When I expressed some surprise at seeing a person of his cast there, he excused himself by saying he came on duty by the Orders of the Ranee.

4. The Rawul however having suggested that in order not to alarm the Deer We should leave our horses behind and proceed in Bullock Carriage as is usual in hunting with Cheetahs, took that occasion of inviting me to take a seat in his Carriage; where we were no sooner seated than he began the conversation by stating that he concluded I had seen the proposals he had sent in to the Ranee on his return from Dehli. I said that I had seen ten propositions which a person who said he came from him had shewn to my Moonshy. The Rawul then observed that this person had been sent by him and was in his Confidence. The propositions he said the Ranee had not agreed to. He then began to give an explanation of his own conduct from the time when he had first heard of my appointment to this place. He was ordered he said by the Ranee to proceed to Dehli, that he had remonstrated with her on the impropriety of such a measure. There the Rawul suddenly became silent and some time afterwards whispered to me that he perceived two Spies from the Zunana close to the Carriage. As these Persons kept near us the whole morning the Rawul had only an opportunity of occasionally whispering a few sentences in my ear to the following effect.

5. That he was very desirous of regulating his Conduct by my advice, as he was certain that by so doing he should consult the good of the state. But that all here were entirely taken up in consulting nothing but their own advantage and if any one proposed what was for the good of the Raj immediately all the rest became his enemies. That it was his wish as he had been desired by Sir David Ochterlony to have consulted confidentially with me on every Subject. But that he had been ordered by the Ranee as soon as he returned from Dehli never to visit me but in Company with Jhotah Ram, & that he durst not disobey the orders of his Sovereign &ca with a great deal more to the same purport calculated to convince me if he was sincere that he had consented for the sake of the mere semblance of power to become the Tool of a Faction which he detests.

6. I feel that I am trespassing on the time of His Excellency the Governor General in Council in thus minutely detailing circumstances that may appear of trifling importance. But as they are very characteristic of this Government in which a most detestable system of Espionage pervades every Department, I have thought it right to mention them.

7. I made scarcely any observations to the Rawul but merely inquired before parting if I was to understand from what he had said that matters were to continue as they had hitherto done ; and that I was to remain here a mere Spectator of their proceeding. He replied that this appeared to be the intention at present. But he added that I had now been made acquainted with his real sentiments.

8. I own that I have great Doubts of the sincerity of the Rawul, & I still think that he as well as the party to which he is opposed really wishes to get me removed. However I considered that under this avowed intention of not consulting me on any subject it would be proper to come to an early and distinct understanding. Accordingly on the Durbar transmitting to me a letter to Sir David Ochterlony from the Tenor of which this intention was also obvious I took occasion on the next visit of the Rawul to ask him if the sentiments contained in that letter were his. He replied that he had after consulting the Ranee dictated the letter, and perceiving that I intended to continue the subject he begged our interview might be more private.

9. I accordingly retired with the Rawul and Jhotah Ram to an inner apartment ; and desired my Moonshy to bring a copy of the letter which Major General Sir David Ochterlony wrote to the Rawul himself regarding my appointment here, and in which the objects of it, and the line of Conduct that ought to be observed towards me is fully and clearly pointed out. This Document having been read and explained to the Rawul I asked him if in any Single instance the advice therein given had been followed. The Rawul with a good deal of embarrassment said that on receiving that letter he had been directed by the Ranee to proceed to Dehli to visit Sir David Ochterlony and also to see me ; but that I had set out before he reached that place. That since his return the Ranee had desired him to attend to my comfort and pleasure in every respect.

10. I replied that I was obliged to the Ranee for those attentions I had received, but that I had not come here merely to amuse myself, and as it appeared both from the conduct observed towards me as well as from the tenor of the letter now addressed to Sir David Ochterlony that it was not the intention of the Ranee to consult me in any manner regarding the management of the country, I requested that before I should report this circumstance to Government the Rawul would repeat to the

Ranee what I had now stated and require a distinct and explicit answer to this question. Whether it was her intention to communicate and consult with me regarding the affairs of this Government and the management of the Country or not.

11. After several days deliberation the Rawul and Jhotah Ram returned to me with a reply yesterday. They said that the Ranee had resolved that I should be consulted regarding the management of the country, as she was convinced that by so doing she would promote the prosperity of the state. From the manner in which affairs have been carried on since my arrival and particularly from the Tenor of the letter so lately written to Sir David Ochterlony I could not help expressing my Doubts of the Ranee's sincerity But the Rawul assured me that she was sincere, that I should not Judge by the past but by her future Conduct, that she was a person of a steady disposition and as she was slow in bestowing her confidence so I would find that it would be durable.

12. In proof of this confidence on the part of the Ranee, the Rawul and Jhotah Ram said they had been directed now to consult me regarding the settlement of the Revenues of the country for the ensuing Year. That in order to promote the prosperity of the Country she had some intention of discontinuing the System of Farming, and proposed retaining the Lands in the hands of Government. But she wished to have my opinion on this subject. I was aware that a plan of this kind was in agitation, not for the benefit of the country, I believe, but with a view to carry on the same system of peculation which has hitherto prevailed in a mode in which it would be more difficult for the British Government either to detect or prevent it. I therefore stated to the Rawul that the plan of retaining the Lands in Amanee would no doubt with people of experience and integrity to collect the Revenue, be very good ; but that this Government had been in the habit of farming the Lands for the last thirty years, the sudden and entire transition from this System to a new one was I thought very likely to be attended with great loss. The system of farming the Lands for a single year I also thought was very bad, what I should therefore recommend to the Ranee was to make a settlement of the Revenues of the Country by the usual mode of farming, but for a period of years ; by which means the farmers would have an obvious Interest in promoting the prosperity of their respective Districts. That if a settlement of this kind were made for three years in communication with me, I had no doubt but that even in the ensuing year the Revenue, instead of twenty two or twenty three Lacks which I believe was all that was realized last year, would amount to nearly Forty Lacks and that in the second & Third years a considerable increase would take place.

13. The Rawul & Jhotah Ram both declared that such an extraordinary increase was quite impossible. But it is not necessary to trouble His Lordship in Council with the lengthened discussion, I had with these persons regarding the revenues of the country, its capabilities &ca. It is sufficient to state that I desired them to inform the Ranee of the plan which I recommended, and to assure her that if this plan was carried into execution in communication with me I would venture to assert that the revenues of the ensuing year would amount to about forty Lacks of Rupees and that in the second year they would amount nearly to fifty Lacks and in the Third probably to Sixty Lacks of Rupees. As this plan held out such advantages both to this state and to the British Government I very confidently anticipated her concurrence in it. At all events I now felt assured that she would not allow any other settlement to be made without previously consulting me.

14. With respect to what I have asserted regarding the increase of the Revenue, unless I have been greatly deceived in the information I have obtained regarding the resources of the Country, I am within bounds. My only fear is that in the event of the Plan I have proposed being adopted ostensibly, every under-hand means will be taken to frustrate its success. Besides I cannot divest myself as yet of strong suspicions of the Sincerity of the Ranee in this sudden flow of confidence ; more particularly as the two persons to whom I understand she has entrusted the management of the Revenues Dewan Umur Chund and Buckshee Munna lal were not even present at this conference with the Rawul and Jhotah Ram.

15. Even supposing the Ranee to be sincere, I know not how we can repose confidence on an administration like that which now exists. The Rawul has according to his own confession no power whatever. Umur Chund is said to have been a man of business, but of late he is subject to fits of melancholy I am told approaching to insanity. He is besides I believe decidedly adverse to any interference on our part. Munna lal is a young man of no experience whatever, and I know not how he has been associated with Umur Chund on this occasion. Jhotah Ram with no ostensible situation seems decidedly at present to possess the greatest influence, and the History of the past does not I think warrant our anticipating any, good from such influence.

16. If the Ranee could be prevailed upon to select one Man of experience and of the ordinary integrity to whom she would entirely give up the administration, and to whom we could look as the person responsible for the Good Government and prosperity of the Country, much might I think be effected not only in the improvement of the Revenues but in promoting the general prosperity and happiness of the country. From all I have yet seen however it appears to me that either the Ranee, herself or these who have obtained an influence over her within the precints of the Zunana, are too fond of the exercise of power ever to give it up without a violent struggle.

Jeypoor the
7th June 1821.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your Most Obed. Humble
Servant
Sd/ J. Stewart
On a Mission Jeypoor

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 June, 1821, No. 7)

## 95

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B
Poll. Dept.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your several Dispatches [of the dates noted in the Margin] accompanying three letters from Captain Stewart of the 18th Ultimo and 1st and 7th Inst. relating to the state of affairs at Jeypore and submitting your sentiments, in unison with those of Captain Stewart, on the necessity which now exists for the

decided interpositions of the British Government in the internal administration of that country, as well to secure our own rights and interests, as to protect those of the Minor Rajah against the ruin with which they are now menaced by the criminal weakness and folly of the Regent Ranee and her corrupt and profligate favourites and by the incapacity and want of energy of the chief manager Rawul Byree Saul.

2. However desirous the Governor General in Council is and must ever be, to abstain from any interpositions in the internal administrations of Jyepore, His Lordship in Council is reluctantly compelled to express his deliberate opinion that the condition of affairs at Jyepore, as now reported in your dispatches and those of Captain Stewart above acknowledged, has at length imposed upon the British Government the absolute necessity of exercising that direct and decided interference which in the true intent and spirit undoubtedly warranted in doing as the only effectual means of averting the apparently inevitable ruin of the country and of enabling that state to fulfil the tributary obligations to which it is solemnly pledged in return for the benefit of our protection.

3. In negotiating a treaty of alliance with the Government of Jyepore, by which we engaged to protect it against all spoliation from Foreign Powers whose previous inroads and usurpations had depopulated its finest provinces, and left it a prey to every species of anarchy and misrule, the only return which it could make was the payment of a light Tribute: and this compact was unappreciably desirable for that country not less for the salvation of its actual existence as a substantive state than for the means of attaining prosperity in even a degree beyond its best power[?] experience. The protection which we afforded to the Rajah was above all price, since nothing else could have preserved to him his independent authority in his country, yet all that we asked in return was indemnification for the expense of maintaining a sufficient force, thro' eventual participation in the Revenues of the state when they should reach an improvement greater than what even the Jyepore Ministers themselves conceived the country capable of attaining under the most favourable circumstances. With this view the stipulations of the treaty were framed, Stipulation of immediate and vital benefit to the state of Jyepore while to us the advantages were only prospective and to be purchased at a certain and heavy preliminary expense.

4. If then by these stipulations we gave our gratuitious assitance for a season, because the resources of the other contracting party were too impoverished to admit of their bearing any part of the cost, we have an undoubted right to demand that the means which it has thereby acquired of improving its Revenues shall be duly employed so that it shall not only be enabled to pay the maximum tribute fixed by Treaty at the end of the sixth year, but by good and careful management to raise them to that degree of prosperity when we are to derive the stipulated share of the surplus. To this the faith of the Government of Jyepore was virtually pledged; but experience has shown that so far from such exertions having been made by that Government the Resources of the country have even become deteriorated since the conclusion of the treaty, and that not only are all expectations of benefit beyond the stipulated fixed tribute disappointed, but the certainty almost exhibited of the failure of the Govr. to fulfil the Letter of its engagements with regard to the payment of the fixed tribute itself.

5. Had this unexpected state of Affairs been fairly attributable to causes uncontrollable by the Govt. of Jyepore, such as war or famine,

there would have been an adequate excuse for the failure on its part: but when we see that the very means which the alliance with us has afforded it of restoring the Country to its former prosperity has not only been neglected but has been turned by a corrupt administration into a source of illicit profit to themselves and their friends at the expence of the minor Rajah who is incapable of managing his own affairs, and at the imminent risk of a violation of the engagements of the state, justice and policy alike warrant our interpositions and give us an undesirable right to insist on that States adopting such measures of reform as shall secure to us what it is pledged to perform and has the power and means to carry into execution.

6. The virtual obligation on the part of the Government of Jyepore to employ its best endeavoures to improve the resources of the State if not to the utmost practicable extent, to the degree, at least that should ensure its competency to fulfil its actual engagements to us, involves a principle so just in itself that His Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion we should have been warranted in asserting our right to interfere in the internal administration, had the reigning Rajah, supposing him of an age to hold the reins of Government, been wantonly remiss in the good Government of his Country either thro' dissipating its resources by lavish and useless expenditure, or thro' diminishing the Revenues of the State by improvident grants to individuals, and thereby exposing to hazard the ability of the state to fulfiul the conditions of Treaty.

7. It may be urged that until the inability on one side to perform the stipulations of treaty be actually established the other contracting party would not be warranted in prescribing measures of reform however saluatary, the former being absolute in the internal regulation of his own affairs with which the other has no concern so long as there is no actual breach of engagement but allowing the full weight to this argument stated generally we shall find it untenable in this instance, if due regard be had to the real objects of the alliance. They embraced not simply the particular benefit of the Jyepore State but included the preservation of the general tranquillity by peace of India which would be liable to disturbance by the Misrule of any one of the Governments received under our protection. The plea of exemption there from all interposition of the Paramount power could never be justly maintained in support of a Regent or Minister acting for and in behalf of a Minor who in the event of the ruin or impoverishment of the resources of his Country during his nonage might with Justice Accuse the British Government of criminal neglect in having suffered such abuses in that management of his state to exist; pledged as the fostering care of British Government must undoubtedly be considered towards that State, if the former shall be deemed entitled to exact from the latter the fulfilment of conditions which a misappropriation of the Revenues would render impracticable.

8. After reviewing with the greatest attention the nature of our connection with Jyepore and the peculiar circumstance of the Rajah's Minority, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has determined to authorize the requisite degree of interference in the internal administration of that Government, so strongly and ably urged in your dispatches and those of Captain Stewart, it is of course to be exercised with that discretion, delicacy and address which His Lordship in Council is fully persuaded will be felt due to the case not only by yourself but by the officer on whom under your control the more immediate execution of this important duty will devolve.

9. The Authority hereby conveyed to Captain Stewart is to be considered applicable not above a direct interference for the improvement of the Revenue by prevailing on the Jeypore Government to Adopt a fair and judicious settlement as recommended by that Officer, for specified term of years the correction of flagrant abuses in the expenditure of the resources of the State which as Guardians of the interests of the Minor Rajah, we are bound to secure against all embezzlement or misappropriation must further be held in view a due regulation of the disbursements of the Government is not however of such immediate moment as the reform in the system of farming the Revenues ; and to this important object, in the first place, the attention of Captain Stewart is to be primarily directed.

10. His Excellency in Council on a former occasion expressed his belief that any administration established at Jyepore, of whatever Members composed, would be inclined for its own interest to conform to such principles as we might find it necessary to prescribe ; and His Lordship in Council thence professed his disinclination to interfere in the selection of Individuals for that office. However advantageous to the interests of the State the nomination of Misser Goneish Narain would undoubtedly be, His Lordship in Council is still desirous of avoiding the appearance of dictating to the Regent Ranee and the Mookhtar the choice of the executive officer of the Government ; but His Excellency in Council can have no hesitation in authorizing Captain Stewart to expostulate with the Ranee on the impropriety of retaining in Office such Agents as have shown themselves to be utterly unworthy of trust and to insist on their removal, and on the appointment of able and upright men in their place.

11. From your later Dispatches His Lordship in Council is happy to perceive that the Ranee and Rawul Byree Saul appear, from whatever cause to have relaxed in their opposition to the presence of a British Officer at Jyepore and have even professed a disposition to be guided by his Advice. His Lordship in Council trusts that this feeling will be encouraged by Captain Stewart whose best course will be to avoid all appearance of entertaining any suspicion of the sincerity of their declarations on this head. By a frank and confidential disclosure of our determination to the Rawull we should probably secure his cordial cooperation, and the influence of his example would doubtless produce a favorable impression on the principal thakoors of the State and lead them to concur in our just and salutary remedial measures.

12. To give weight to the Arguments which Captain Stewart will find occasion under the present instructions, to employ in reconciling the Regent Ranee and the Rawul to the necessity of introducing a systematic Reform such as is now rendered indispensably necessary, His excellency in Council proposes to address letters to the young Rajah and the Mookhtar in the terms of the accompanying drafts. These letters will be prepared and forwarded through you to Captain Stewart by the Persian Secretary to Government.

Fort William
30th June 1821.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 June 1821, No. 8.)

## 96

George Swinton Esqr.,
Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Vakeel at Jodhpoor has this day informed me that the Shah Soojah after having sustained a Defeat has arrived through Sind and Jessulmere at Jodhpoor and proposes to proceed by Jeypoor and Delhi to join his family at Lodiana.

2. The Commands of His Lordship in Council on this subject would be particularly acceptable.

May 16th 1821
Dehli.

Sir,
Your most obedt Servant,
Da : Ochterlony
Rest.

## 96a

To
Captain Stwart. Agent Govr. General
Jeypoor.

Sir,

Having just received Intelligence that the Shah Shujah has arrived at Jodhpoor and proposes to proceed by Delhi to Lodiana were his Family reside, I have to request you will be pleased to intimate to him, should he pass by Jeypoor, that it would be desirable and proper he should avoid this capital and proceed westward to his Destination, as I have no instructions to guide me on his unexpected return, and should be sorry to fail in the respect and Attention due to his Rank.

2. You will also be pleased to intimate that so large a body of Troops or armed followers as I hear he has with him, are neither suited to his present Situation or in Accordance with the Customs and Regulations of the British Government.

Dehli 16th May 1821.

I have the honor &ca.
Signed/ D. Ochterlony Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 June 1821, No. 10.)

## 97

Dehli Residency
Political Dept.

To,
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Fort William

[ ? ]

Notwithstanding my letters to Captain Stewart and Mr. Wilder and the representations made by the former officer to Shah Shuja, he has under various frivolous Pretexts arrived in the neighbourhood of this city.

2. I have considered it my duty to decline an Intercourse, which he was forewarned could not take place without Instructions from Government,

and I have thought it equally proper to decline to see the messengers he has sent.

3. The latter however I caused to be informed, that the Shah in coming to Dehli, and acting contrary to my advice had only himself to blame for that want of courtesy and attention, which under other circumstances should have been happy to have paid to his elevated Rank, but as contrary to my earnest Entreaty and opinion expressed through Lieutt. Murray he had chosen to depart from Lodiana I would not answer for the terms on which he could now be received—there, nor could I with any propriety address Government in his favor, until I received the most positive assurances that he would conform in future to its opinion and wish. In short if he went to Lodiana, he must engage not to renew his attempts without the sanction of His Lordship in Council.

4. I have the honor to transmit copies of two Documents sent to me yesterday by the Ex-King to the effect required.

5. I am sorry however to report to His Lordship in Council, that I have this day a private letter from Lieutt. Murray, mentioning, that the unfortunate shah Zeman is also on his way through Biekanair—and a native I saw[ ?] morning stated it as a report in the city, probably brought from Shah Shauja's camp, that he was already arrived at Lodiana.

Dehli 12th June 1821

I have &ca &ca
Signed D. Ochterlony
Resident

*Translations*

From His Majesty. Shah Shuja ul Moolk.

Be it known to general Sir David Ochterlony &ca &ca that Mirza Bullum Khan and Rehmutoola Khan, are sent from the presence to represent certain affairs. Having now returned to this country, that probably my affairs under the auspices of Providence, may obtain a new aspect, through your Patronage with the Company and your good Name be renowned in every place. My good or ill fortune depends upon you. Having relinquished all Dependance upon the Tribes and my Native Country, I have taken refuge in the company's Dominions while I live, God willing. No disunion will occur between us. All my affairs are intrusted to you. Those who place their Dependance on another, their honor is regarded by him—for the rest, you are Mookhtar—A separate Paper is also sent.

Date 7th Rumzan 1236

Separate Paper, above alluded to.

In consequence of a letter received from Mohummud Uzeem Khan, offering to render every necessary service, I was induced to proceed towards my native country Lieutt. Murray represented to me the Inutility of my Intentions, but it was stated, that I should still remain some time in my native country, and again return to Lodiana. After this I have it not in my power to proceed to any place, without the counsel and advice of the Company and yourself, but will remain at Lodiana, or any other place, that may be fixed for my Residence, and abide by their counsel & advice.

Dated 6th of Ramzan 1236

True Translation

Signed D. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 30 June 1821, Vol. 489 A of 427-429, No. 11)

## 97a

To,
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B.,
Resident at Delhi

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the Receipt of your Dispatch of the 16th & 27th Ultimo and 12th Instant relative to the return of Shah Shoojoa oul Moolk with the intention of Rejoining his family at Lodhiana & his actual [ ? ] in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

2. The Governor General in Council directs me to convey to you his entire approbation of the tenor of your instructions to Captain Stewart at Jyepore & your subsequent proceedings & communications with the Ex-King himself.

3. Shah Shoojah ool Moolk was distinctly warned on the occasion of his setting out on his expedition to Cabul for the recovery of his Throne, that if he failed, he should not be permitted again to bind an asylum in the British Territories excepting on the express condition, in which he acquiesced, of his not being allowed to depart from them a second time.

4. This must be distinctly repeated to him as the only condition on which he can be permitted to remain in the British Territories and wherever it may be ultimately determined to let him reside within our Provinces the most explicit engagement must be taken from him that he will not attempt any new enterprize without the sanction of the Govt. neither must he be suffered to have more armed men around him than are required for the protection of his Zunanah.

5. His Lordship in Council concludes that the Shah finding he could not obtain an interview with you had proceeded to Lodiana.

The intelligence of such[Shah ?] Zemaun's arrival at Lodhiana appears to rest only on the Native reports.

Fort William
30th June 1821

I have &ca &ca
Signed G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 30 June, 1821, Vol. 489 A, p. 430, No. 12)

## 97b

Dehli Residency
Poll. Depart.

To George Swinton Esquir.
Secretary to Government Poll. Dept. Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to annex Copy of a letter, received from Lieutt. Murray under date the 23d Instant, for the Information of Government.

Dehlie
29th June 1821

I have &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony Resident

Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.
Resident at Dehlie

Sir,

By express I acquinted you with the near approach of Shah Zemaun I have now the honor to state that the unfortunate Ex-King arrived here last Night.

2. A Messenger has just waited upon me in the name of the Shah when I briefly stated to him that until I received Instructions from my superiors I could enter into no discussion on the subject of His Ex-Majesty.

3. There seemed something very inhospitable in my conduct, but I rather chose to suffer this Imputation of seeming neglect to the misfortunes of an illustrious stranger, than by any attention to hold out Prospects which may never be realized.

4. Shah Zemaun has I understand few followers the whole including the Hureem not exceeding 150 persons.

I have &ca

Lodiana 23d June 1821 (Signed) Wm. Murray Lieutt. Assistt.

A true Copy
(Signed) D. Ochterlony Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 18 July, 1821, No. 5, Vol. 492, pp. 300-01)

## 97c

To Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G. C. B.
Resident at Dehlie

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 29th Ultimo respecting the arrival of the Ex-King Shah Zeemaun at Lodheeana.

2. His Lordship in Council conceives that there can be no objection to Captain Murray reeceiving & reporting to Government any communication which Shah Zemaun may be desirous to make, & to manifest towards this unfortunate Prince the respect & attention due to his rank. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to authorize you to afford pecuniary assistance to a moderate extent for the relief of His Ex-Majesty immediate necessities should an application be made to that effects, but you will be careful not to encourage any unreasonable expectations which Shah Zemaun may be led to form of his future support by the British Government.

3. His Lordship in Council will be happy to receive a further report of Shah Zemaun's views & intention in coming to Lodheeana with your sentiments on the neglect of the arrangement which it may become necessary to make for him should he be desirous of fixing his future residence at Lodheeana.

Fort William
18th July 1821.

I have &ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton Secy. to the Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 18 July 1821, No. 7, Vol. 492, pp. 301)

## 98

George Swinton Esqr.,
Secretary Political Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a Letter received from Captain Tod yesterday through Mr. Wilder and a correspondence communicated by the latter Gentleman of which I had not any prior Information.

2. I greatly regret there should be any Difference of Opinion between the political agent of the Western States and Mr. Wilder but in transmitting this Correspondence which has probably reached Government from other quarters I trust I may be permitted to state it is a Subject of regret, under existing Circumstances & Impressions, that Captain Tod did not communicate his Intention of resettling the Mhairs of Borwal in their ancient Sites.

3. As to the policy of their Resettlement, where there is such a Difference of Opinion in the local Agents I may well be excused from expressing my Sentiments but as the Subject has been rendered of importance by the opposite conduct of each Functionary I may be permitted to observe that each may have adopted the line suited to the greater or lesser. . . . of their respective Subjects but without affecting or possessing the requisite local Information it appears to me clear that the Measures which can persuade them to other [?] open lands must be more advantageous and preferable whenever practicable to their restoration to those Haunts from which they have issued only to indulge their predatory Habits.

Dehli
11th July 1821

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Da: Ochternoly.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 4 Aug. 1821, No. 29.)

## 99

To
George Swinton Esqre.,
Secretary to Government in the Secret
and Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

Since I had the honor to address you last on 7th Ultimo, no occurrence of much importance has taken place here.

2. Major General Sir David Ochterlony will I conclude have informed Government of the violent Opposition that has been manifested by this Court to the return of Mishur Gunnesh Narain, and of the correspondence I have had with the Ranee on that Subject. Altho' the intention of intercepting the Mishur on his journey seems on reflection to have been abandoned, yet I have thought it proper still to recommend to the Mishur to remain where he is, either until I can Obtain some assurances from the Ranee for his safety, or until the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council are received on the Subject.

3. While the Ranee has thus remonstrated against the Mishur's coming here, the Rawul and Jhotah Ram at all their visits to me have used the same language, yet both these persons have intimated to me Privately that they have no Objections to the Mishur's coming. The Rawul asserting that the opposition is on the part of the Ranee and Jhotah Ram ; and the latter ascribing it to the Ranee and the Rawul. I confess I have no confidence in the assertion of either, but believe them both to be decidedly averse to the return of the Mishur, who they naturally think would, if here, soon obtain great influence in the administration.

4. In all outward circumstances this Government brings to shew itself reconciled to the residence of a British Officer here. The Rawul and Jhotah Ram are constant in their visits to me, and they have repeatedly assured me that the Ranee has resolved to adopt the plan recommended by me of a three years Settlement of the Revenues. But that the present administration will honestly and faithfully carry this plan into execution I have still great doubts.

5. As I have not yet been honored with any instructions from his Lordship in Council on the Subject of the Revenues of this State, I have hitherto limited my interference to giving the best advice I could to the Rawul and Jhotah Ram on the Subject. As the settlement is made at a most injudicious period in the middle of the Rains, when the whole of the Autumn Crops are actually sown, and the Farmer has no means of making any previous arrangements with the Ryots, I pointed out this inconvenience to the Ministers, when they assured me that in order to remedy this inconvenience Persons had been sent on the part of Government to the different Pergannas to encourage the Ryots to extend the Cultivation as much as possible, and where it was required to make advances of Money for the purpose.

6. I have also recommended to this Government to make it as publicly known as possible that the lands will be rented for three years to the highest bidder, on good security. But I do not as yet observe that any measure of this kind has been adopted. The Rawul observes that there are abundance of people in Jeypoor alone ready to rent the Districts, and so far from fearing any combination among these people to lower the rent, he asserts that one Brother will overbid another, if there is only the prospect of One Rupee gain.

7. The Settlement of the Revenue will take place about the end of next Month ; before that time I shall I hope be honored with the Lordships instructions on the Subject. But if not, and if I should perceive that a settlement is about to be made for three years on the old concept system I shall not interfere further than to point out such abuses as come to my knowledge. I shall probably also in that Case recommend to the Ranee to make the Settlement only for one year, in the hope that next year circumstances may be more favorable for making a settlement for a longer period.

8. In my letter to your address of the 1st of June last I briefly adverted to the State of the Police in this Country. I regret to say that I had at that time formed a more favourable Opinion of the efficiency of the measures adopted by the Rawul for the security of Travellers and Merchants than my subsequent experience warrants. At that time I imagine it was not generally known throughout the Country that a British Officer was stationed here. Numerous Complaints have of late reached me of Thefts, Robberies, and two instances of murder committed on native Subjects of the British Government passing through this Country.

9. In bringing these matters to the notice of this Government I have most seriously urged the absolute necessity of some vigorous measures being adopted to put a stop to such outrages. The Rawul having professed his readiness to adopt any plan that I would suggest for this purpose, I have accordingly proposed to him a plan for establishing Patroles of Horse along all the high Roads that lead through the Country. This plan has been agreed to, and on its being carried into effect I shall have the honor to transmit a more minute and detailed account of it for the information of his Lordship in Council.

10. Since the Ranee announces her intention of Consulting me on the Affairs of the Government she has made references to me on some other Subjects besides the Settlement of the Revenues. It does not appear to me necessary at present to bring these Subjects to the notice of Government. Indeed I am not yet altogether satisfied whether she has referred these matters to me merely with a view to keep up the appearance of having confidence in me, or really from a wish to obtain my Opinion and advice.

Jeypoor 18th
July 1821.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Humble
Servant
Sd/- J. Stwart
on a Mission Jeypoor

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 August, 1821, No. 14.)

## 100

Dehli Residency
Pol. Deptt.

To,
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I beg leave to transmit a Memorial to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, together with the Persian Statement of which it was formed, from the Nawab Hissaum ud deen Hyder Khaun.

2. The Historical parts of this Narrative are perfectly well known to many of the Inhabitants of Delhi, who were living at the time the Lady defended Kanound, and the Peishwas Seal to the Altumgha grant of the first Villages, proves, that it was recommended by Madhojee Scindhia, who at that time stiled himself the Naib, though he afterwards assumed the title of Vakeel ul Mootluq.

3. I hope and believe, that in reporting on this Case, the late Commissioner did not know, or advert to all the Circumstances attending it, as it has not hitherto been usual with us to restrain Grants made by former Governments, whether life rent, or in Perpetuity—and it is certain, that the Sunnud for the first villages were made under the very highest authority of the Maharatta Govt., and De Boignés subsequent Grant, was only on Exchange of Villages, intended for the Benefit of a Widow and

her offspring, who, he must have been conscious had been most cruelly injured and deceived.

4. I do not know the site, or present value of the villages first given, and the Grant for which cannot, according to our general usage, be controverted, but it is highly probable, as they are within our Territory, the Zemeendars are now more tractable and the villages more productive than those given in Exchange, and as Aultumgha by Deboigné. If therefore, the Decision of His Lordship in Council was formed, on the want of Power and Authority of De Boigné to make any Grant, it may be, and I hope it will be thought only Justice to revert to the original Grant, which was recommended by De Boigné, Appa Khundoo Row, and the Chief before Kanound, sanctioned by Scindia Madhojee, and having the full & complete Confirmation of the head of the Mahratta Empire, as shewn by his Seal attached to the Sunnud in possession of the Memorialist.

Dehli
31st August 1821

I have &c
Signed D. Ochterlony
Resdt.

To,
His Excellency the Most Noble
The Marquis of Hastings
Governor General in Council &c &c &c
The humble Petition of Nawab Hissaurood deen Hyder, son-in-law to the late Nawab Nujuff Koolee Khan.

Most respectfully,

That at the demise of the Nawab Nujuff Koolee Khan, his Widow the Begum Sudderoon Nissa (and Mother in law to your Petitioner) continued in possession of the various Lands and Districts which composed his Estate.

2. The Mahrattas at this period over-running the Country in a depredatory manner formed the design of evacuating the Country of all rival Possessors, and among others, of dispossessing your Petitioner's Mother in law of the several Lands and Districts which constituted her Estate.

3. In times of such lawless oppression they were not long in extricating their purpose, & of length reached in their predatory Excursions, the Fortress in which Sudder-oon-Nissa Begum & all the Family and Dependants of the late Nawab had taken refuge.

4. The Mahratta force thus sent against your petitioners Mother in law was commanded by Appa Khundoo Rao and Colonel De Boigné.

5. Your Petitioners Mother-in-law, the Begum Sudder-oon-Nissa observing with regret the faithless disregard of the Marhattas to the Treaty subsisting between them, and being provided with an experienced well furnished army, abundance of Ammunition and Stores, and a good stock of Provisions; and being by no means willing to submit to the unjust Deprivations and loss of all things, she determined to give the Assailants Battle and accordingly entered upon a warfare in her own defence, & in behalf of those, who with her derived their support from the Estate of the late Nawab.

6. This warfare from the love of all that was dear on the one side, and a spirit of determined obstinacy on the other lasted Six Months; and would have continued longer, but for the death by a (cannon) Ball of one of

the wives of the late Nawab, the Begum Ladlee ; and for the conciliatory measures thereupon proposed by the Assailants.

7. Upon the demise of the Begum Ladlee, it was proposed by Colonel De Boigné & Appa Khundoo Rao to your Petitioners Mother-in law, (thro' the Eunuchs of the Haram) that she should give up the Fortress, dismiss her army, and wholly resign all Claim to the Purgunnahs & Lands constituting her Estate. and that in return she should have the village of Narnowl Kantee, & Dadree, and Pulwul assigned her in prepetuity on the part of the Mahratta Chiefs.

8. Small as the Compensation was for so great a Sacrifice, your Petitioners Mother-in-law was induced from a Consideration of the friendship that subsisted between her late Husband the Nawab & Colonel De Boigné, and not a little urged by the allurements and Craft of the Eunuchs, to accede to the terms of it, and accordingly accepted as the security for their fulfilment, the Word and Honor of Col. De Boigné.

9. The Fortress being thus surrendered, the forces disbanded and dismissed, and the whole Jaided relinquished, your Petitioners Mother-in-law, the Begum Sudder-oon-Nissa, was dependant solely upon the World and Honor of Colonel De Boigné for the support of herself and her posterity, her Family and numerous Household.

10. How far, and when, the Promises of Colonel De Boigné were realized, and in what manner the ususpecting Begum Sudder oon Nissa was rewarded for her unreserved Reliance, will appear from the sequel.

11. The Mahratta Chiefs, not content with having unjustly deprived the Begum and obtained possession of all her Estates, Fortresses, &c but no sooner did they enter (on the faith of terms of Capitulation) into the Fortress and Residence of the Begum, than they plundered in the most infamous manner the defenceless Treasury, the wardrobe, the Jewel Room, and even the House, of all its furniture, they leaving the unfortunate Begum and her Household more wretched than the most Calamitous war could have rendered them.

12. After this distressing Event Colonel De Boigné instead of performing the Terms agreed on forced the Begum to accompany him to Rohtuck, where she waited full three months, for the Sunnud of the Mahratta Govt. promised to contain the Grant of the District which had formed a Part of her Possessions.

13. At length the Sunnud arrived : but altho' it contained an Altumgha or Hereditary Grant of Land of the Villages of Kocuk and Burrowlee, it notwithstanding did not nearly come up to the full extent of the promise of Colonel De Boigné, who, as has been represented, led the Begum to expect the rich Mahals of Narnool, Kantee Dadree and Pulwul.

14. This Shameful piece of Chicanery towards a helpless family the Begum in vain Complained of with the most heartfelt grief and the bitterest disappointment to Colonel De Boigné, and all he said in reply to satisfy her was that the present Grant was only intended for her and her posterity in perpetuity and that an adequate provision should afterwards be made for her followers and Adherents. But even this he subsequently evaded, by insinuating that the Persons alluded to, were ungrateful Wretches, answering no good purpose, but occasioning constant vexation & therefore not fit to be provided for.

15. Content therefore with what the Sunnud insured to her and her posterity as an Altumgha Grant in Perpetuity, your Petitioners

Mother in law accepted of and took possession of the Villages mentioned therein.

16. After the lapse of some Years, the Begum finding an uniform Refractory Disposition in the Zumeendars, and difficulty in collecting the Revenues, sent for Colonel De Boigné, and represented the Circumstances to him, with aversion and the impossibility to retain possession of it.

17. Colonel De Boigné on learning this state of things, did not hesitate a moment, but most readily acquiesced in the wish of the Begum to have the refractory, ill-productive Villages, changed for others more likely to answer her Expectations and the intent of the Sunnud and accordingly granted her on the same terms as the former, the now possessed Villages of Bhijnra Kulam. &ca.

18. In accepting of the first Sunnud and subsequent exchange of Villages the Begum was perfectly satisfied as to the nature of the Tenure, by which she should of course be in perpetuity, and so answer in every respect as a substitute for her own Possessions, which without doubt would have descended to her Posterity after her death. Nor are the term of the Sunnud otherwise, the Altumgha Grant in Perpetuity to her and her descendants being distinctly mentioned, and Colonel De Boigné in reference to the Security afforded by this Circumstance, assured your Petitioner's Mother in law that little as the Compensation of the Mahratta Govt. was, *that little* should be hers to a hundred Generation and moreover, anticipating the Extension of the British sway, he not only said himself that the right of Property should be respected & held sacred by them, but likewise expressed the terms of the Sunnud in English for the Satisfaction of Subsequent Rulers.

19. And indeed your Petitioner cannot but own with sincere gratitude that the change of Govt. no otherwise afforded his Mother in law's Lands than to put them into a state of far greater Security than they ever were in before. Her own Estate during her husband's life could not have been more safe provided as she then was with a protecting adequate force, and which could not have been necessary, but for the insecurity of the times. The successive administration of Affairs, besides by the renowned and impartial Sir David Ochterlony, the discerning Mr. Seton, and the judicious Mr. Metcalfe, repeatedly sifted, but never called in question the Right of your Petitioner's Mother-in-law to hold the Lands (thus equally and on the above Consideration obtained) in perpetuity for herself and descendants. Nor has Mr. Fraser, tho' long engaged in scrutinizing Sunnuds ever doubt the validity of this particular Grant: but on the contrary recognized her possessions & right in the light in which she had herself heretofore received them, and registered her Sunnud as such.

20. But it remained after all this Scrutiny, continued thro' a period of nearly twenty years by some of the most discerning and zealous servants of Govt, for Mr. Fortescue to discover a flaw in the Tenure by which the Lands are held. No doubt he had sufficient grounds for the Report he made to Govt. but your Petitioner has not to this day been made acquainted with the Circumstance or Circumstances which in the estimation of Government tend to invalidate your Petitioner's Mother in law's Claim to an Altumgha Right in the Village.

21. Nor could your petitioner have had any idea but that Mr. Fortescue's Cognizance of the Documents in question was of the same nature with that of every respectable Gentleman above mentioned, but

for an intimation on the part of Mr. Fraser after Mr. Fortescue's Departure purporting that "the Altumgha Village of Sudderoon Nissa Begum should be *Zubt* or seized upon by Government, and that in lieu of them the Sum of 400 Rs. Monthly should be allowed to her Daughter Jehan Ara Begum, for Life." The notice of such a proceeding on the part of Govt., to whom alone on the Justice of his cause he could have looked, and had looked for Protection, at once stunned him as by a Mortal blow, and left scarcely any Life in him & the wretched individuals concerned. They felt the Stroke, and knew not which way to turn.

22. At length this notice was succeeded by another importing that "Govt. had been pleased to take off the Distraint and restore the Lands to their late possessors, but that such Possession should only be considered for Life, that is, during the Lives of Jehanara Begum and her husband" (your Petitioner).

23. But, may it please your Lordship, what does this amended Decision of Govt. afford to your Petitioners helpless Offspring, two Sons and a Daughter? While your Lordship has been graciously pleased unsolicited to restore the Villages to your Petitioner and his Wife, and afford them a maintenance for Life, their posterity are left to struggle with want, involved in Poverty and Disgrace. Your Petitioner therefore beseaches your Lordship to take his Case (hard and Cruel from the Commencement) into your Lordship's most gracious and equitable Consideration, to condescend an impartial glance of the Papers connected with the Altumgha, to refer for a moment to the terms 'Nuslum Bad Nuslum' and bear in mind their import, and that of an Altumgha Grant; to consider the peculiarly distressing Circumstances under which your Petitioner's Mother-in-law lost all her Possessions, the very inadequate Compensation she received; the absolute and predominant authority of the Govt. which guaranteed her present Lands taken in an Altumgha Gift of Perpetuity, the respectability and wisdom of the Successive Administration which recognized and confirmed her Altumgha right, for herself and Posterity; the distress and misery in which three hundred Persons will be involved by the deprivation of the Lands; and above all, your Petitioner by that his most legitimate, and long established and acknowledged rights may weigh with your Lordship, to induce a favourable consideration of his Case, and the rescinding of the Order by which your Petitioners is restricted to the possession of his Altumgha during Life.

Sealed by Hissam Uldeen Hyder.

Translation of Sunnud of Mahdo Rao Scindea.

Be it Known to the Aumils, Present & Future of Purgunna Pulwul in Soobah Shah Jehan-bad.

That six Villages Sooltaunpoor &c, in the above Purgunnah as detailed underneath have been granted in Altumgha, to Suddur oon Nissa Begum, widow of the late Nawab Seif-ud-Dowlah Nujuff Quoli Khan from the beginning of the Fussul Khurreef of 1200 Fuslee. It is required, that the Villages mentioned, be delivered over to the Agents of the Begum Saheba, to be in her Possession ("Nuslun band Nuslun") in Perpetuity and considering them entirely excluded from all demands of Bhet, Begar, Shikar, Tax, Percentages, Kanoongowes &c. Offer no molestation or Interference, nor require an yearly renewed Sunnud, but

cause her Possession of them to be perfect, explaining to the Ryuts of those places to consider themselves as her Subjects.

Consider yourselves strictly injoined on this Head

Six Villages Durrobust

Sooltanpoor
Koosuck
Kansipoor
Moostaphabad urf Khutka
Burowlee
Choup

The same as above in Maharatta Characters.

Signed D. Ochterlony

Translation of a Sunnud attested by Colonel De Boigné.

Be it known to the Mutsuddies, Present and Future of Purgunna Pulwul, in Soobah Shah Jehanabad.

That in him of Koosuck, Burowlee and other Villages in the above mentioned Purgunna, which were bestowed in Aultumgha, on Suddoor oon Nissa Begum, Widow of the late Nawab Seifud Dowlah Nujuff Quoli Khan Bahadur, by the late Maha Rajah Alijah Behadur, The Mouza Bhynra &c six Ussulee and three Dakhlee Villages in Purgunna pulwul, as detailed underneath, have been granted in Jageer and Altumgha to the Begum from the Fussul Khureef of 1203. Fuslee. It is therefore required of you to deliver over the villages named, to the agents of the Begum, to have nothing to do with them thenceforth, nor to molest or interfere with them, regarding perquisites, presents, offerings, Begar &c

Consider yourselves strictly enjoined on this Head.

Nine Villages. Ussullee and Dakhlee

Poonhaira Boozrooz
Kheerapoor
Bullye
Poonhaira Khoord
Nuryala
Hissanpoor and

Three Dakhlee Villages

the same as above, in Mahratta Characters

Sig : D. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt, Poll. Progs., 22 Sept. 1821, No. 11, Vol. No. 495, pp. 209-216)

## 100a

To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Resident at Dehlee,

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 31st Ulto.

2. On an attentive Reconsideration of the proceedings held in the case of Juhanara Begum and her Husband Hissam-oo Deen Hyder Khaun by Mr. Fraser and Mr. Fortescue, together with the remarks by the late Resident annexed to Mr. Fraser's report, His Excellency the Govr. Genl. in Council cannot discern any sufficient ground for an alteration of the decision passed on the 7 Oct., 1820, by which the Jaggeer has been confirmed to the Claimants for their joint lives.

3. On the demise of the Parties, and claim which their Children may have to a Provision from Govt. will be taken into Consideration.

Fort William
the 22nd Sept. 1821

I have &c
Sig : G. Swinton
Secy to Govt.

(For. Deptt., Poll. Progs., 22 Sept. 1821, Vol. No. 495, p. 216 No. 12)

## 101

Poll. Dept.

To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

Major General Sir John Malcolm having intimated his intention to proceed to Europe in the month of December next, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to nominate you to succeed to the situation about to be vacated by that Officer.

2. You will perceive from the enclosed extract from minute of the Governor General the grounds of the present arrangement and the footing on which you are to be placed in point of political and military authority. The Governor General in Council has selected you from among the Civil and Military Servants of the Government, for this arduous and important office, from a conviction that you possess in an extraordinary degree the qualifications requisite for executing it with reputation and success.

3. The Governor General in Council highly appreciates the sacrifice of personal convenience and local attachment which your undertaking the charge now proposed to be assigned to you will involve, but His Lordship in Council is satisfied that your public zeal, combined with a laudable ambition, which will be gratified by the exercise of more enlarged duties on a more conspicuous stage than Delhi, under present or probable circumstances can afford, will make you readily obey this call for your more active services.

4. You will be pleased to deliver over to Mr. Middleton the charge of the Residency, and to the next senior officer the Command of the Troops, and proceed at your earliest convenience into Rajpootana and Malwa.

5. You will draw the personal allowance of a Resident and charge your expences in the same manner as at Delhi, and under the same limitations, except that to meet the Extra Expences to which you will be exposed under the head of Camp Equipage and Cattle, from the necessity which will be imposed on you in the ordinary course of your duty of frequently visiting the several Courts within the sphere of your political controul The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit you to charge your Extra disbursements on that account separately,

provided they do not exceed 1000 Rupees per mensem being the amount allowed for Camp Equipage to a General Officer on the Staff in the Field.

6. You are further permitted to draw the same Military allowance as was granted to Major General Sir John Malcolm, namely, 1440 Rupees per mensem.

7. Mr. Jehosaphat Castell has been nominated to act as your surgeon until further orders, and will be directed to join you without delay.

8. It will remain for future consideration to decide where your Head Quarters shall be permanently fixed, and the Governor General in Council will naturally be disposed to regulate his decision on this point mainly by your judgement and experience. You will direct your march in the first instance so as to facilitate the junction of the Establishment hitherto attached to Sir John Malcolm and receive charge of the records of the Office, unless other objects of more immediate importance should command your presence elsewhere. You will not fail to open an early communication with Sir John Malcolm, who will be directed to make over charge to you.

Fort William
13th October 1821.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 13 October 1821, No. 4A.)

## 101a

Poll. Dept.

To

H. J. Middleton, Esquire
&ca & &

Sir,

Major General Sir David Ochterlony having been appointed to officiate as Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, I am directed to desire that you will be prepared to take charge of the Residency at Delhi on his departure from that Capital.

2. The conduct of our Political Relations with the Rajahs of Jyepore, Joudpore, Kerowley, Kishengur, Macherry and Bhurtpore, having been transferred to the officiating Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, your Political duties as Assistant in charge of the Delhi Residency will be limited to the Management of our intercourse with Runjeet Sing of Lahore, the Rajah of Bickaneer, the Sikh and Hill Chiefs, & the Ex-Rulers of Caubul at Lodeeana.

3. The Superintendant, also, of Ajmere has been placed under the controul of the Resident in Malwah & Rajpootana.

&ca

Fort William
13 October 1821

(Foreign and Political Department, Political, Original Consultation, 13 October 1821, No. 5)

## 102

To
G. Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department.
Fort William.

Sir,

I am sorry that any circumstances of Business or other causes should have so long caused me to delay a transmission of the accompanying Documents which were not less called for by my Public duty but by considerations of Humanity.

2. There can be no doubt that the unfortunate Shah Zuman came to Lodiana, depending solely in the Liberality of the British Government, and it is much to be feared, that were that liberality withheld, the unfortunate Prince has not the hope of an Asylum or a maintenance in other Quarter.

3. When I consider the Rank, the present situation and the past misfortunes of the unhappy Prince I could wish to be spared the delivery of any opinion as the aid to be afforded. But in obedience to the Commands contained in your letter of the 18th July last, I trust I shall not be thought too profuse of the Public Money in recommending a stipend of fifteen hundred Rupees Monthly.

Dehli,
2nd October 1821

I have &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony
Resident

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 20 October, 1821, No. 1 Vol. No. 496, pp. 373-74).

## 102a

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart., G.C.B.
Resident at Dehli.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 2nd Instant, relative to the provision which you recommend to be granted to Shah Zummon.

2. His Lordship in Council entirely approves your instructions to Lieut. Murray regarding the pecuniary Assistance to be afforded to Zemaun Shah until the receipt of the Orders of Government on that subject.

3. Under a consideration of all the circumstances stated in your Dispatch, His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of a Monthly Pension of 1500 Rs. to Shah Zumaun. You will accordingly be pleased to direct that the sum to be paid monthly from and after the

receipt of this Dispatch, reporting the amount already disbursed by Lieut. Murray, which will be passed in your public Accounts.

Fort William.
20th Octr. 1821

I have &ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

Political Agent of the Governor General in the Western Rajpoot States.
Express Camp Mangrole 2nd Oct. 1821.

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 20 Oct. 1821, No.3, Vol. No. 496, p. 378)

## 103

To

Major General Sir David Ochterlony
Bt. G.C.B.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a Despatch from the Agent in the Western Rajpoot States dated the 2nd. Instant and of my reply under this date. You will observe that Captn. Tod has now been placed under your orders and that the instructions of Govt. tho' still addressed in this instance to that officer are to be carried into execution by you or under your direction. You will accordingly be pleased to open an immediate communication with Captain Tod and be prepared to receive any offers of submission which Kishoer Sing may make regulating your conduct by the instructions in question.

2. Captain Tod will hereafter transmit all his communications to Govt. through you and receive his instructions from you in the same manner as the Agent at Jyepoor but until his receipt of the orders of Government on this head as conveyed to him in the instructions above mentioned copies of such Dispatches as in the interim he may address to Govt. direct will be forwarded to you from this office with a communication of the orders of His Lordship in Council on the subject to which they relate. These orders you will be pleased to convey to Captn Tod with such instructions for his guidance as the circumstances of the case may require.

Fort William,
20 Oct. 1821

I have &ca.
S/- G. Swinton.
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 Oct. 1821, No. 6.)

## 104

To
H. T. Prinsep Esquire
Persian Secretary to Government
Fort William.

Sir,

Runjeet Sing the Chief of Lahore having sent me thro his Vakeel the accompanying Original Letter from Mr. Moorcroft to himself for inspection. I have Considered it an obligation of my public Duty to transmit it just as received for the notice and consideration of His Lordship in Council.

2. If it is Considered in the light I view it any Comment or observation of mine is unnecessary and if the Proceedings of Mr. Moorcroft are sanctioned by any instructions of His Lordship in Council, would be most presumptuous and improper.

3. I have only to entreat your Pardon personally for involving your Office in the trouble of a translation but I really do not feel myself adequate to give the Meaning, as it Strikes me on perusal, its full force and my Ideas may be erroneous.

4. I do not know whether Mr. Moorcroft is sufficiently Master of the Language in which he writes to be fully aware of all that he has written or of the respectful terms in which he mentions the confidential servant whom I suppose to have dictated or to have written the Letter.

5. I have only to repeat my apologies for the trouble my incompetence to translate may occasion you and to request you will believe any reluctance and any regret.

Dehlee
3rd October 1821.

I have &ca
(Signed) Da. Ochterlony
Resident

A true copy
(Signed) H. T. Prinsep
Persn Secy to Govt.

(Foreign Deptt. Poll. Progs., 27 October 1821, No. 89, Vol. No. 497, p. 236)

## 104a

To
Major General Sir Da. Ochterlony Bt., G. C. B.
Resident at Delhee.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch dated 3rd Instant forwarding in original Persian Letter addressed to Runjeet Sing by Mr. Moorcroft of which a translation was immediately made and laid before His Lordship in Council.

2. In reply I am directed to acquaint you that the sentiments of His Lordship in Council entirely Coincide with those you have expressed [. . .] nding the very improper Style and Character of Mr. Moorcroft's communication to the Seikh Chieftain.

3. It [. . . ] his Lordship in Council as an act of singular indiscretion in Mr. Moorcroft, Circumstanced as he apparently was, to have written [. . . .] to Runjeet Singh about matters connected with his pol [itica]l Management ; but the passage in his letter in which after m[en]tioning that Ladak was part of the empire of Aurangzeeb [he pr]oceeds to state that he had informed this Government of the Circumstances and that the Maha Rajah would probably hear from Calcutta what were its *intention* on the subject, But only has construed as a threat of the Eventual assertion by the British Government of a right to interfere in the affairs of Ludagh on the ground of its having heretofore been subject to Hindoostan.

4. His Lordship in Council is not surprized that Runjeet Singh should have felt some apprehension in consequence of the receipt of a communication of this Kind and he requests that you will endeavour to the utmost of your power to quiet alarms.

5. I enclose a letter from the Governor General to his address which in case you think necessary may be forwarded for the Maha Rajah's further assurance in this respect along with any Communication you may make on your own part.

6. His Lordship in Council deems it almost superfluous to indicate to you the necessity of cautiously avoiding any thing that may be likely to Compromise the personal safety of Mr. Moorcroft ; at the same time it seems indispensable not only that he should be restrained from the exercise of any diplomatic function whatever but likewise that he should be prohibited from assuming that Character in the Eyes of the people amongst whom he may be residing, for this purpose I have been directed to enclose a letter to his address to be Eventually forwarded to him thro' Runjeet Singh to whom perhaps it may be advisable to Communicate the substance.

7. Copies of the several letters above alluded to and of the translation that has been made in this Office of the letter from Mr. Moorcroft to the Maha Rajah are enclosed for your information I have likewise been directed to return the original forwarded by you.

Fort William
20th October 1821

I have &ca.
(Signed) H. T. Prinsep.
Pers. Secy. to Govt.

(A true copy)
(Signed) H. T. Prisep
Per. Secy. to Govt.

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 27 Oct. 1821, No. 93, Vol. No. 497, pp. 244-45)

## 104b

G. Swinton Esquire
Secy Poll. Deptt.

Sir,

As I do not wish the Accompanying Documents to be seen I have not thought proper to Retain them for Record nor will this letter be entered in the Office.

I have only to say that if Possible, I shall Convey to Mr. Moorcroft that I consider his request as every way Objectionable Respecting a Relief of his Escort & furnishing Extra Arms for new Levies.

Respecting Leh or Luddack I shall intimate my Opinion that the British Govt. will not only Reject the proposition but disapprove of every Proceeding that has a Tendency to encourage an Idea of its acceptance. If these Sentiments which I shall endeavour to Convey to Mr. Moorcroft in the Most expeditious Manner are Contrary to the wishes & Instructions of the Most Noble the Govr. Genl. in Council, I shall only be consoled for the Precipitation of My Measures by a Consciousness of good Intention & my own Conviction that the Proceedings of Mr. Moorcroft are likely to produce much Embarassment if not attended with great Evils.

Had I ever Known that Mr. Moorcroft took with him an Escort of our Troops beyond the Sutlej I should have ventured to express My Apprehension of consequences which the Result has Shewn would have been unfounded in all their bearings tho' I am Still fearful it has not been without Effect on public opinion.

Dehli 29th Sept. 1821.

I have &ca
(Sd) D. Ochterlony
Resident

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 31 October, 1821, No. 10, Vol. No. 497, p. 283)

## 104c

Poll. Dept.

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Dehli

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 29th Ulto, & to acquaint you in reply that His Excellency the Govr. Genl in Council entirely approves the Tenor of the Communication which you propose to Convey to Mr. Moorcroft on the Subject of his late proceedings at Laduck.

2. The Documents which Accompanied your Dispatch are herewith returned.

Fort William
31st Octr 1821

I have &c
(Sd) G. Swinton
Secy to Govt.

(Foreign and Political Department, Poll. Progs., 31 October, 1821, No. 11, Vol. No. 497, p. 284).

## 105

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

A copy of the Dispatch from the Agent in the Western Rajpoot States under date the 14th Instant, submitting translations of his correspondence with Kishore Sing, and of the reports made by Captain Tod's native Agent, Chand Khaun, previous to the attack and dispersion of the Maha Rao's force, having been transmitted to you in my letter of the 28th Instant, I am now directed to communicate to you in continuation of the late Instructions such further observations and orders by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as have been suggested by a perusal of Captain Tod's dispatch.

2. The detailed information now before Government, has fully confirmed the opinion already expressed by His Lordship in Council of the great error committed by Captain Tod in protracting a negotiation for many days after he ought to have perceived, from the tone and tenor of Kishore Sing's letters, that every effort of persuasion unaccompanied by demonstration of immediate attack was totally fruitless, and even after that conviction had been so strongly expressed to Captain Tod by Chand Khaun, his own Native Agent in the Maha Rao's Camp.

3. The ability displayed by Chand Khaun in his conferences with Kishore Sing and his Chiefs, has particularly attracted the attention of the Governor General in Council, who can only regret that Captain Tod did not attach sufficient importance to the information and opinions of his vakeel, when repeatedly endeavouring to impress him with the necessity of dispersing a force which was receiving augmentation every day.

4. With respect to the course of our procedure towards Kishore Sing, His Lordship in Council has little to add to what has already been prescribed. The information received from the Agent at Jyepore as communicated in your Dispatch of the 13th Instant, as well as the circumstances reported by Major Henley in his letter to Captain Tod of the 15th Inst regarding the urgent invitations of the Maha Rao to the Grassia Chiefs and others to come to his aid, are calculated rather to make us hesitate as to the policy of restoring Kishore Sing than to confirm that view of the case. The letters of the Maha Rao to the Jyepore Durbar evince no sense of contrition for the past, but are full of misrepresentations with a view to excite sentiments adverse to the British Government, while his invitations, as reported by Major Henley to the Grassiah chiefs can only be regarded as indicative of a determined spirit of hostility against us.

5. Unless Kishore Sing therefore should within a very short period be brought to a due understanding of the real character of his late proceedings, by which he has forfeited every right and title to the Rauj of Kota, and should spontaneously throw himself on our clemency and generosity, engaging to abide by whatever conditions may be prescribed to him, the Governor General in Council will be prepared to elevate Bishen Sing to the Guddee. But even supposing that Kishore Sing should within a moderate time be induced by a sense of the hopelessness of further resistance, to surrender himself unconditionally, His Lordship in Council conceives that he ought not at once to be admitted to the benefit of the terms on which you are authorized to replace him on the musnud. It may be

expedient for the sake of example, and to make a due impression on Kishore Sing's own mind of his entire dependence on our will and pleasure, to require him to reside in some quarter at a distance from the Kota Territory, and there to await the ultimate decision of His Lordship in Council, which he should be apprized will principally be regulated by the propriety of his own conduct during such period of probation.

6. Another point to which your attention should be particularly directed is, the seizure of the parties enumerated by Captain Tod as the principal advisers of the Maha Rao in all the late commotions. It is not improbable that some of them, such as Syf Alli, are still with him, and this fact His Lordship in Council presumes could easily be ascertained by Captain Stewart through the agency of the Jyepoor Durbar.

7. It will become necessary also to call Bulwunt Sing of Boondee to a severe account for the share he appears to have taken in encouraging the Maha Rao to oppose the British Government. With reference however to the present state of the Boondee Government under a minor Rajah so recently raised to the Guddee, and to the character of the administration which may not yet be sufficiently established, consideration of policy may render it advisable to postpone any decided procedure against a chief so disaffected and so capable of giving trouble as Bulwunt Sing, until affairs in Kotah may have assumed a more settled State.

8. Adverting to the very erroneous impression which generally prevails in Rajwara regarding the character of the late proceedings against Kishore Sing, whose case it would seem is generally considered that of an unfortunate Prince deprived of his hereditary Dominions, by the violence and injustice of a servant of the State, who had usurped the Sovereign rule and who is now supported by the all powerful aid of the British Government in the possession of a degree of authority in the administration of the Country, and its resources totally incompatible with the free exercise on the part of the Maha Rao of the rights and privileges he inherited from his ancestors, it may be useful to make some communication to the Rajpoot Courts of the real predicament in which Kishore Sing stood towards the British Government and Zalim Sing, at the time of his accession to the Rauj.

9. The misapprehension in question, may in the opinion of His Lordship in Council be effectually removed by a summary retrospect of events for the last fifty years during the predominancy of the Marhattah power in Hindoostan, under which, but for the ability of the Raj Rana Zalim Sing, the Country of Kotah would long since have fallen an easy prey to Sindia or Holkar, and the family of the Rajah, if permitted to retain the nominal possession of the Guddee, or even to exist, would either have become tributary to its conquerors or have been reduced to a State of precarious subsistence on their bounty. The State of Kotah was indeed raised from the lowest point of depression to which it had been reduced by the feeble administration of Omeed Sing, the violence of those powers which ravaged Malwa solely through the energy and wisdom of Zalim Sing to whom at this period the Maha Rao wisely transferred the whole executive authority of the State.

10. In the condition we found Kota, the whole power and resources of the State were in the hands of Zalim Sing, who was universally acknowledged to be the actual Ruler of the Country. This recognition was professed by no one more distinctly than by the Maha Rao Omeed Sing who was sensible that, had it not been for the talents and Vigor of Zalim Sing, he could not for a long series of years, have maintained his existence as an independent Prince for one day. By a tacit agreement therefore,

if between two parties, of which one was the sole arbiter of the other, it may be so termed, the Rajah was maintained in the possession of the titular sovereignty of Kotah, while to all intents and purposes the Raj Rana was the Ruler of the country with the uncontrolled and undisputed power to govern it as he thought fit, and to transmit it to whom he pleased with the same power and right to hold it as that by which he had secured it for himself.

11. In this state the British Government found the Government of Kotah when we proffered for its acceptance the benefit of our protection and alliance, on condition of its subordinate co-operation against the common Enemy.

12. If Zalim Sing, in the exercise of the absolute Rule which he possessed over Kota had declined to accept our offer and by affording countenance to the Pindarries or joining the Marhatta Powers which engaged in hostilities against us, had placed himself in the condition of an enemy to the British Government, the same fate would have attended the Government of Kotah that overtook those of the other Princes who opposed us in arms ; the nominal Sovereign of Kotah would have been involved in the common ruin, and the country of Kotah would by the right of war, have become a legitimate conquest, at the disposal of the British Government.

13. Since then Zalim Sing alone possessed the power and ability to make peace or war, a fact too notorious to require any further argument in proof, it was with him alone that the British Government could treat as the Ruler, and we were fully warranted to guarantee to him the same power and authority which he himself possessed at and before the period of negotiation. The terms of the treaty as proposed by himself were, that no change should take place in the form of Government that the Rajah and his descendants should be confirmed in the nominal sovereignty and the executive power continue in the hands of himself and his Heirs and Successors. To this engagement the Rajah also was a subscribing and apparently willing party being so admitted by the solicitation of Zalim Sing and the Children of the former can only be considered entitled to succeed to what was stipulated by him and plighted by the other contracting parties. The sons acquired no new rights under the Treaty, but were bound to consider themselves placed in the situation in which their Fahter Omeed Sing was contented to remain, and for which, indeed, however restricted in real power and authority, he was entirely indebted to the magnanimity of the Raj Rana, who at the time of negotiating the treaty might have secured the Rauj to himself to the entire exclusion of the Rajah's family.

14. On the death of Omeed Sing, Kishore Sing succeeded under the Treaty ; but no sooner had he been placed on the Guddee than he began to meditate designs for the assumption of the executive power and authority of the Govt. in direct opposition to the stipulations which he was bound to observe.

15. It would be superfluous to recapitulate the instances of Kishore Sing's infraction of the Treaty, already fully adverted to in the Instructions of the 9th of June. In addition to the substantive acts of hostility committed by the Maha Rao up to that period, he has now openly invaded the Kota Territory with an armed force for the purpose of seizing the Government of the country, he has forcibly collected the Revenues, he has summoned to his standard the military and feudatory Chiefs of the Kotah State, and invited the Chief of the adjacent Districts to aid him in resisting the British troops, and he has actually opposed us [as?] the

legitimate authority of the Kotah State in the Field. These various acts of direct hostility have moreover been aggravated by the circumstances under which they have been so wantonly committed. At the very time that Kishore Sing was secretly engaged in levying troops and sending invitations to the neighbouring Chiefs to aid him in the invasion of the Kotah Territory, and in opposing the Kotah Forces under Zalim Sing, supported by a Detachment of British Troops, he had actually received assurance in a letter under the seal and signature of the Governor General himself, that his previous violation of the Treaty at the period of his flight from Kotah in the month of December last should be overlooked, and that he would be restored to the Guddee which he himself had abdicated at the period above alluded to. All that we required of him in return for such indulgent consideration on our part was that he should pledge himself to abide by certain conditions imposing no additional limitations to those under which he succeeded to the Rauj on the demise of his Father, but on the contrary, defining and settling the rights and privileges to which he had so succeeded, and even guaranteeing to him a greater degree of affluence, power and comfort as the titular Prince of the Country, than what his Father Omeed Sing had ever enjoyed by the sufferance and at the will of Zalim Sing.

16. Such is the real State of the case, and such has been the lenity and indulgence of the British Government, which Kishore Sing in his appeal to the prejudices and passions of the Rajpoot and other native Princes has so grossly misrepresented ; but which it is confidently expected will be duly understood and appreciated by those to whom a communication to the purport above stated may be made.

I have &ca.

Fort William,
31st October 1821.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 31 October, 1821, No. 27).

## 105a

Dehlee Residency
Political Departt.

To
George Swinton Esq.
Secretary to Government Poll. Dept.
Fort William

Sir,

In obedience to the Commands contained in your letter of the 9th of June last I presume to offer some remarks & opinions on Mr. Fraser's report respecting the Claims of the British Government to Villages claimed by the Rajah of Patiala & other Sikh chiefs or States.

2. In Consequence of our Conquests in 1803, we obtained the Possession of the Fort of Hansi, & generally of the Country called Hurrianah.

3. On the attainment of the Country & Establishment of a British Detachment in the Fort of Hansi, the Rajah of Patiala applied to Lord Lake, then Commander in Chief, and vested with Political Powers for a Confirmation of the Talooqua of Goruckpore, & of all places in his

possession during the time of General Perron. To which Lord Lake answered, "The Territory possessed by you, will remain as heretofore in your Possession and no Nuzzurana or Maumla will be demanded from you."

4. Ubdoo Sumud Khan received the Hurrianah as Grant in Jageer from the British Government, & on his receipt of the Grant he was informed by a Letter from Lord Lake, that whatever had been in the Possession of the Rajah during the time of Mr. Perron, should not be interfered with.

5. Ubdoo Sumud Khan's Sunnud expressing [expressly?] stated that he was to defend the Districts given to him with his own Force. That is to say, He was not to expect aid or Protection from the British Government, tho' his Loyalty & Fidelity were expressly enjoined & declared to be expected.

6. The documents produced, Seem to me decisive of the wish and Intention of General Perron, & subsequently of the British authorities, to give to the Rajah of Patiala & the Sikh Surdars, the scattered villages, which they have erroneously described as the Talooqua of Goruckpoor, and generally of any & all Villages at that time actually in their Possession.

7. Mr. Fraser I believe in one part of his Report admits that Fifty-four Villages came under that Description in one or more Purgunnahs yet he uses many arguments to prove that they have no right to any of these.

8. On this point I entirely disgree with Mr. Fraser & Consider every Village which was at that period actually inhabited & Collected by them as such & as truly a part of their Territorial Possessions as Hurrianah itself is now of ours and in my mind it requires no more to set the dispute at rest than to ascertain with Truth & Precision what Villages were inhabited & Collected by them from the time of our Conquest in 1803 to the relinquishment of the grant by UbdooSumud Khan in 1808/9.

9. From the moment of our assumption of the Country I conceive every settlement made by establishing Ryuts in waste Villages to have been an Encroachment on our Dominions which ought to have been checked on the instant by the Officers of the British Government stationed in that quarter.

10. It is true that General Perron had authorized a reestablishment of any Village & of every Village they actually possessed in the Vizarut of Nujuff Koolee Khan but the Documents produced by the Patiala Government so far from seeming to confirm this general Licence is in my opinion limited to what they at that moment actually enjoyed & possessed.

11. The Document speaks for itself & His Lordship in Council will on perusal be enabled to Correct my opinion.

12. His Lordship will also judge how far the admission on our part of what I consider as Encroachments from 1808/9 to the present day entitle the Sikhs to favor or Indulgence. Having been suffered to people or settle one Village within our Territory they would not have been Sikhs, had they not extended & multiplied their advances & Innovations.

13. With respect to the Patiala claims in the Bhuttee Country, I cannot assent to the Principle laid down by Mr. Fraser, that the Bhuttees have ever been or considered to be under our Protection. We left them in Possession of certain Districts we hoped they would deserve the Indulgence but we Compelled by their lawless Depredations first to take from them a part & at last to assume the whole of their Country.

14. So far from checking the Sikhs in any attacks on Bhuttee Villages, I believe every Resident considered them as merely retaliations of oft repeated aggressions, & the Sikh rule did not promise much still it was an Improvement on the Bhuttee authority & had this advantage at least that prompt attention was paid when positive orders were issued.

15. Of any & every Village in which the Sikh can prove themselves to have established a permanent authority and collected Revenue I conceive them to have just & positive Right.

16. Their Possession of the Village however should be clearly proved to have been fixed at the time of our taking Possession, and consequently must be regulated by the dates of our actual occupancy. On Mr. Frasers remarks of the Kuggur being ill calculated for the Definition of a Boundary I would ask where he could find a better one beyond it, & were it only a natural or an artificial Loss, I should still say it was of consequence to have a marked Line, which however insignificant would enable you to say, "Thus far shall you go, & no further."

17. In my opinion they will lose some places to which they have a just claim by declaring the Kuggur as the boundary & they will of Course be dissatisfied, but they will in reality gain what they have long earnestly wished a confidence that the British Government have no demands to the Northword of that river, & that they may avail themselves of these happy & peaceful Times to increase their settlements & cultivation in that Quarter unmolested & uninjured.

18. In a former Dispatch I took the liberty to recommend that Captain Birch's proposed Boundary from near Jeendh to the Kuggur should be a canal connecting the old shab. neher & that River & in despite of the observation of Mr. Fraser respecting the Insignificance of that River as a Limit I again repeat my humble recommendation of this measure convinced that a common trench permanently kept clear would be better than to leave it undefined or determined by the Boundaries of Villages.

19. Mr. Fraser Knows well that the limits of Villages are so frequently the Cause of Disputes, it is nine times in ten not from Ignorance of their real Boundaries but a desire of one to encroach on another.

20. The Canal running from the Village near Jeendh to the Kuggur River need not of necessity destroy the Boundaries of the Villages which they intersect.

21. It may be settled that each should enjoy what they formerly possessed, & this if settled would be reciprocally enjoyed by our Zemeendars & theirs but if it was thought more desireable to determine that all on the one side should be wholly & solely British & the other solely and wholly Sikh Territory it is not likely British Zemeendars would lose more than Sikh Zemeendars. In one part there might be a gain to ours at another we should have to relinquish a portion of our Ruckba, but as the assessment would be made according to the Ruckba, the cultivator whether Sikh or British Subject would only have to pay for the Quantity he actually possessed.

22. The intelligent & able Officer now the Principal assistant in the Western Division if my opinions and suggestions are honored with the approbation of the most Noble the Commander in Chief might be directed to establish.

First. The number of Villages absolutely peopled and collected by the Sikhs at the time of our taking Possession of the Fort of Hansi.

Secondly. The names & number of the Villages established & occupied by them at the time of UbdooSumud Khan's relinquishment of the Grant and

Lastly. Their usurpations in our Territory from the period of our taking it into our Hands to the time when line of neutrality was drawn for the purpose of a complete Investigation.

23. The Villages still waste & claimed by the Sikhs should at once & without further Investigation be declared to appertain to us as where we have acquired, by conquest or negociation an entire Purgunnah they can have no right to enter on any pretext of old claims without the previous Leave & Sanction of the British Government or its delegates and it should be explained to them in the clearest manner that every Village they have attempted to Settle where the Purgunnah is contiguous to or entirely in our Possession has been an Insult on the British Government, which is only overlooked by its forbearance and moderation. The peculiar circumstances of the case, and above all by the Document they have produced from Genl. Perron, which may in some degree excuse a Free pass on our rights tho' they must be sensible every Document they have produced from British authority clearly & distinctly points to the Lands, Villages or Districts in their actual Possession at the moment they were given.

24. The Etlanameh & Ishteharnameh issued & brought forward in support of these claims in Hurriana have in reality no reference whatever to them, as the very commencement shews them to be designed for and applicable only to Surhind & the Western Countries, which they style Malwa.

25. I have to the best of my ability discharged the duty committed to me by His Lordship in Council, & it now only remains for me to perform a duty of Gratitude. Mr. Fraser candidly confessed his own Share of the Omissions, which led the Patiala State to intrude on our Territory. An instantaneous check would have saved them from the disappointment of hope long indulged & what they will feel more the disgrace of being ejected from Lands they have long occupied & supposed themselves on Perrons Document to have a right to resettle.

26. I wish to plead for every possible Indulgence consistent with the public Interests, & as this is very possibly the last & only opportunity I may ever have to speak in their Behalf, I venture again to press on the attention of His Lordship in Council the obligations I received in 1814-15 and humbly to entreat, that when occasion offers by any Lapse, those services may not be forgotten. To have wherever I may be, that they have been remembered & rewarded will ever be source of Gratification to

Sir &ca.

Dehli
22d August 1821 (Signed) Da. Ochterlony Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 10 November, 1821, No. 7)

## 106

Poll. Dept.

To
H. J. Middleton Esqe.
Assistant in Charge of the Residency at Dehle

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a Dispatch from the Resident at Delhi, under date the 22d. August last, submitting his sentiments & observations on Mr. Fraser's Report respecting the Villages claimed by the Rajah of Patteeala & other Sikh Chiefs.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council entirely concurs in the view of the question taken by the Resident & considers the plan suggested by him for adjusting the boundaries in dispute to be well calculated to effect the object in the most equitable manner. His Lordship in Council conceives, also, that the proposed settlement would be carried into effect in the most satisfactory manner by the deputation of the assistant in Charge of the Western Division (Mr. Dundas) & you are accordingly authorized to avail yourself of Mr. Dundas's services in the execution of this duty.

3. It appears to His Lordship in Council, that it would materially promote the object of Mr. Dundas's Deputation, if he were accompanied by an officer, who could survey & lay down the whole line of Frontier on a large scale. His Lordship in Council accordingly authorizes the employment of Captain Colvin, who is in the neghbourhood, to act as surveyor with Mr. Dundas, should this arrangement not materially impede his other duties. In making the Sketch of the Boundary Line it would be useful to insert the names of places in the Persian character as well as in English, a Copy of which should be furnished to the Pateeala Government.

4. There is one point to which I am directed to call your particular attention in the settlement of the Boundary, to which Sir David Ochterlony appears to attach less importance than His Lordship in Council conceives the subject deserves namely, the preservation of the boundaries of each respective Village within the line of demarcation. This is an object, which His Excellency in Council considers to be essential to the maintenance of future tranquillity on the border, and which might probably be accomplished without any very material departure from a tolerable straight Boundary line. In particular cases it might be necessary to resort to an interchange, which could probably be effected with little difficulty. Where this, however, could not be accomplished, the Boundary of each Village which crosses the line should be defined with particular Care, & landmarks be erected to prevent future disputes.

5. You will, of course, furnish Mr. Dundas with the necessary Documents relative to the duty on which he is now directed to be deputed, &, from the approved zeal, talents, and industry of that Gentleman, His Lordship in Council confidently anticipates a satisfactory adjustment of these long pending claims.

I have &ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William
10th November 1821

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 10 November, 1821, No. 9, Vol. No. 498 pp. 46-47.)

## 107

George Swinton Esqur
Secretary Political Department

Sir,

I have the Honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 13th Ultimo.

My obligation and Gratitude for the high Honor Conferred on me by Selection for so high and important a Situation are augmented by the Terms and Manner in which the nomination is communicated.

The Object of my present address is only to express my very high sense of the favor Conferred and to enquire whether the little Territory of Ferozepoor lying between the States of Bhurtpoor and Machery and belonging to my Friend the Nawaub Ahmed Bugsh Khan is purposed[-ly] or accidentally omitted amongst those allied States transferred to my new Office.

I have &ca.
2nd November 1821. Signed/ Da: Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. No. 498 10 to 28 November, 1821, pp. 373-74).

## 107a

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to the Government
&ca. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit copy of a correspondence between Captains Stewart & Tod received from the former in my camp at Noyang near Ferozepoor yesterday.

2. I am now proceeding to Bhurtpoor after having paid a short visit to Ulwar leaving my camp standing at Nagoining.

3. The Durbar of Ulwar expressed themselves highly honoured and gratified by the Khareetah of the Most Noble the Governor General and were profuse in their expression, of attachments to the Government and of satisfaction at an arrangement which had placed them under me.

4. If I doubt those sentiments it is not from any Idea that they have any cause of individual Dislike but that I believe it will take time to reconcile the native Durbar and particularly their vakeels to a transfer from Dehli which flattered their pride as seeming only a renewal of the ancient custom of attending at the seats of Royalty and to the latter was agreeable as a large city and affording a more ample Field for the spirit of Intrigue.

Camp Khoree
Bhurtpore Territory
25th Novr. 1821.

I have &ca.
Signed D: Ochterlony.
Ag. Resident &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. No. 583, 8 to 29, December, 1821, pp. 290-91)

## 107b

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

In my way from Nagaung to Khoree, yesterday, I passed near to the site of a village called Lothpooree, which after remaining near or perhaps upwards of eighty years a perfect waste, has lately become a subject of contention and dispute between the States of Ulwer and Bhurtpoor.

2. As this, if not settled amicably between the parties, will hereafter form the subject of a full Report to His Lordship in Council, I shall not at present trespass on the time of the Most Noble, the Governor General in Council, by entering on the merits of the case, or conduct of the Parties.

3. The object of this letter is to draw the notice of His Lordship in Council, to the probable frequent recurrence of similar disputes amongst the many petty States under my controul and Superintendance, and to the great utility, if not absolute necessity of having on my establishment, a man of known Integrity, of quick Discernment, and of experience in investigating matters of this Description.

4. For the purpose of obtaining a clear insight into the nature and grounds of the dispute between Bhurtpoor and Ulwer, I borrowed from the judicial Department at Delhi, a man whose character, Talent and Integrity had often been the subject of Praise before me but with whom, I was personally unacquainted, and in fact, had never to my knowledge seen.

5. This man, by name and designation called Moulvee Sudder-ud-Deen has conducted himself so very much to my satisfaction in the important and delicate duty confided to him, as perfectly to convince me, that I can form a report to Government, or even hazard an opinion of my own on the case, without danger of misrepresentation, and with that strict Impartiality which ever ought to be the grand and leading feature in every discussion of this nature.

6. Impressed with an aweful sense of the particular Delicacy and Importance of this Duty, and of the great value of such a man as I have described, I humbly beg leave to solicit His Lordship in Council, that Moulvey Sudder-ud-Deen may be lent to me by the judicial Department of Dehli, without Injury to his claims on that Line of Service, where he may continue to draw his Salary in the Siutation he now fills of Sudder Aumeen, and draw from me an additional allowance of 120 Rupees a month, or four rupees per diem, deputation allowance, or travelling expences or such lesser Sum as His Lordship may deem adequate.

7. This man I could with confidence send to assist any European Officer in cases of this Description, or in matters of less Importance by himself.

8. It would save me from those apprehensions which cannot fail to affect every mind anxious to do Justice. It would prevent the necessity of sending when they could ill be spared, the higher and confidential servants of the persian Dufter, and it would free me from the dread of trusting to the Inexperience, or doubtful Integrity of Subordinates.

9. I submit the Subject to the Wisdom of His Lordship in Council, and have the Honor to remain,

Camp Koombhair,
28th Nov. 1821.

Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servant
Da : Ochterlony
Rest

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons, 18 December, 1821, No. 8.)

## 108

To

George Swinton Esqr.,
Secretary to Government in the Secret and
Poll. Dept. Fort William

Sir,

In consequence of the delay of this Durbar in furnishing me with a satisfactory account of the Lands held in Tunkha, Jageer & I have not been able until now to transmit a Statement of the Settlement of the Revenue which has been made. The following Documents which I have now the honor to submit will I trust convey to His Excellency the Governor General in Council a tolerably correct notion of the Revenues of this State.

1st. Settlement of the Khalsa Lands &ca for three years as it has now been made.

2nd. Statement of the Lands held in Tunkha or for the payment of the Salaries of the officers of Government.

3rd. Statement of the Lands held in Jageer by the different Thakoors of the state for the maintenance of Horse for the Service of Government.

4th. Statement of the Lands granted for Religious and Charitable purposes.

5th. Abstract of the above statements. On each of these Documents it is necessary to make a few observations.

2. With regard to the 1st Statement His Lordship in Council is already aware of the unfavorable circumstances under which the settlement was made. I did all in my power to inspire such of the Farmers as made a reference to me with Confidence that the terms of the engagement would not be violated. But it is not to be supposed that Men who have for a series of years been accustomed to a System of violence, oppression and corruption should believe it possible that an end could be put at once to such a system. Besides tho' the Farmers often suffered injustice, yet it more frequently happened that a corrupt Bargain was made between them and the Ministers and Mootsuddies of the Durbar to defraud the Government. 1st By obtaining the Lands at an under valuation and 2ndly by obtaining remissions of the rent on pretence of a failure of the Crops &ca. The greater part of the Farmers who have rented the Lands for three years have I am Convinced taken them under the supposition that the same practices would continue to prevail ; hence many of the Pergunnas are rented much under their full value. If the Farmers alone benefit by this the present loss of Revenue to this Government will be of little importance Compared to the advantages which it may expect to derive at the next settlement, from the confidence of security with which this circumstance will inspire the Farmers. But that the ministers and mootsuddies of the Durbar will participate in these profits notwithstanding the utmost vigilance of any British Agent stationed here, I have no doubt. Still however the Knowledge that an appeal now lies to British authority against any undue demands will I trust Operate as a Salutary check on the ministers, and by degrees inspire the Farmers with confidence sufficient to induce them to resist such demands altogether.

3. In consequence of One or Two of the Farmers having made their offers and obtained their Leases through me I have discovered one of the unjust sources of emolument to the Mootsuddies. This is a sum of money under the name of "Warisee" paid by each Farmer to the person through

whose interest he is supposed to have obtained his Lease and who is a kind of Agent to facilitate any business the Farmer may have with the Durbar. It is not any defined sum but varies I believe according as the terms of the Leases are considered more or less favorable. At the rate at which one of the Farmers voluntarily offered to make the Payment into my office the amount on the whole of the Khalsa Lands cannot be less than half a Lack of Rupees. Other similar and more corrupt sources of emolument will I doubt not by degrees come to light. For I consider it as one of the principal advantages of the present Settlement that it has in a great measure broken the spell of secrecy in which it has been studiously the design of this Durbar to involve every transaction regarding the Revenue.

4. It will be observed that the whole of the Khalsa Lands have not been rented, that the Sambhur Lake and a few of the Pergunnas have been retained in the Hands of Government. The plea on which it was proposed to retain the former was that Government by the outlay of a considerable sum of money in digging and collecting the salt would make more of it than any individual could do. As the plea was reasonable I did not object to the arrangement, the sum therefore in the statement specified as the Revenue of Sambhur is merely the highest offer that was made for renting it, and consequently may be supposed to be considerably under the sum which Government will realize from it.

5. The Pergunnas retained by the Government are a few that are in a very dilapidated State, and on account of the small sum offered for them it was proposed that Government should retain them for a few years for the express purpose of extending the Cultivation by making advances of cash to the Ryots. The amount of these Pergunnas given in the statement is the highest offer that was made for them.

6. The Customs have been retained in the hands of Government at my recommendation, for reasons stated in my despatch of the 15th Sept. last. In the same manner as with Sambhur and the Pergunnas above mentioned the amount of the Customs as given in the statement is the best offer that was made for renting them.

7. It will be remarked that a higher offer was made for three of the Pergunnas than what has been accepted by this Government. The unreasonable antipathy which at present exists against Mishur Gunnesh Narain extends to his Brother, which was the cause of his offers being rejected. As the British Government do not participate in the Revenue until after the expiration of the three years I did not think it right to insist in this case on the highest offer being accepted. But hereafter I conceive that where an inferior offer is accepted from any unjust prejudice the British Government will at least have the right to calculate on the highest offer made.

8. In several Pergunnas it will be observed that there is no increase in the 2nd and 3rd years. These are principally places which before the Treaty with the British Government were held by the Chiefs who now hold them paying little or nothing to this Government. When it was proposed to resume them with our aid an agreement was made to rent them for three years to the Chiefs in whose hands they were, at the rate specified in the Statement. These Leases have now expired and this Government consulted me whether they should renew the Leases to those Chiefs, or rent them to the highest bidder in common with the other Pergunnas. I recommended that unless the present holders would pay the full amount for them that the places should be rented to others who would. This it was proposed to do but no new settlement has yet been

made with these Chiefs, and I have therefore in the statement merely mentioned the amount at which these places have been rented for the last three years though they will undoubtedly yield much more.

9. It may be proper to observe with respect to the securities that most of them are only engaged for one year, at the end of which they will be renewed for the next, otherwise the Farmers must find others. In consequence of the general reluctance of the securities to be bound for more than one year at once it was necessary to admit of this arrangement. It is also proper to remark that the engagements between the Farmers and the Government are apparently of a very loose description particularly on the part of Government, the engagement merely consists in accepting the written proposals given in by the Farmer, and thereon granting him a Sunnad for the Pergunna ; but in which the time for which the Farmer is to hold it is not specified. On my proposing that a more specific engagement should be given, it was argued that the Papers given were according to the usage of this state considered as binding, and I conclude this must be the case as none of the Farmers required more specific documents.

10. I have only further to observe with regard to the Khalsa Lands that the rent of them as given in the Statement is the net amount paid into the Treasury at the Capital, in the best Jeypoor Rupees, which somewhat better than Sonats, and altogether independent of the Expences of collection pay of Sebundies and all the other ordinary Expences of the Pergunnas. The amount of these Expences is on the average about fifteen or sixteen Per Cent on the collections.

11. With regard to the Statement No. 2. of the Lands held in Tunkha it will be observed in the first place that the amount for which these lands are granted greatly exceeds the Jumma which they actually yield. This arises from the mode of making grants either in Tunkha, Jageer &a. which prevails here and is I believe peculiar to this Government. Almost all Grants of this kind are overvalued, and according to the proportion by which the valuation exceeds the real Jumma the Grants receive their name. Thus a Grant in which the Estimated value is double the real Jumma is called a six months Grant. One in which the Estimated amount is one third greater than the real Jumma is called an Eight Months Grant. One in which the Estimated amount is One fourth greater than the real Jumma is called a Nine Months Grant, and so forth. If the Estimated amount is equal to the real Jumma it is called a "Wussoolee" Grant. The deduction therefore which is made in the statement on account of the excess of the Tunkha valuation above the real Jumma is calculated from the Nature of the different Grants whether of Six Months, Eight Months, or Nine Months &ca. But the great proportion of them is of six months that is of that description in which the valuation is double the real Jumma.

12. It is to be remarked however that this statement of the Tunkha Lands is taken entirely from the Records of Government, not from any actual Survey or examination at present, and I have reason to believe that in this Department considerable abuses prevail. Grants have been obtained of villages in Tunkha nominally called Six Months but in which the actual Jumma equals, and in some cases exceeds the estimated amount. Again when a village is Granted in Tunkha for a certain sum, and is brought by care and cultivation to exceed that amount the overplus should be paid to Government. But no such payments are I believe made tho' there is no doubt that many of the Tunkha Grants now much exceed the amount for which they were Originally given.

13. I have urgently recommended to this Government to make a regular investigation into the whole of the Tunkha Grants, to resume such are not held by any proper tenure, and where the Jumma exceeds the amount for which the Tunkha is granted, either to resume a portion of it, or cause the overplus to be paid into the Treasury.

14. It would probably be the most advantageous plan for this Government to resume all the Tunkha Grants entirely, and to make the payments in money from the Treasury. It is obvious that in that case the Revenue of the Tunkha Lands like the Khalsa would gradually improve in each succeeding year ; whereas now they can only be estimated for the 2nd and 3rd years the same as for the present. But although as a portion of the Revenues of this states in which the British Government will eventually have a share and consequently a right to see that they are properly managed, yet I should doubt the policy of insisting at present on the entire resumption of the Tunkha Lands, as too great an innovation on the ancient institutions of the country. There can however be no good reason for not making the strictest investigation into these tenures, and correcting the abuses that exist.

15. I have considered it sufficient for the information of Government to give in the statement the amount of the Tunkha Grants in each Pergunna, instead of giving a detailed List of the Tunkhadars, who amount to five or six Hundred, many holding single villages and some half, some one third and some even smaller portions of a village.

16. The amount of the Lands held in Jageer will no doubt appear very great in proportion to the extent of the State. But in a kind of Feudal Government like this the object is not so much to form an army of the best and cheapest description, as to give employment and subsistence to all the Military retainers of the Tribe.

17. The Jageer tenures in the same manner as the Tunkha are nominally for a much larger amount than the real Jumma, and in the same manner are denominated six month Grants, Eight Month Grants. The highest sum granted in Jageer for the maintenance of one Horseman is five hundred Rupees per annum. In a six months Grant consequently the sum actually realized is only Two hundred and Fifty rupees. In a nine months Grant it is Rupees Three hundred and Seventy five and so forth. Almost the whole of the Jageers are of the description called six months, or in which the nominal amount is double the real Jumma. But some of the Chiefs who are more nearly connected to the reigning family, or whose forefathers have performed some signal service to the state hold Jageers of the higher description of Eight or Nine and often ten months.

18. The number of Jageerdar Horse of this Government is four thousand two hundred seventy six. If the total amount of the Jageers be divided by the number of Horse it would appear that on the average about four hundred rupees per annum is allowed to each horseman. But it is to be taken into consideration that there is a personal allowance to many of the Jageerdars of a considerable amount, for keeping up an Elephant, Palkee &ca. There are also some Chiefs such as the Thakoor of Jheelaeah whose Jageers are entirely personal, and on account of which they are not obliged to Muster any Horse—When all these deductions are made the average allowance to a Horseman will be found to be about Two Hundred and fifty Rupees per annum, or a little more than twenty Rupees per Month.

19. The same abuses prevail in regard to the Jageer as in the Tunkha Grants. If a strict investigation were made it would be found that many Chiefs hold Lands far exceeding the amount of their sunnuds, many would

be found who hold Lands for which they have no regular Sunnud whatever, & lastly it would be found that by far the greater number do not keep up the number of Horse for which their Jageers are granted. On this latter subject I have lately received privately from the Bukhshee some documents from which it appears there is at present a deficiency of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Eight Horse.

20. In a former despatch I mentioned that the Jageerdars were almost entirely Composed of the Chiefs of the twelve Kotheerees or Families who are regarded as Relations of the Rajah. The number of Chiefs of this description who hold Jageers for the maintenance of Horse is between four and five hundred. Any attempt to change the System which prevails and to substitute other Troops instead of the Jageerdar Horse would I conceive be exceedingly unpopular, and at present impolitic. But there cannot be any objection to a strict investigation into the Tenures by which the Jageers are held, and the actual revenue derived from them with a view to resume such Lands as are not held by any just right or Title. Neither can there I conceive be any objections to insisting on the Jageerdars Keeping up their full number of Horse, or of forfeiting a portion of their Jageers equal to the deficiency. These measures I have pressed on the attention of this Government, but I fear they require more energy than the present administration possesses.

21. The Lands granted for Religious and Charitable purposes are overvalued in the same manner as those held in Jageer and in Tunkha are, and a Similar deduction from them is made to find the real Jumma. With regard however to the Lands held by this Tenure my information is more defective than with respect to any other description of Lands belonging to this State.

22. It will be observed that I have in the Statement given an estimated sum for the number of Villages the accounts of which have not been received. I have further added a sum on account of detached portions of Land held by this Tenure independently of the number of Villages in the Statement. This in Twenty five of the Muhals amounts to no less than Four Lack Ten Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty one Beeghas and fourteen Bees was which I have estimated at the low rent of One Rupee per Beegha. Much more Land however is held by this tenure the accounts of which have not been received by me, nor indeed by the Durbar, the Potails, Canoongoes of the Villages doing all in their power to conceal them.

23. Without wishing to interfere with the Charitable or Religious motives of the Government, yet I conceive it would be at least advisable to ascertain the real amount which is held by this Tenure, and where Lands have lapsed to the Government, but have been usurped by persons who have no right or claim to them (which I believe in many instances to be the case) that they should revert to the State.

24. From the Abstract it will be seen that the whole Revenue of the State for the present year amounts to Rupees 65,30,216.12.1.

For the second year to Rupees.....67,40,604-12-1
and for the third year to Rupees.....69,36,925-12-1
That portion of the Revenue in which the British Government will after three years be entitled to a share of five annas in the Rupee on the excess above forty lacks vizt. The Khalsa and Tunkha Lands together with all Lands of whatever description granted since the Treaty amounts this year to Rupees.....38,53,207-1-10
In the Second year to Rupees.....40,63,595-1-10
and In the third year to Rupees.....42,59,916-1-10

exhibiting an excess above forty Lacks even before the period arrives when we are entitled to participate in it.

25. This excess would unquestionably have been much greater but for the causes which I have stated in the first part of this Report, combined with the failure of the Rains. From the Latter cause alone it is admitted by the Farmers themselves that the Jumma of the Khalsa Lands is less by between Two or Three Lacks of Rupees Per Annum than it would otherwise have been. When at last there was a considerable fall of Rain at the beginning of October, many persons were ready to offer higher rents for the Lands, and according to the loose and faithless system of this Government these offers would have been accepted had I not interfered to prevent any infringement of the Leases that had been granted.

26. As I have stated in a former despatch I calculated on great advantage to this state and to the British Government in any future settlement of the Revenues from a Strict adherence to the one which has now been made. It is supposed that the Amount levied from the Ryots on the Khalsa Lands is generally one half more than the net rent paid to Government. I have stated that the Expences of Collection may amount about sixteen per cent or say One sixth of the Net Revenue, there will remain therefore an amount nearly equal to one third of the Net Revenue as a profit to the Farmers and their securities, or rather to be divided between these and the Ministers and Mootsuddies of the Durbar. Now I conceive that if during the ensuing three years the Farmers are secured in the possession of their Leases, and protected as much as possible from all unjust exactions they will naturally in the ensuing settlement offer nearly the full amount for the Lands, securing a moderate profit for themselves.

27. If the investigation takes place into all the Tenures of Lands held in Tunkha in Jageer and in Eenam which I have adverted to under these different Heads, there is little doubt that great additions might be made to the Khalsa Lands before the next Settlement takes place. But in making these reformations hurry and precipitation should be avoided ; they can only be effected by slow degrees. The interests of a large and powerful party are involved in the abuses that exist under each different Head. All the Mootsuddies and Civil Servants of the Government are interested in concealing the abuses that exist in the Tunkha Grants ; all the Rajpoot Thakoors of the State will naturally take alarm at any investigation into their Jageer Sunnuds ; and the Zumeendars themselves together with the whole body of the priesthood are opposed to any curtailment of the Grants of Land held or said to be held for Religious and Charitable purposes.

28. While such powerful bodies must be opposed to all reformation the only person in the State who can be supposed favorable to it is an Infant. Were the Rajah arrived at the years of maturity his own interest would dictate to him these reformations, and supported by the British Government he might easily effect them. At present however whatever is done must be the Work of the British Government alone, and therefore I consider it the more necessary to proceed with caution and deliberation. By watching every favorable opportunity of reforming individual abuses, a change may gradually be effected in the course of a few years which if attempted to be effected at once would excite the greatest jealousy and alarm throughout the country.

29. It will be in the recollection of Government with what feelings of jealousy amounting almost to hostility I was received at this Court. In stating that these feelings have I believe now entirely subsided, I do not wish to assume any credit to myself. These feelings arose in a great

measure from an erroneous impression with regard to the objects of my Mission, and consequently it required only time with a little patience and forbearance to remove them. But from this cause much valuable time was lost on my first arrival here, and I had to enter on the settlement of the Revenue at last with an imperfect knowledge of the subject, and when the time for making the settlement had nearly expired. Should Government deem it proper to continue the Agency of a British Officer at this Court, these are disadvantages to which I conceive he will not be exposed on any future settlement of the Revenue. It may be presumed that during the period of three years for which the present settlement is made he will be enabled to obtain the most complete knowledge of the Revenue of the country in all its Branches, as well as to gain a thorough insight into all the abuses which prevail in the administration of it. With these advantages and with abundance of time to prepare for the next settlement I should conceive one much more advantageous than the present may be effected.

30. If the principle is maintained, which I conceive to be just, that the British Government becomes entitled to its share of all the Jageer and Eenam Lands that are resumed by, or lapse to this Government, although they should be regranted on similar Tenures to others or even to the same person, I conceive that in time our claim will extend to all the Lands in this State. These in the third year even by the present Statement without taking into consideration all the abuses which prevail it will be seen amount to nearly seventy Lacks of Rupees. But it is generally supposed and I believe on good grounds that the whole of the Lands of this State of every description would under an able and honest administration yield One Crore of Rupees per annum.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
Signed J. Stewart
On a Mission Jeypore
No. 1. Settlement.

Jeypoor
26th November 1821.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Volume No. 583, 8 to 29 December, 1821. pp. 511-529).

## 108A

Poll. Dept.

To,
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B.
Officiating Resident in
Rajpootana and Malwa.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 9th Instant, enclosing a letter from the Agent in Jyepore under date the 26th Ultimo.

2. The Governor General in Council considers Captain Stewart's proceedings as reported in his Letter to have been conducted with great prudence and discretion, and is satisfied that under existing circumstances a more advantageous settlement could not have been effected. His Lordship in Council concurs with Captain Stewart in the view taken by him of the State of the Revenues of Jyepore and entirely approves of the caution and deliberation with which he proposes to introduce the further reforms and improvements alluded to.

3. It is highly satisfactory to His Lordship in Council to learn, that the groundless jealousies and alarms of the Jyepoor Durbar, with respect to the objects of Captain Stewart's Mission, have been entirely removed, an effect chiefly to be ascribed to the judicious manner in which that officer has executed the delicate and important duties confided to his charge.

I have the honor to be
Sir, &ca.
Signed/- G. Swinton,
Secretary to Government
Acting.

Fort William
29th December
1821.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Volume No. 583, 8 to 29 December, 1821, pp. 549-550).

## 109

Poll. Dept.

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa
& Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Extract from the Proceedings of His Excellency the Gov. Genl. in Council in the Terrl. Dept. under dated the 18th Ultimo. and to desire that you will be pleased to make the necessary communication to the officer commanding at Asseerghur to exert his best endeavour to counteract the Clandestine traffic of Opium therein alluded to.

I have &ca.

Fort William,
20th February, 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 February, 1822, No. 90.)

## 110

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copies of a correspondence with the missionaries at Serampore, and to desire that you will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the superintendant of Ajmere, to pay the sum of 300 Rupees per mensem to Mr. J. Carey for the support of the native schools in Rajpootana, and to charge the same in his public accounts.

Fort William
26th February 1822

I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 February, 1822, No. 50).

## 111

Malwa & Raj.
Residency.

To George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of Letters received from the Deputy opium agent in Malwa.

2. I forward the copy of the letter to the agent for opium at Bombay under an Impression, that it merits the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council and his own letter to shew the changes which have taken place in the Custom Department of Rutlam.

3. In the latter case, I shall not deem it necessary to await the orders of His Lordship in Council to express to the administration of that petty state the just rights we have to expect, that no increase of Tax shall be demanded on the Transit of any opium, known to have been purchased by the Company's agent, and covered by his passport or Rawannah.

4. It may be useful and perhaps beneficial to our Interests in that concern, to leave them at full liberty to levy what Tax they pleased on the Dues belonging to Sahookars or other natives.

Neemutch
19th February 1822.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient humble Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 March 1822, No. 19).

## 112

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary
Secret & Political Department

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit a Letter from Captain Tod, in reply to mine of the 31st ultimo.

The arguments and observations of Captain Tod, will receive from his Lordship in Council, the attention and consideration due to his Talents his local Experience, and his extensive knowledge of the History and Customs of the Rajpoots.

By this letter it would seem that Captain Tod has frequently offered his opinions on the state of Jodhpoor to the attention of Government, and it is probable this Officer in his preference of this measure, was governed by his notions of Delicacy, I can only say that as Resident of Dehli and in immediate charge of Jodhpoor I should have felt the value of any communications from an Officer of Captain Tods' Experience and ability, and have been more inclined to acknowledge the propriety and delicacy of the mode of the Interference than I am now disposed to concede.

I have only to add, that I have requested Mr. Wilder to give me his sentiments on the same subject, and in sending the Khareetahs of the Most Noble the Governor General to the Rana of Odeypoor and Rajah of Jodhpoor, I gave special charge to the Bearer Misser Gunness Nurrain my Head Rangre Moonshy and Dewan, to seek a private Interview with the Rajah and to represent to him from me the severity of his conduct towards some of those he had lately punished, and that I was very apprehensive a continuance of such Harshness would at length reach the Ears of the Governor General and would assuredly excite his displeasure, if he found chastisement in any case extended to Cruelty. But this displeasure great as it would be even in this case would be increased by a knowledge that it was practised in violation of his own Word or of any given Pledge of security. I likewise desired him to impress on the mind of the Rajah the Policy of now passing an act of oblivion, and Amnesty, and endeavouring to unite the Thaquoors of the State in one general Bond of Amity with each other and obedience to himself.

I have not heard from the Misser since his departure from Neemutch, but I rely with some confidence in the frankness of his Character, his Brahminical privileges and his thorough knowledge of the state of Parties and Politics in that Durbar. On one part of Captain Tods Letter I shall only observe that if the Contingent could be placed under the charge of a British Officer and a few subordinates, I should very far prefer Mercenaries to those he would wish to substitute.

I regard a Rajpooth rather as Sanguinary than courageous, but admitting it to be courage, its excitement depends so much on opium and adventitious Circumstances that till the moment of action it would not be easy to decide whether they would do credit to their former Name, or fly at the first Onset.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Camp Mundligur
20th Jany, 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 March, 1822, No. 29).

Translation of a Persian Letter, written by General Sir David Ochterlony to Rawul Byree Saul. Manager of Jeypoor under date the 17th February 1822.

By the contents of a letter received from Captain Stewart enclosing copy of One from yourself, I have received with great surprise and concern accounts of a violent insult offered to an English Officer near Runthumbore in the Madhopoor District. As I feel a sincere friendship towards yourself, and take a lively Interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the Jeypoor state, it would be unwise and unfriendly to pass it over in silence or to conceal my sentiments on such an occasion when I observe that matters are going wrong. I therefore write from the bottom of my heart, what I consider to be proper, sincere and friendly advice. Do not allow pride and over-confidence to blind you to what is both wise and provident. Consider well that altho' the Fort of Runthumbore is naturally a place of great strength, and the people in the Fort may possess that superior courage which has always distinguished the Rajpoot Character and form the point on which their notion of honor entirely depends, yet you ought to reflect that the English Government with a proper sense of its own Honor may feel the Insult offered by those people to persons who are connected with it, and will not fail to resent them. Remember that the Conquerors of Gwalior and Assairgurh will not hold back when called on to attack and destroy the Fort of Runthumbore. My friend, I have in many instances had occasion to complain of the Insults offered by the people of that place to British Officers. I have hitherto been contented with bringing to your notice the rude and insolent manner in which the people of Doondar have conducted themselves towards the followers of English Gentlemen passing thro the country with small escorts, and no other measures have been resorted to. If large Detachments have been treated with attention and respect, it may arise from other motives than a friendly feeling towards the English Government. My Friendship towards the Jeypoor state is known to every one, yet when I passed in person thro' the Jeypoor Territory with a Party that might easily have been provided with every necessary, but were left without them, an Idea may be formed of what other parties are subjected to from the apathy and Inattention of the Jeypoor Officers.

Without waiting to know the opinion of the most Noble the Governor General on this affair, and the Measure he may determine to pursue in consequence, I have laid open my mind to you fully without ceremony and really from friendly motives, that you may lose not a moment in adopting such measures as may be expedient, but have not been commenced on. I now write to warn you that whatever orders I may have the honor to receive from the most Noble the Governor General, of which you shall be apprised, must inevitably be carried into Execution.

(A true Translation)
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch

(For Deptt. Poll Cons., 20 March, 1822, No. 36).

## 113

Malwa & Raj'a.
Residencies.

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I do myself the Honor of transmitting a letter from Captain Jeremie now in command of the Rampoorah local Battalion, to Captain MacDonald in political charge of Purtaubgurh &ca.

2. Captain Jeremie's experiments having proved the truth of the assertion of the mint Darogah, it remains only to be ascertained, whether this Deterioration of our currency is known to Government, as the military in Malwa are subject to great loss and inconvenience from the various rupees in currency, and the measures of native Bankers without being additional sufferers by the diminution of the intrinsic value of the Coin, in which they should receive Payment.

3. At Mhow I understand the Indore and Oojein rupees are issued to the Troops as equal to Kuldar, but if a Sepahee cannot get as much attah or any other Bazar article for an Oojein or Indore rupee as he would for a Kuldar, it will not be denied that it affects him as a reduction of Pay and that too at a moment, and in a situation where necessaries are dearer than in our own Provinces and where the regulations have recently abolished the full Batta.

4. If it has not been already reported to Government through other channels I believe it be not the less certain that every Bearer at that station is kept against his Inclination and only by the fear of the loss of his arrears in consequence of the reduction of their Pay.

24th Feb. 1822.

D. Ochterlony
Resdt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 March, 1822, No. 13).

## 113a

Malwa & Raj
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a second letter from Captain Jeremie, correcting his first statement. There still appears however a Deterioration

in the new Kuldar or Furrookhabad rupee which when generally known will materially affect the Troops in this quarter, and must, I should imagine be generally felt by the Military in general run in our own provinces.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
humble servant
Da: Ochterlony.
Rest.

Neemutch
28th February 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 March, 1822, No. 17.)

## 114

My dear Lord,

I find on a reference to the Memoranda taken of my conversation with Lalla Jauney Byjneauth the Vakeel of Bhurtpoor that the Rajah made a most earnest solicitation for the Khillat as the last act of favor he was likely to receive from the British Government & that he expressed himself particularly anxious to receive it that his subjects & His Heir might clearly understand he enjoyed in his last moments their favor & confidence. I relate this as it was mentioned though the particular Solicitude very possibly originates in a belief or certainty that the attention will promote his object of providing for the Ranee. I also omitted to state to your Lordship his Expecting to be honored with a Letter from yourself the draft of which was given to me & appeared only to be an allusion to what had passed at the meeting & general assurances of Goodwill & friendship which by the Vakeel's own acknowledgement had been repeatedly sent but as he observed would be gratifying to him if renewed monthly.

It is truly mortifying to see how difficult it is to erase the sentiments of suspicion and Jealousy which continually haunt these people & which can only be excused and accounted for by the conciousness universally felt that the Power to obtain Dominion must be & ever is accompanied with the Inclination to gratify it.

Blind & helpless as he is he indulges even in his last moments a rancorous hatred to the Ulwur Rajah and has been pressing me for the Destruction of a Band on the Plea that it was promised by Engagement & ordered by Government. But I cannot find anything that implies the Demolition and the only promise made is that a "proper quantity for Irrigation shall be given to his Lands according to ancient usage" & the orders alluded to were so far back as Mr. Seton's Time who investigated the Case, but did not consider it just to order the Destruction.

I have the Honor to be
Your Most grateful and Most attached & faithful Servant
Da. Ochterlony

February 5th 1821

## 114a

Feby 19 1821

My Dear sir

I enclose to you a Letter received by me yesterday from Sir David Ochterlony. For particular reasons, it ought not to be mentioned that any application has been made to me by the Rajah of Bhurtpore. Sir David has been instructed by me to send the Khillat and Palkee immediately: and I should wish to gratify the Rajah with the Letter also, if the draft be consonant to usage & propriety, It is submitted for your judgement as to its being in the right tone. If it be so, the sooner Mr. Prinsep can have it drawn out fair, for signature & despatch, the better but it should not be known by the Transcriber that the draft originated anywhere but here. Possibly some corrections may be requisite to it, & they would be without objection if they did not alter the genral sentiment.

I have the Honor
My dear sir,
Your most Obedient servant,
Hastings

George Swinton Esquire
in aca.

## 114b

My dear sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 11th Inst. yesterday & as I am so situated that I cannot communicate to a third person the considerations, which induced or the Purpose intended to be effected by the Presents sent to the Rajah of Bhuratpoer I can only request, that the amount may lie over till I am freed from all restraint by the relinquishment or fulfillment, of the object sougt.

His Lordship, will, I trust, on the Information he has received, not deem this Indulgence improper to be granted to.

My dear Sir
Yours very faithfully
Da. Ochterlony

27th Augt. 1821.

## 114c

Pencil Note by Mr. Swinton on the back of the foregoing Letter to his address.

Conceiving that the presents made to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor in June might have been authorized at the time of Sir David Ochterlony's private correspondence with your Lordship in February, (Vide Letter from Lord Hastings to Mr. Swinton 19th Feby, No. 2) I alluded to that period, and in my letter to Sir David observed, that altho' he had sent no explanation of the cause of making these Presents, I presumed that he had done it in consequence of some authority or discretion given to him at that time,

but this does not appear to be the case,—It would have been irregular indeed not to have obtained the public sanction of Government in the interval between February and June.

Mr. Prinsep to whom I referred this letter is equally unable to account for the secrecy.

George

## 114d

My dear Swinton,

Certainly the communication from Sir D. Ochterlony is the most extraordinary I ever saw made by a public Officer. It seems he has spent 10,000 Rupees on an object of public nature that he cannot trust Government or even the Governor General personally with the knowledge of. Why Lord Hastings should not be written to personally or the private Secretary supposing the matter not proper to be divulged to the other Members of Government in its present stage is to me perfectly unaccountable and it would seem that as yet Lord H. himself knows nothing of the secret motive of these presents. The letter written on the part of the Governor General to the Bhurtpore Rajah in February has been sent for record sometime. I believe, however, you have not any copy of my letter forwarding it to Sir David. I accordingly send a copy.

Your's
Signed H. T. Prinsep.

12th September 1821.

## 114e

(enclosed with foregoing)

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bt.G.C.B.
Resident at
Delhi.

Sir,

With reference to your private communications to the Governor General regarding the precarious state of the health of Rundheer Sing, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, it occurs to His Lordship in Council that it will be gratifying to him to receive a distinct assurance of the continued favor and consideration of this Government. I am accordingly directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed letter to his address.—a Persian copy is enclosed for your information.

I have etc:
Signed H. T. Prinsep
Persn. Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
20th February 1822

(A true Copy)
Signed H. T. P.
Persn. Secy. to Govt.

## 114f

Pencil Note by Mr. Adam on Mr. Prinsep's Note No. 4 [114d]

The presents though not expressly authorised seem to be connected with the objects which Sir David Ochterlony was permitted by the Governor General to effect through a secret communication with the Rajah of Bhurtpore. Sir D. has not concealed that object from the Governor General and it was at the time communicated by His Lordship to the Members of the Board. The charge had better remain suspended for the present, the whole case must in the end be brought on record.

## 115

To
Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bt.G.C.B.
Resident in
Malwa and Rajpootana

Sir,

The Governor General in Council having resolved that all the local Agents in Malwa and Rajpootana shall be placed under your more immediate orders and controul, and shall in future address all their Correspondence to you instead of their communicating as formerly with the Government, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed Extract from a Minute by His Lordship on this subject, by which you will be informed in detail of the arrangement which you will proceed to carry into effect.

2. A circular notice to the several local Authorities who have been in the habit of carrying on a direct correspondence with the Government will be sent to them in the terms of the accompanying Draft.

3. The Agent in the Western Rajpoot States, to be hereafter designated Agent at Oodeypore, not having attended to the former order of the Government on the subject of his correspondence, a letter will be addressed to him in the terms of the accompanying draft and it will be your duty to see that the commands of His Lordship in Council in that respect are carried into effect.

4. Captain Caulfied will be apprised of his appointment to be Agent in Harowtie. It seems to his Lordship in Council that that Officer might proceed to your Head Quarters in the first instance, where he would have the benefit of personal communication with you on the affairs of those petty states, especially of the former, on which subject His Lordship in Council proposes to issue detailed instructions to you at an early period, founded on the late proceedings of Captain Tod, Copies of whose dispatches of the 5th & 18th Ultimo only, reached the Presidency a few days ago. The originals appearing to have been transmitted by Captain Tod to you, His Excellency in Council is in daily expectation of receiving a communication of your Sentiments on the subject, as by the Instructions of the 20th October last, the superintendence of all negotiations with the Maha Rao was placed in your hands.

5. The Governor General proposed to address Letters to Kishwer Sing and Zalim Sing on the occasion of Captain Caulfield's deputation to

Kota, and until your receipt of those Letters and the Instructions now preparing on the subject of the late arrangement with Kishwer Singh, and other matters arising out of it, that Officer should be instructed either to await at Indore your orders for proceeding to his station direct, or for repairing in the interval to your head Quarters as you may deem fit.

6. You will be pleased to instruct Captain Caulfield to submit to you for your approval and for the consideration and sanction of his Lordship in Council an Office Establishment on the most economical scale Captain Waugh on being relieved by Captain Caulfied, should be directed to return to his proper duties at Odeypore. It does not appear necessary to maintain the Escort of the agent at Odeypore at its present strength, after the separation of Kotah and Boondee from the Agency. It is understood indeed that a large proportion of it has been for some time stationed at Kotah with the Assistant on Deputation. That portion of it augmented to the strength of a Company may conveniently form the permanent Escort of the Agent in Harowtee. The remaining Company continuing to be attached to the Agency at Odeypore.

7. Relatively to that part of His Lordships Minute in which it is proposed, that the Resident at Indore should relieve you of a portion of the duties in lower Malwa, you will be pleased to consult with Mr. Wellesley and report the arrangement which you would recommend with that view.

8. Extracts of such parts of His Lordship's Minute and of these instructions as refer to the appointment of Captain Caulfield and the relation in which the Resident at Indore will continue to stand towards you, as the Officer vested with the general Control of our Political Interests in Malwa, will be sent to Mr. Wellesley for his information.

9. With respect to Mr. Wilder, you will be pleased to inform him of the resolution of the Government to assign to him the charge of our Relations with Joudpore, Kishengaur, and Jesselmere, in addition to the superintendence of Ajmere, apprising those Chiefs at the same time of the arrangement and referring them to him as the local Agent with whom they are to communicate when necessary.

I have & ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secretary to Government

Fort William
11th April 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 April, 1822, No. 4)

## 115a

To
F. Wilder Esqr.
Superintendent of Ajmere

Sir,

Referring to the communication which you will receive from the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana on the subject of the extension of your Political duties under that Officer, by being appointed to the charge of conducting our political relations with Joudpore, Kishengur and Jesselmere, I am directed to desire, that in that capacity as in Character

of Superintendent of Ajmere, you will consider yourself to be placed under the immediate orders of Sir David Ochterlony, addressing your correspondence to him and not to the Secretary in this Department, and conforming to all instructions which you may receive from him in reply.

I have & ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secretary to Government

Fort William
11th April 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 April, 1822, No. 6)

## 115b

To Captain Stewart
Agent of the Governor General at Jeypore

Sir,

The Governor General in Council having resolved on general Principles of expedience that all the local Agents in Malwa and Rajpootana, should be placed under the immediate order and Control of the Resident Major General Sir David Ochterlony, I am directed to desire that on all subjects in which you have been in the habits of addressing the Secretary to Government in this Department, you will now address Sir David Ochterlony, and conform to all orders and instructions which you may receive from him in reply.

I have & ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secretary to Government

Fort William
11th April 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 April, 1822, No. 8)

## 116

Malwa & Raj'a.
Residency.

To George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Commands of the 24th of November last, respecting a local Corps in the District of Ajmaire.

2. Immediately on receipt of that letter I opened a private Communication with Mr. Wilder and Captain Hall, requesting them to give me their unreserved sentiments on the formation of the Corps, the position it would be most advantageous to occupy, and other Subjects connected with its Efficiency.

3. When I had the honor to recommend the Adoption of this Measure to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, I had a strong conviction, and as I thought founded on Mr. Wilder's Information, that taking the two hundred Supernumeraries of the Rampoora Locals as a Basis, and from that Corps, the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers. We might with safety and advantage, form the remainder of the Corps, from the Mahirs themselves. Thus giving Bread to a wild and predatory race, and introducing into our own service men, who would be useful in preventing, or if necessary, most beneficial in punishing their Brethren by their local knowledge of their Haunts Fastnesses or Habits of Life. If these objects were effected, it seemed to me a necessary consequence to look forward with just confidence to their reformation, and entire relinquishment of their present pursuits.

4. It now appears that Mr. Wilder did not mean to recommend the immediate Enlistment of this class of men in any number that could operate on the objects I had in view, and I have therefore considered it best to abandon the project altogether, till his Lordship in Council should be fully informed, that the principle on which my suggestion and recommendation were made, no longer existed.

5. The Letters I have the Honor to transmit were written in the unreserved openness of private communication, but on that very account I have thought them the more entitled to be submitted to His Lordship in Council, as they contain the sentiments of Officers of no ordinary Talent after a residence of more than three years, during which the attention of both have been forcibly drawn to the subject whether regarded in a Civil, political or Military point of view.

6. In this letters of Captain Hall, His Excellency will not fail to observe a natural anxiety for the full Efficiency of a corps he is destined to Command.

7. The plan he has submitted is doubtless on an expensive scale, but in a matter of this nature, I apprehend the question is not so much of the Expense to be incurred as the advantages to be derived, and if, as we have every reason to believe the effect however remote would be to reclaim the Habits and curb the Turbulence of this barbarous race, I have no Hesiation in saying the accomplishment would be cheaply purchased.

8. In Mr. Wilder's Letters it will be seen that he does not think the plan will be complete, and does not even wish its adoption, unless Captain Hall should be entrusted with the entire Controul and Superintendance, Civil and Military of the Mhairwarrah Districts, subject only to my Authority.

9. On this subject, independently of my want of Information, I beg leave to decline giving any opinion. If carried into execution, it diminishes the Circle of Mr. Wilder's own Influence, but it trenches upon Jodhpoor and Oodeypoor.

10. The former, if any difficulties present themselves, may be overcome ; but in all that relates to the Curtailment of Captain Tod's Influence and Authority, I feel myself precluded from offering an opinion by a variety of motives, but by none more forcible, than the apprehension of being actuated by unjust, ill-founded and unreasonable prejudice.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony, Rest.

Neemutch
17th February 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 April, 1822, No. 48).

## 116a

To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony
Bt. G.C.B.

Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana Residency.

Sir,

Your Dispatch of the 17 February relating to the formation of a local Corps for the Hill Districts of Ajmere, has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by whom I am now directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

2. Altho' the opinion of Mr. Wilder referred to in your Despatch appears to be unfavorable to the plan originally contemplated of composing the Corps principally of the Mhair or Hill population, in consequence of which you had determined to suspend the further prosecution of it, the Governor General in Council is still desirous that the experiment should be made on a small scale, so as to admit of extension if the result of the trial should confirm the expectations which His Excellency in Council continues to entertain of its success.

3. It appears to His Lordship in Council that the plan sketched by Captain Hall is expensive beyond necessity & otherwise unsuited to the object in view. The Corps proposed by that Officer could not it is evident have utility beyond any other were it not to be composed chiefly of Mhairs, the great object being of course to alter the habits of that wild population, by affording them the means of obtaining a settled livelihood, and consequently inducing them to abandon their predatory occupation, & to betake themselves to agriculture and other peaceful and industrious pursuits.

4. Taking therefore as a basis the 200 supernumeraries of the reduced local Rampoora Battalion, His Lordship in Council conceives that an equal body of Mhairs might be incorporated with them, without any serious hazard to be apprehended from the treacherous character imputed to them. The rates of pay may be fixed on a liberal scale, and when those who may first be disposed to enlist have experienced the comforts of a regular subsistence for themselves and their families, His Lordship in Council cannot divest himself of the belief that they will soon become reconciled to this new mode of life, and others [would] be eager to participate in it.

5. Much no doubt will depend on the personal character of the Commandant, and on Captain Hall's peculiar qualification for the task, His Lordship in Council forms his principal reliance of the success of the plan.

6. Ultimately the Corps should be placed on the most efficient footing ; but the object to be most attended to at first is, the holding out encouragement to the Mhairs to enrol themselves, and making them sensible that our service affords them a better and more secure provision than they could otherwise procure. The plan has completely succeeded with the savage population of the Hilly Districts on the Nerbudda, and

His Lordship in Council can discern no sufficient cause why it should fail with the rude tribes of Mhairwara.

7. It may indeed be useful to follow as closely as local circumstances will admit the system adopted by Sir John Malcolm in raising the Bheel Corps above alluded to and His Lordship in Council would propose to place Captain Hall on the same footing in point of salary as the Commandant of that Corps.

8. His Excellency in Council is happy to observe that no difficulty is contemplated to you in persuading the Chiefs of Odeypore and Jodepore to consent to bearing their share of the expenses. The next desirable arrangement however would probably be, that those Chiefs should in lieu of their contribution vest in the British Govt. the management of the whole or a certain proportion of the Mhairwar Districts belonging to them, and those with the Hill Districts of Ajmaire might be placed under the management of Captain Hall, in the same manner as Captain Delamain has charge of the Districts for the support of the Bheel Corps on the Nerbudda.

9. The collections from the districts so transferred will be duly accounted for to the several Chiefs, & the surplus which may remain after defraying their quota of the charge will be handed over to them, should any deficiency arise it must be made good by a direct contribution to the requisite extents.

10. This plan of Entrusting the civil and Military superintendance of the Mhairwara Districts to Captain Hall subject of course to the authority of the Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana accords with the views and sentiments entertained by yourself and Mr. Wilder, as stated in the concluding paragraphs of your Dispatch. With respect to the objection there noticed that its adoption would trench upon the influence of the local authorities in Ajmere, Meywar and Jodepore, you will perceive by my separate Despatch of this date, that under the new arrangement, all the local authorities in Malwa and Rajpootana are to be placed under your immediate superintendance and controul, and to each is to be assigned whatever limits of jurisdiction are considered most expedient for the general benefit. The sphere of Captain Tod's duty is confined to Oodeypore, and with advertence to the enlarged circle assigned to Mr. Wilder, embracing Joudpore and Jesselmere, the separation of the immediate charge of the Hill Districts of Mhairwara will conveniently relieve him from a weight of detail that might otherwise press too heavily upon him. It is at the same time to be considered whether the intermediate authority of the Superintendent of Ajmair may not be benefically exercised instead of rendering Captain Hall entirely independent of his controul. On this point the Governor General will desire to receive your sentiments.

11. The private correspondence submitted with your Dispatch is now returned to you, with a view to Captain Hall's revising his plan of the proposed Mhair Corps, and you will be pleased to propose in an official shape a scheme for the organization of that Corps, on the modified scales adverted to in a preceding part of this Letter ; you will also in communication with Mr. Wilder and Captain Hall determine the most convenient station for the Head Quarters of the Corps, and arrange with the former gentleman the limits of Captain Hall's jurisdiction, including such portions of the Hill Districts belonging to Odeypore and Joudpore as it may be desirable to bring under the management of the British Government.

His Lordship in Council relies with confidence on your address and personal influence with the above mentioned Princes in inducing them to

acquiesce in an arrangement which will be productive of such solid and important advantages to themselves in every respect.

I have & ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton.
Secretary to Government.

Fort William
11th April 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 Apr., 1822, No. 50).

## 117

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa,
and Rajpootana.

Sir,

A copy of Captain Tod's dispatch to my address of the 5th of February, having been received directly from that Officer on the 31st of March, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

2. The delay in the receipt of that dispatch, is not explained. The original is understood to have been transmitted to you for the purpose, it is to be presumed, of being forwarded to the Presidency after perusal, yet this supposition is somewhat inconsistent with the fact of Captain Tod himself furnishing a copy. Adverting to the general control and superintendence vested in you by the instructions of the Governor General in Council under date the 20th of October, and especially over the adjustment of the late dissensions at that Court, it would have been satisfactory to His Lordship in Council to have received a communication of your sentiments on the transaction described in Captain Tod's dispatch and on the general tenor and probable effect in your judgement of the articles of agreement finally concluded. The Governor General in Council has already expressed his disapprobation of Captain Tod's inattention to the orders of Government for placing himself under your direction. His Lordship in Council is also apprized of the considerations which induced you to determine not to proceed to Kotah, or to interfere personally with the negotiation then proceeding. Admitting the force of those considerations however, there does not appear to have been any sufficient reason for your not exercising from a distance, the control with which you were vested, for reasons such as from the circumstances under which the power in question was conferred, must have appeared to you to be of no slight weight. The recent orders for defining the relations between the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and the subordinate Agents, will prevent the recurrence of any future confusion.

3. I now proceed to state to you what occurs to the Governor General in Council regarding the settlement effected by Captain Tod. The subdued tone and apparently corrected feelings of the Maha Row afford ground for the hope, that his repentance for his past misconduct is sincere and will be lasting, and combined with the breaking up of the party by which he was surrounded, and the removal of all those by whose advice he was mainly led into the course of measures which had so nearly proved fatal to him, encourage the Governor General in Council to hope,

that he will cordially reconcile himself to his inevitable condition, and abstain in future from any attempts to disturb the present settlement. During the life of Zalim Sing, it may at all events be expected that matters will remain tranquil, but the death of that experienced and prudent Chief and the devolution of the active authority of the state to the less able hands of his son and successor, may if not carefully watched, create a juncture of affairs which may revive the hopes and ambitious views of Madhoo Sing, or from the enmity which is known to subsist between the latter and the Maha Row, whose reconciliation can scarcely be thought to be cordial on either side, rekindle the flame which is now happily stifled. To observe, and by timely and judicious interposition to check, any tendency to such a state of things, will be the primary duty of the Agent, whose constant presence on the spot will give him facilities which could not be possessed by one residing generally at a distance, and occupied by other duties. It will be the business of the Agent to apply himself to soothe and conciliate Kishore Sing, by every proper personal attention, while he maintains the just authority of the Raj Rana, and to allay sedulously the bitter feelings which must subsist between the Maha Row and Madhoo Sing, by impressing on the latter, the obligation of bearing himself towards the titular prince with every public mark of respect and submission, and by studying to render the situation of the latter as easy and comfortable as circumstances will admit. No failure in the punctual discharge of the stipulated payments ought to be allowed on any pretence ; and on all occasions of ceremony when the presence of the Maha Row is required by custom, the utmost care should be taken to maintain his proper dignity in the eyes of the public.

4. It is not necessary to enter into any particular examination of the details of the articles of engagement which are in conformity to the general instructions of Government. The allowances appear liberal, without being extravagant, and provide for every point of real comfort and respectable appearance.

5. The provision and care of the State Establishments and the distribution of the public charities, appear to the Governor General in Council to be properly assigned to the executive authority, and the portion placed at the disposal of the Maha Row seems to be sufficient. The Governor General in Council is not disposed to suspect any mismanagement, in either branch on the part of the Raj Rana or his successor, but it will of course be the care of the Agent to see, that the funds applicable to these objects are faithfully and judiciously disbursed.

6. The provision made for the son of the late Pirthee Sing is approved, and the arrangement under which Bishen Sing will reside at a distance from Kotah, is considered to be judicious.

7. There can be no ambiguity now, supposing the case ever to have been liable to doubt, with regard to the relative situation and power of the Maha Row and the Chief executive authority of the State. While however, the arrangement now effected is calculated to secure as far as circumstances will admit the wholesome administration of the affairs of the State of Kotah, the Governor General in Council cannot conceal from himself, that independently of the chances of dissension from discordance of character or exasperated personal feelings, the form of Government which we found established in Kotah and were bound by every obligation of good faith to maintain is radically vicious. His Lordship in Council cannot divest himself of the belief, that even down to a late period of the past commotion, a well timed proposition for establishing the family of Zalim Sing, either immediately or after his demise in a separate and

independent principality on the condition of their relinquishing the administration of Kotah, might have been well received and by proper management improved into an arrangement very satisfactory to both parties and highly convenient to the British Government.

8. It occurs to His Lordship in Council, that the basis of the proposed separate principality might be found in the pergunnahs of Gungraur &ca ceded by Holkar to the state of Kotah by the treaty of Mundisoor. The object of the British Government, in obtaining that cession, was to reward the zeal and fidelity of Zalim Sing in the war ; and they were annexed to the State of Kotah at his particular solicitation. The estimated revenue of these pergunnahs, was about 4 Lacks of Rupees, and some portion of the adjacent territories of the Kotah State added to them, might be formed into a separate territory, leaving Kotah still a respectable state. It can scarcely be doubted, that Kishore Sing, would gladly accede to an arrangement of this nature by which he would be emancipated from his present thraldom, and place in the actual exercise of the powers of a Prince, instead of possessing the titular dignity only. The diminution which the present territory of Kotah must undergo, would probably be no objection to him, who has now little or no interest in the political circumstances of that state. The exact mode of partition and many other details, will remain to be considered, if this suggestion should ever lead to any practical result, and the Agent may be usefully employed in collecting information, (without suffering any hint of the object to transpire) regarding the actual value, relative position and other circumstances of those portions of the Kotah Territory, which seem to present the means of effecting the purpose in view.

9. It is obvious that no such arrangement can be thought of, without the full cordial and unequivocal concurrence of the Raj Rana and his son, and it ought not even to be proposed without very good grounds for believing that it would be acceptable. The favourable opportunity has perhaps been lost, since the late settlement will of course be regarded as having placed the power and authority of Zalim Sing and his family on a firmer basis than ever, and they may prefer the substantial advantages of administering such a state as Kotah, though under the subordinate title of manager to the enjoyment of princely rank at the head of a less considerable territory. It will be desirable however, to bear in mind, the expediency of effecting such an arrangement as is here shadowed out should any concurrence of circumstances appear to encourage the hope of success.

10. The Governor General will address letters to the Maha Row and to the Raj Rana on the occasion of the settlement that has been effected, expressing his satisfaction at the event and impressing on both parties the importance of abiding in all matters by the principles of the existing engagements and the advice of the British Government conveyed through its Agents. The letters will be transmitted to you by the Persian Secretary and will be forwarded through the local Political Agent.

11. The accompanying English Drafts of the letters above alluded to & of one to the Rajah of Boondee accrediting the Political agent at the Courts of those Princes are enclosed for your information, together with a copy of a Letter to the address of Captain Caulfield.

I have &ca
(Signed) G. Swinton.
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
16 April 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 April, 1822, No. 7).

## 117a

To Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt.G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa,
and Rajpootana.

Sir,

The Governor General in Council have had under his consideration a dispatch from Captain Tod of the 18th of February received directly from that Officer, I am directed to communicate to you the following remarks which have been suggested by the perusal of it.

2. Captain Tod having referred to a private letter addressed by him to the Persian Secretary and to Mr. Prinsep's reply in the same form, it has been judged proper to place those documents on record.

3. The unfavorable state of the weather for some days previous to the action with Kishore Singh's troops on the 1st of October, as particularly described by Captain Tod, and the minute reference to dates given by him in his letter to Mr. Prinsep and in the official dispatch above referred to, shew that it was impracticable to bring our Artillery into action at an earlier period after the junction of the two detachments and admitting, what the Governor General in Council is not disposed to deny that it would have been imprudent to have engaged the enemy without the aid of that arm. His Lordship in Council is happy to exonerate Captain Tod from the imputation of delay in commencing active operations at that period. His Lordship in Council regrets, that Captain Tod did not in his former dispatches distinctly explain these circumstances and thus relieve the Government from the painful necessity of passing a censure which every fair conclusion from the statement before it rendered inevitable.

4. Having fulfilled the obligation of justice in acquitting Captain Tod on a point on which he appeared from the defectiveness of his own statement to have been especially reprehensible, the Governor General in Council is happy at finding himself exempt from the necessity of resuming the discussions of other parts of the subject on which His Lordship in Council still retains the sentiments expressed in my letter of the 20th October 1821. This passing allusion to them however, was necessary as Captain Tod seems disposed to infer from an expression in Mr. Prinsep's letter applicable only to the imputed delay in engaging the Maha Row between the junction of the two detachments and the day of the action, an inference not justified either by the letter or spirit of that communication and to argue as if his general conduct throughout the late transactions had now received or at least was entitled to receive the approbation of Government.

5. With reference to Captain Tod's remarks on what he terms the supersession of his independent control, the Governor General in Council is restrained by similar considerations from entering deeply into that subject. It is sufficient to remark that Sir John Malcolm had been empowered to exercise a general authority over the affairs to Kotah and Boondee and even of Meywaur, and might at any period of his ministry have assumed it, and that although the subsequent course of events appeared to Government to render it indispensable, that it should be actually and effectually exercised by his successor, the notion of giving that control to the Officer vested with general political power in Malwa, was by no means exclusively suggested by those events. It is superfluous to

add, to what it stated in my other letter of this date any observations relative to the little practical influence which those orders could have had on Captain Tod's procedure.

6. With reference however to this subject, the Governor General in Council desires me to express his concern, that the mode of announcing your assumption of the authority thus vested in you, should have been of a nature to impair Captain Tod's influence at the Court of Oodeepore. It would have been more expedient, in His Lordship's judgement, to have transmitted the letter announcing the arrangement to Captain Tod, accompanied by me from yourself calculated to uphold his consequence at a court where he is still to be the local representative of Government.

7. I now proceed to avert to that part of Captain Tod's official and private letters, which relates to the captured correspondence and to the intrigue carried on by Soogun Chund and others in favour of Kishore Sing.

8. His Lordship in Council cannot account for Captain Tod's omitting to forward immediately to Government, every document in his possession, calculated to throw a light on those intrigues and to assist in unravelling them. It now appears that some of the most important documents were withheld and but for the accidental private correspondence between Captain Tod and Mr. Prinsep, would perhaps never have been known to Government. One of these, Captain Tod describes as giving a clue to the whole and it in fact establishes the active part taken in the correspondence with the Residency by Mirza Jaun, and proves him to be the writer of a paper which Captain Tod stated to be of hand writing of the Head Moonshee of the Persian Officer. Another is the agreement between Kishore Sing and Soogun Chund, the treasurer of the Resident at Delhi, a document obviously most material to the due investigation of the share ascribed to that individual in the intrigues so actively carried on in behalf of Kishore Singh.

9. It would have been more satisfactory to the Governor General in Council, if Captain Tod instead of selecting without any apparent motive of preference, a portion of the contents of Kishore Sing's cabinet and forwarding them after "a hasty inspection" had transmitted the whole to the Presidency after a careful and accurate examination adding suitable explanations calculated to assist in tracing the intrigues to their source, either at the Presidency or at Delhi. It will be proper even now that such documents as may still be forthcoming among those not actually transmitted, should be forwarded to the Presidency and the requisite information furnished and you are requested to give the necessary directions for this purpose.

10. The particular points on which it is desirable that Captain Tod should furnish explicit information are distinctly stated in Mr. Prinsep's private letter of the 30th December 1821, to which you will be pleased to refer Captain Tod. That Officer should further be desired to forward a copy of Mr. Prinsep's former letter to him, relating to the departure from Calcutta or Mirza Mahomed Khan the Maharow's agent ; the application for which document, led to the private correspondence now brought on record.

11. That an extensive system of intrigue both at the Residency and Delhi was put in action in favour of the Maharow's cause is beyond doubt, and it is on every ground desirable to unravel it, and to furnish those who may be convicted of engaging in it, especially those holding at the time offices under Government.

12. The proper measures have been taken and will be followed up regarding the parties concerned at the Residency. A regular enquiry will

also be instituted into the conduct of Soogun Chund and any others implicated in that branch of the intrigue that was carried on at Delhi and the neighbourhood. This enquiry will be conducted by the Agent of the Governor General at Delhi. A copy of the instructions to the Agent are enclosed for your information, and you will be pleased to forward any documents or witness within the reach of your authority, should he have occasion to apply to you for that purpose.

13. A copy of the report which will be received from Captain Tod under the instructions conveyed in the (9.) paragraph of this dispatch should be communicated to Mr. Ross, and you are requested to furnish that Gentleman with any information in your possession regarding the circumstances attending the departure of the Maharow from Delhi as far as relates to his having carried with him a considerable body of armed followers as stated by Captain Tod, and any facts that could have created the impression which seems universally to have been entertained of his being about to resume the Guddee with the assistance of the British Government.

Fort William,
16th April, 1822

I have & ca.
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secretary to Government

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 April, 1822, No. 14)

## 117b

Beejolee (Meywar) 18th February 1822.

To George Swinton Esqr.
Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir,

Having brought to a Conclusion the Troubles of Kotah in a manner which might not have been contemplated after the shocks those repeated agitations had caused, I feel very little personal inclination to afford trouble to Government with anything beyond the copy of the present despatch[1] recording their termination.

2. Even the intention expressed in the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address of the 29th November, of replying to those points which had failed to give satisfaction to Government. I had renounced and had determined as the most respectful method to remove by the only means in my power the cause of the chance of future disappointment.

3. Being however publickly called on by Mr. Secretary Prinsep to reply to certain points for the information & at the Command of the Governor General in Council, I now obey ; but while I do this it will be in a brief manner. I did feel and must express my regret & surprize that the Principal, perhaps sole, cause of this dissatisfaction is said to have arisen from my not having contrived to make appear on record that the Rise of the River Caly Sind had delayed the attack on Kishore Sing by preventing the junction of the Corps of Neemutch & Nuseerabad till the 26th September, while fresh rain falling after the junction made the Country impracticable for 3 days more & that after this explanation (con-

[1] Original sent thro' Resident in Malwa,

tained in my private letter to him) "all was right" but this should have been stated publickly for my justification as Government ascribed the delay in attack to myself alone. Such was the expressed purport of Mr. Secretary Prinsep's communication.

4. If I may venture to solicit the attention of Government to my dispatch of the 2nd October—the obstacles which caused this delay in attack are there stated, tho' not indeed dwelt on & I take the liberty here to repeat them.

18th September. Para 3d. on the 18th ultimo we marched from Kotah and arrived at Burrode on the Kaly Sind the 20th & were detained on its banks till the 23rd by the Rising of the River.

Para 5th. Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell with the Nusseerabad force crossed the Chumbull the 23d at the Ghaut assigned & encamped near the Raj Rana's advanced Army under Thakoor Bishen Sing—from whence he moved and took the Command of both Detachments united at Raithull on the 26th only 3 Coss from the Maha Rao's Camp at Mangrole.

Para 6th. Severe rain again fell & made the Country impracticable for Troops till the 30th but during this interval I did every thing to avert the impending evil. If obscure or passed over too lightly I may well say I deeply regret the cause suffering as I have for it. It was my intention to have drawn out Plans of the operations from the Detachments breaking ground from Kotah and Boondee respectively, but for various causes I now desist.

5. Justification is so apt to assume the Guise of contumacy, that I shall make use of none. As regards myself in the assurance that a Review of the entire Proceedings with the removal of this Chief misconception may induce Government to behold matters in a different light—but if otherwise, I must rest my merits or demerits in the entire treatment of the case from my Proceedings as already recorded, & the measures adopted at each stage. Even with the knowledge of all that has occurred, I shall incur the risk of being thought arrogant by observing I would act precisely as I have done. This reflection & I will add strong personal feeling during these transactions, where good Faith, moral justice & the opinions of Rajwarra were all in opposition to each other—fomented by every species of intrigue, I feel too happy on this conclusion to revive the subject. I desire not further to impose on Government the magnitude of those schemes which hindered success by peaceful means, & fall into the error of seeming to place an over value on exertions to terminate them without the extremity which Government so strongly impressed on me the powerful necessity of avoiding if possible in the 7th Paragraph of your Letter of 6th October in reply to my Letter of the 15th September when on the very eve as there reported if[of?] marching against Kishore Sing.

6. Confidence if shook cannot be regained by explanation or dissatisfaction entertained on such important subjects obliterated by enumerating the many obstacles to success, even tho' these subsequently appear of a physical nature over which human means had no scope for exertion, the impression once made, I fear will remain the very necessity of justification, cripples the force of energy, & if the measures pursued throughout a contest presenting at every stage difficulties & embarrassments of no common nature fail to obtain the spontaneous approbation of Government as their reward, I can have little inclination to add to the impression which necessarily withholds it by making justification occupy its Place. This would yield little gratification where I had eagerly hoped for the reward of approbation & I must remain satisfied with the reflection that I have conscientiously & zealously used my best endeavours to terminate

these proceedings in a manner the most honorable to my Government & with a just consideration to the respective Rights of the Parties.

With what success I have at length accomplished this, I could wish Government should learn from any other Pen than mine. But if in the result of these agitations & I may add final[?], the reputation & good faith of my own Government (the first objects) have been maintained thro' its progress, its clemency without any sacrifice marked the close: if these Sentiments conjoined have been felt at this conclusion to the removal of hitherto most unfavourable sentiments by surrounding states, making the most powerful impression of paramount authority & if as might have been expected the local effects of Civil strife are scrarcely felt, the hostile parties reconciled, each in the security of Rights now newly & clearly defined when in fine the whole system is strengthened & restored with exception to the throwing out the unhealthy parts which unhinged it for a time—if all this has been accomplished, & on a solid foundation, it may yet afford to Government some satisfaction.

7. The Conclusion I have witnessed where perfect calm has succeeded to supply the place of those discordant & harassing passions which agitated all parties & threatened the destruction of all, is of too tranquillizing a nature to permit of any gratification on analysing the means which intrigue & faction adopted to retard this result, or to hold forth such in lieu of successful or satisfactory measures—& these are indeed already sufficiently before Government. I shall merely from respect for its Commands thro' Mr. Secretary Prinsep slightly touch on the questions to which replies were ordered.

8. The supercession of my hitherto independent Political control ere these proceedings were closed could not but impress the Rulers around with the idea that my Government was dissatisfied with my services—an impression which cannot fail to Cripple the effect of my authority, and as almost the first step of this superior Authority is meant to strengthen this impression & diminish my Influence, Government will not attribute my mention of it but to the sole motive, my desire that these States should not entertain an idea so injurious to my reputation as my having incurred its disapprobation. The measure I allude to was that of the Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana sending direct & totally unknown to me a Native Agent of Rank numerously attended Gunish Narrain, son of the late Minister of Jaipoor with the Letter of the Governor General & one from himself to the Ranah of Oodipoor which announced this supercession of my independent Authority.

The first notice I had of this proceeding was intimated to me at Kotah, and my entire ignorance of the transaction or the cause, strengthened the idea even there, that I had incurred the displeasure of Government.

9. I desire to mention these things in the most respectful manner, relying it never could be the wish of Government even when the grounds of dissatisfaction existed & now said by Mr. Secretary Prinsep to be removed, thus to nullify my Authority. It may be credited the task I have been entrusted with, of reforming such a state as Oodipoor could not have been gratifying to all, that resumption of Lands must have displeased Chiefs, Checking corruption unpalatable to Officers or curbing the childish waste of the Ranah tho' for his benefit without some drawback. All the good done for the whole Collectively would soon be forgot, while the restraints imposed to effect it alone would be recollected & naturally enough excite a wish to be got rid of. Government are aware of what I had to oppose in effecting the present revived state of things in

Meywar but the most wayward of mankind cannot be blind to the effects of one uninterrupted course of Conduct for their welfare, & I would trust the expression of it to such an event as the present, or when they no longer had any thing to hope or to fear from my continuation amongst them.

10. Tho' this annulling of my long independent control was produced under the impression that the delay in the attack of Kishore Sing proceeded from me which is now seen to be from physical causes, yet I cannot now be vain enough to expect general arrangement to be modified on my account. The feelings induced by the occurrence recorded in the commencement of my subordinate situation, added to the knowledge of former circumstances which I need not recall which had caused reference & trouble to Government with those noticed in this Letter leave me impressed with the idea that my Services under such circumstances would be of still less value than hitherto to Government

11. It was my intention at no distant Period to have applied for leave to proceed to Europe to recover my health & shall make my request to put this on execution on the accounts of the present Harvest and Fusselee year being closed which if favourable I trust to see the greater part of arrears of Tribute paid off. In specification of this my Intention the Governor General in Council will recognise no spirit opposed to his will & receive it as the expression of mere personal feeling which will not attempt to describe the influence the disapprobation of Government during the last two and half years has had on my mind—it is sufficient to say laboring under it. I could do nothing but to become under such circumstances thus subordinate after more than Four years of independent control, my present desire will neither surprize nor can it offend Government.

12. Having promised this much, I proceed to fulfill the Commands expressed in Mr. Secretary Prinsep's Letter in doing which I must request to recall to the recollection of Government the very decided and early expression of my sentiments from the time of Kishore Sing's quitting Delhi from his manner of Return, of the little prospect there was of the result Government desired.

13. I received the Instructions of Government for my guidance in the case of Kishore Sing on my quitting Oodepoor towards the end of July for Boondee which I reached the 1st August, at the same time Kishore Sing unknown to me suddenly quitted Dehli & my first intimation of his approach was his arrival at Jaipoor & Jhulaye in rapid progress towards Harowtee. My communication checked him for a time, but the means which deceived the whole Country & even I may say Kishore Sing himself were too powerful. The 6th, 7th & 8th Paragraphs of my Letter of the 18th August from Boondee before I had any direct communication with him describe the effect of these Intrigues. The 7th Paragraph I beg to insert "These reports (of Mirza Mohumed Allee's mission to Calcutta) kept alive public Interest and obtained the Maha Rao plentiful supplies of money and aided by other artful intriguers who affected to support his views at Dehli he marched from thence making the impression general that his restoration was commanded by Government an impression which he has termed to account & which has procured him at Jeypoor honors he failed to obtain when he left this Kotah."

14. In proof of the correctness of this early expressed opinion and repeated more strongly in every successive dispatch as the means and motives of intrigue developed themselves to the day of Mangrole where they were unveiled by the possession of original documents, I have the honor to quote from a Letter of the Resident Agent of Government at

Jeypoor. When even he had formed the idea that Kishore Sing was proceeding "to be reinstated in the Sovereignty" it ceases to surprize when the Country entertained a similar belief, and to this all the subsequent ferment and the support Kishore Sing met with is attributable.

15. In my dispatch of the 15th September from Kotah this day the Neemutch force arrived there I repeat all these sentiments to Government particularly in the 11th, 13th & 14th Paragraphs extracts of which I beg here to recall to notice. Paragraph 11th. The feelings and impression under which he left Dehli mentioned in that Letter manifested themselves more strongly at each step of his journey, strengthened by his reception at Jeipoor.

Para 13th. The advisers he had before and those he brought from Dehli fortified him on this erroneous opinion, and have misled him and the Country into an idea (heretofore mentioned) that my actions and the Commands of Government were at variance. In nothing has the mischievous impression received stronger support than by his being supported thro'out at Dehli with cash by Soorgoon Chund the Banker & Treasurer of Government at Dehli, an Agent from whom accompanied by Chupprassee with Badges attends the Maha Rao, thereby not only misleading the Country thro' which he passes into the belief, he is supported by other Authorities but furnishing the only means by which this opposition could grow into danger.

Para 14th. at Pancholoss petty Parties as might be expected repaired to him ; Letters were intercepted from Thakoors with the Maha Rao to their Friends in Harowtee writing them to join, breathing the most hostile sentiments of the support of the British Govt. and every where. These sentiments added to the feelings in general in support of the Maha Rao's cause.

16. While these tumults lasted hence, before reply has been afforded by those who joined the Maha Rao, their belief of his being supported by my Govt. and their motive for this belief, the mode of his return with an agent of the Treasurer of Dehli & Badges who continued and were dispersed with him at Mangrole. Even Mirza Mahomed Allee's 2 Months residence in Calcutta and his protracted intrigues there would have been incomplete without this Together they effected the views of others.

17. Thro'out the correspondence of my Vakeel this is clear & evident the chief of Kaelah when asked how a man of his sense & connected with the Raj Rana & after receipt of my Purwana warning him of the consequences joined the Maha Rao, he said he was deceived into the general belief by the presence of these people and Maharaja Bulwant Sing of Bondee in a very submissive Letter accompanying this, said he was deaf to every argument but this. To men who have merely witnessed the struggles of Maharatta Soobadars for Power, they deemed on this occasion Zalim Sing's & the Maha Rao's pretensions were seperately advocated and supported.

18. I beg here to remark I am not making use of these matters in justification. They are merely to shew what such wretched agents as Mirza Mahomed Allee and Soorgun Chund may effect if not timely watched & exposed. The former remained two months at the Residency concocting his intrigues & deceiving his Master & only knew of it by his sudden arrival by Dawk & the reported demand in the Dehli Papers of 10,000 Rs. ere he would give up a letter he had brought with him, while Soojan Chund, the public Treasurer, a man of estimation and wealth was under regular Engagements & advancing large sums, which it was supposed he would not have done without good prospect of return.

19. Already I had sent to Mr. Secretary Prinsep a number of original Letters forwarded by Mirza Mahumad Allee from Calcutta to Kishore Sing at Dehli which will have been laid before Govt. At this officer's desire I have sent 8 more which I had retained, their contents if necessary will be exposed by him, most of them bear the Calcutta Post office mark & are all originals & in the same hand writing as the former. One Letter which arrived since the action of the 1st by Dak in the same Hand as those sealed Mirza Mohommud Allie & bearing the seal of Mirza Jan often mentioned in Mirza Muhummud Allie's Letters I have the honor to enclose, it may give a clue to the whole.

The Maha Rao made a very early application for me to have Mirza Mohomud Allee seized, as in furtherence of the promised aid from Calcutta he had extorted 20,000 Rupees from him—This man is now at Sopoor in Scindia's Territory, he never attempted to rejoin the Maha Rao after the 1st October.

20. Translation of the Engagement the Dehli Treasure entered into with the Maha Rao accompanies this Letter: the original is of course with Soogun Chund. This is a paper of memoranda of transactions with this Man of cash advances, Bond & Jewels pledged. I send the Hindee Paper also.

21. The same agent of this Treasurer Jwalanath who accompanied the Maha Rao from Dehli, remained and fled with him from Mangrale, had the audacity to return & reached the Maha Rao at Dabie[1].

He dared even to use threatening language to the Maha Rao's mootsuddee in having aided to induce his Master to abandon all his former schemes & with them of course the Jagheer of 25,000 to the Treasurer's son. He headed the Maha Rao's procession and the only way to relieve him of such a man was my personally desiring him instantly to depart the Kotah Territory, this I did as he passed in his Vehicle directly under my observation on going to meet Kishore Sing.

Besides this record Soogun Chund has many Jewels of the Maha Rao in pledge, the account of which he gave me I left with the Raj Rana who appeared desirous to redeem them.

22. I need not dwell on what the whole Country remarks on and knows and which with other tokens of the Maha Rao's mode of return deceived all. The infection was spread thro' the Town of Kotah by the Gomashta of his Treasurer in that city and the alarm so great of the instability of Zalim Sing's power, that the mercantile classes shut up their shops, many hid their Effects, others sent them away. To such an extent indeed was this that he could not have borrowed a lack of Rupees from those whose Fortunes he had been the cause of making. This fact he told me himself. Stories, the most absurd, gained credit from these sources, & even to the day of Mangrole the Current belief was that the English Troops would aid the Maha Rao; not even our marching with the Raj Ranah cleared away this mist, they universally believed we were taking but sure grounds to circumvent him—The Nusseerabad Native Soldiers brought with them the same ideas which I learnt from officers.

23. Kishore Sing left Kotah unnoticed and, as my Letters from Oodipoor states, in April 1821. He remained so until he moved from Brij towards Dehli. In December 1820, he fled with about 300 men in his train; after a residence in the Company's Provinces of some months he

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[1] Coss from Kotah where as mentioned the Maha Rao halted a Week on his return from Nath Dawara.

returns to the Kotah Frontier with 2,000 and upwards, collected at Brij Dehli, & Jeipore, the fact appears throughout the correspondence. On entering Brij (consequent to measures in pursuing Gordhun Doss) the Bhurtpoor Raja warned Kishore Sing of his Territory. On his return the Chief minister of Jeipoor Thakoor Berrisal accompanied by all the state Insignia pays him a formal visit of ceremony with the usual Ziafut ; none to check the feeling increasing with numbers as they rolled on, & chiefly dangerous from its rapidity, & had I not the moment I perceived the Wildness of its tendency called for Troops, the extent of general feeling would have indeed been felt. But when Major Henley stated in his dispatch of the 15th October of the desire of the Thakoors of that part of Malwa to join Kishore, the news of the result of the 1st should have been in Calcutta. Long before the 15th the mist must have blown away in Malwa but not a Thakoor who had promised his aid of whose intentions I was ignorant, I at least never have been dependent from Information on others, and this is only valuable if timely by the 15th it could be of any use. It was actually in consequence of a body preparing on Seronge and part of the tracts, Major Henley Alludes to in his Letter of the *15th October* which made me desirous to move against the Maha Rao on the *30th September*. These were under a Leader called Bahabull & amounted to 1500 men. It that day threatened more Rain & I feared increased detention, but being then 2 P.M. of that day it was judged, an opinion in which I agreed, too late for operations & this is entering into details which I did not intend, for this is no defence, nor is there but one point in which the Governor General in Council I trust may require any, & that is whether I should have acted alone or in concert with Zalim Sing. There is but one point of view in my judgement where taking on ourselves alone this unpopular task would have been advantageous—& many might be urged in favor of that pursued, besides a very strong one of its being our ally's desire. If an error it was one committed on mature reflection on a wide consideration of general and expressed feeling, as well as local motives, which it would be utterly impossible to record in a despatch had it occurred even to do so.

24. There is one subject I have to mention to do away misconception on which part of His Lordship's dissatisfaction may be grounded and as it involves the question of this expediency of the combination of Zalim Sing's Troops with ours, I am glad it has just occurred to me to state it. The most noble the Governor General appears to deprecate the active part of Zalim Singh on the Principle of its extending civil strife & placing the common ties of life in unnecessary conflict, but this was not the case, Zalim Sing had not one single Rajpoot of Hara birth with him, or who from blood owed allegiance real or nominal to the family of Kotah or claimed kindred with it or its branches—all were mercenary Puthan soldiers, men entertained, raised and fed by Zalim Sing who knew of Omed Sing only by name or as far as Zalim Sing chose. The commandants of Battalions, Artillery, & the Heads of Paega Horse, were men who had been fostered by his kindness and raised from Private soldiers to rank : Troops whom he had formed & thro' whose means he had preserved the State thro' all the storms of Mahratta turmoil & spoliation—their affairs of 20 & 30 years standing treated like his children. Was this, the whole fabric of his Power, to be destroyed by the breath of Revolt, or base-minded ingratitude? Where [is] the utility of such an army kept up at such a charge, but to support in all trials the power that paid it & the only one recognizable by them. This alone made me determine they should commit themselves, & I took post on the left of his line & saw them do so.

25. His Lordship in Council is also well aware of the expressions of fidelity, loyalty & ca, always professed by Zalim Singh so incongruous with his situation & every action, & only Compatible when he had such a character as Omed Sing to act with.

Had we acted as one he would have got behind the old stand, & it might have been made to appear to the World we had done an ungracious & unpopular act even without his wish. If Zalim Sing desired to be a substantive Power, it became necessary to throw aside this Cloak which did great harm & divided peoples minds. I was sufficiently hampered without the drawback of this Cant for it merits no other name & which from the first has checked energetic measures, & only served the very surely to plunge the revolted deeper into guilt. I do not mean to say however that the Kotah Troops had no feeling for the Maha Rao. This is another subject. Whatever it was however the sooner it was rendered negative the better, & I considered it as of as much Importance to effect this as to give the aid of our own Troops One Received[?] of his Guns and a Volley of Musquetry dissipated whatever doubt existed to whom their service was due, & the most effectual remedy against their fidelity being ever again tampered with.

26. Not a day was lost in the Attack and the advice urging despatch to which His Lordship in Council alludes given by my own Vakeel was written ere the British Troops arrived or while on their march from Kotah to the attack: for Chund Khan was recalled his mission at an end and had rejoined me the day the Neemutch Force arrived on the Banks of the Calvy Sind the 21st August—totally impracticable till 25th & hourly reported on by the Artillery officers with all the anxiety such a state of things excited. A more unpleasant situation could not be; with an evil before our Eyes increasing which this obstacle alone prevented our quashing. The 24th August the Nusseerabad Force crossed the Chumbull below the junction of the Rivers, with 475 Firelocks instead of Battalion[1].

27. When we effected a junction on the 26th or rather 27th & fresh rain fell[2]; I had two motives for allowing a Vakeel from myself or receiving one from the Maha Rao at such a juncture after all had so ineffectually been tried—I trusted to the short space of a few miles doing away the false feeling of safety so sedulously instilled & that he would yield—& the other was to gain Time and keep him in play at Mangrole till our Force could march entire, for I apprehended his moving south on Barah, & my last instructions even on the 29th to Chand Khan were not to take leave in heavy rain, which threatened fell[?], but keep *them at all events* from moving. I could not cripple the Force of its efficient Arm, Artillery, & it is useless in that soil after rain—not an hour I can assert was thrown away by me.

28. It afforded me sincere gratification to have my Vakeel Chand Khan's abilities noticed by His Lordship. He is a man worthy of the encomium passed on him, uniting modesty & most independent uprightness to great Talents—I have often derived great advantage from these, and in all these transactions his services have been of high value, & I have to attribute to a particular skill in the management of the mind the proper state Kishore Sing's has assumed, the power he has gained over him is very pleasing as well as the confidence (the great difficulty) the Maha rao has thro' him assumed. He is indeed far superior to any situation in which I can place him. I formerly mention[ed] him to Government

[1] The 23rd they communicated but were not all over till the 24th.
[2] 26th. The forces were 2 miles separate, tho' Colonel Maxwell had assumed command.

in my last despatch on Meywar affairs in aiding of which he had been employed, particularly in the settlement of Jehajpoor whose revenues he raised to the unprecedented amount of one & a half Lack of Rupees, & nearly disarmed without causing the least opposition the Meenah population of that district.

As a reward for his services on those & the late Occasion which gained him the distinguished honor of His Lordship's notice I on leaving Kotah (where I left him for the present with the Maha Rao) made him a present of 500 Rupees & some cloths to the value of 150 more & a common Horse. He had on various occasions rejected & returned what the Maha Rao pressed upon him—but the Maha Rao's mind was so gratefully impressed with the good he had been the instrument of bringing about for his benefit & so urgent he should make some mark that I sanctioned his taking in my presence what was unexpectedly placed before him a sword, a pair of bracelets & some cloths worth from three to Four Hundred Rupees.

29. Delicacy restrained me making any remarks on the military operations, it seemed usurping a province not mine, & still continued to guide me. Colonel Maxwell's force moved and formed in column contiguous to the Raj Rana's army & in a manner to give most effectual support or to act as the Occasion required when once the action opened. Nothing but the Impression instilled British Troops would not attack could have allowed such a hostile Force to approximate as described. Our own officers were surprized at what all termed Infatuation but it would be an error to suppose this would have been got rid of, had our Troops acted alone—it would have produced embarassment of the most trying kind. These wrong minded & misled men never would have surrendered. They would not retire, & they would not oppose you—but would recieve your attack infatuatingly calling for "Protection from the English Government" as they did indeed on this Occasion.

By the mode pursued this embarrassment was in a great degree avoided, it made them act at least defensively.

30. After the Ineffectual Parley, mentioned in my Letter of the 2nd October I bowed to Colonel Maxwell saying 'I now leave you to your own Judgment' & as desired by me the Guns of the Raj Rana opened the action which Soon broke & dispersed them, tho' some tried to turn his left flank & some charged in Front. When driven across the Nullah to the high ground beyond where the Maha Rao & kindred formed a gole[?] of about 500 Horse there was a wide Field for action tho' doubtless the high adjacent cultivation which completely enveloped and soon concealed them, favored the escape of all & chiefly the Infantry, who skulked off very contemptibly while the Gole appeared only anxious to retire as men, & studiously avoided the offensive towards our Troops even when attacked by them.[?]

31. I have further but to observe to the query of the manner of possessing those documents. Almost all were obtained from the troops & camp followers of both Divisions of our Force in consequence of proclamations to this effect—& sent me by officers of the Force. What appeared useful on a hasty Inspection I retained, making over the rest to the Raj Ranah, who otherwise obtained many. It was impossible to go thro' the whole nor do I find the desired original Letter of Colonel Paton amongst those I have retained.

I however enclose Translations of a few which are in Hindee to shew the ramification of Intrigue—that of Gordhun Doss is of some Interest &

mentions names which should not have appeared, it may afford a proof of the Inefficiency of his then restraint.[?]

32. The conclusion now effected has made partial amends for the little satisfaction the last 30 months have produced, but I at the same time respectfully assure Government, I have not energy to support the disappointment repeated displeasure has caused, & in proportion to the High Value I placed on its approbation of my proceedings is the expression of the reverse, which has too powerfully acted to allow me easily to regain that confident bouyancy which alone could make my very humble Talents for further use. I shall be prepared to lay down a trust in the exercise of which it has not been my good fortune to have the result commensurate with the desire to yield satisfaction to Government, which cannot be well served by Zeal alone.

33. His Excellency the Governor General in Council will receive the expression of these remarks on the spirit of profound respect with which they are written, and in obedience to command, tho' the last I trust to offer on a subject which from the first I anticipated & often expressed my Opinion it was morally impossible could be terminated satisfactorily—the elements of the contest were sufficient grounds for such prediction.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Humble Servant
James Tod
Political agent Western Rajpoot
States

P.S. An accident which occurred to me three days after the date of this Letter at Beygoo whither I pass to settle the dispute already reported to Government prevented my ability to prepare some of the papers accompanying this dispatch.

Oodipoor, 8th March, 1822. sd/ J. Tod.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 16 April, 1822, No. 11 ; Poll. Progs., 11-24 April, 1822, Vol. 504, pp. 361-69).

## 117c

Oodipoor 12th April 1822

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department

Sir,

In my letter of date the 18th February to your address, I had the honor to communicate my intention of requesting to be relieved of the duties of Political Agent for the Western Rajpoot States, and for permission to proceed to Europe to recruit my Health, & that my specific application should be forwarded on the reaping of the present Rubbee Harvest.

2. I now have the honor to forward a Medical Certificate in Duplicate & request you will lay it before the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, with my request for Leave to proceed to Bombay preparatory to

embarking for Europe and that my leave for this purpose may commence from the 20th May in order that I may reach Bombay by the setting in of the Monsoon—it being highly desirable that I should lose no time in effecting an entire change of Climate my intention being to embark on the first ships sailing from there for England.

3. The most perfect state of tranquillity being established at Kotah I shall venture to recall Captn. Waugh for the present to receive charge of the Records & accounts of my Office, subject to such other arrangement as it may please Government to make in the interim to relieve me from these duties. I shall furnish to whoever may take charge the whole accounts of Revenue of Meywar of this Fussilee inclusive.

4. Not being aware of the mode in which the Certificates are obtained from the different Departments of Audit & being unable to ascertain this point, may I request the favor of you to give intimation to these Departments to provide me with the required Certificates.

5. I have only to add that I embarked from England in March 1799 & on the 21st August next I shall have been Twenty Three years in the service in India during which period I have twice had leave of absence from bad Health : the first for 6 months in 1809 & again for four or six months which I do not recollect in 1814/15.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
James Tod
Political Agent Western Rajpoot States

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., No. 57, 4 May, 1822)

## 118

Malwa & Rajp/a.
Residency.
To George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government,
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter and documents with translations received this day from Mr. Wilder, the Superintendant of Ajmair, to whom I had delegated, as Resident of Dehli, the political Affairs of Jodhpoor.

2. From these several documents it will be seen, that a year has nearly elapsed since Capitain Tod thought proper to eject the people of Jodhpoor from places actually in their possession, on the pretext, that they belonged to Oodeypoor.

3. In adopting this Measure, no previous reference was made, no intimation was given to me, as in acknowledged charge of Jodhpoor, or to the officer who was known to be delegated by me to conduct the Affairs of that Court.

4. Admitting that the right of Oodeypoor was established to Captain Tod's entire conviction, there was a precipitancy in the proceeding calculated to impress on the mind of the Raja of Jodhpoor an opinion of

partiality and Injustice, nor was it likely this impression should be removed by the rejection of Mr. Wilder's proposal, that the party in actual Occupancy should remain till the question of right had been fully and deliberately investigated.

5. The incivility and impropriety of the act, as an interference with the local authority of the Resident of Dehli or his delegate is obvious, And cannot fail to be considered as particularly reprehensible ; but as I forbore to notice it at the moment, I only state the fact as a previous step to all the subsequent Proceedings of which Mr. Wilder so justly Complains.

6. In the month of August last, Captain Tod made a proposition to me for the adjustment of the disputes which was instantly and cordially accepted, but, from the Hour of his making the proposal, to the Moment of my receipt of an Urzee from the Jodhpoor Vakeel at Neemutch, not one single step had been taken to place the Enquiry even in Progress, and Oodeypoor, consequently, has remained in Possession of places for nearly a year, or two harvests, to which, Jodhpoor claims a superior right.

7. Captain Tod urges as a plea for this delay, that his limited Establishment would not admit of his detaching any of them for such a purpose.

8. Let this plea be admitted for a Moment in its full force, and, I would ask, if this excuse for the delay ought not to have been intimated to the Resident of Dehli, or to Mr. Wilder. Was it just or proper that state of Jodhpoor should be ejected from places in their occupancy, without the slightest apology for a delay in the Investigation of their Claims, through the British Officers in charge of their political Affairs?

9. But the fact is, that on the very ground Captain Tod has assumed, his absence at Kotah, was a Circumstance favourable to the just and fair Investigation of the dispute, and if the presence of all his Establishments was necessary, it could not have been difficult to have engaged people temporarily for the purpose, and he could have no just reason to doubt, that any extra charges incurred for the speedy termination of a dispute between two states, would have been allowed by Government as a Contingent Expense.

10. But, had he so doubted and referred the subject either to myself or Mr. Wilder, I am certain that our mutual anxiety to bring the question to an issue would have induced both, or either, to have exonerated him from all risk of Loss.

11. Whether the places claimed by the State of Jodhpoor were actually theirs by right, was a question in which neither of us could feel a particular Interest, but both must have felt, and did feel, that the summary Proceedings of Captain Tod in the first instance, and his subsequent delays in the second, were calculated to make an impression injurious to the Character of the British Government, in so much, as it implicated their impartial Justice on a disputed point between two states, equally under their Protection.

12. With all these just causes of complaint against Captn. Tod, matters remained unsettled and even unadvanced, till I had occasion to notice the representation of the Jodhpoor Vakeel on the 23rd of February.

13. Captain Tod's conduct since that period is fully explained in the documents transmitted by Mr. Wilder, and I have no hesitation in saying, a more palpable Instance of Injustice combined with incivility never disgraced a British Officer in charge of political duties, or a more gross deviation from every principle of rectitude and Justice, was never exhibited, than in his calling the Zeemeendars and his own chuprassies to his Presence, at the very moment a Deputation was arriving from Ajmair.

14. To take a Moochulka from Zemeendar purporting that they were to pay a fine if proved to belong to Marwar, was in other words to bind them to obstruct all fair Investigation and so far as their Evidence was requisite in the question, to give them an Interest in perjury.

15. Aware of the subserviency and servility of the Natives, and guarding against its probable effects, Captn. Tod makes a proposal in August, and in the very Teeth of his own declarations, knowledge and Experience, summons the several parties to his own presence in March, and at the very moment when his own confidential people were to meet Mr. Wilder's of similar rank, and the Vakeels from both states to be present, to produce the several proofs of their Claims or Rights, and whilst he conducts this Exparte Enquiry in his own Dwelling, the Vakeel of Jodhpoor and Mr. Wilder's public Servants are to be kept waiting for an undefined, and indefinite period.

16. I do not pretend to know, and it must be to me a matter of perfect Indifference, whether Jodhpoor can or cannot substantiate the Claims they have brought forward, but whether they are well or ill founded, I have no hesitation in saying that Captn. Tod has conducted all his proceedings with an apparent Bias and partiality, and an abuse of Power highly discreditable, and in my opinion deserving the severest mark of the disapprobation of His Lordship in Council.

17. It was improper, and possibly unjust to eject Jodhpoor from their actual Occupancy in the first instance, without a previous intimation to the British Officer in Charge, and without an Enquiry in which he was satisfied of the Rights of Oodeypoor as well as Captn. Tod. It was highly wrong to delay the Investigation of a dubious right between two States for so long a period, and it was an act of gross incivility, an abuse of Power, and highly improper in every point of view, it can possibly be regarded, to summon all the Evidence to his own residence at the very time he had himself named, for the meeting of the Vakeels and the Deputation.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
13th April 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 10 May, 1822, No. 19)

## 119

Malwa &
Rajputana
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit Copies of two letters from Mr. Wilder to Captain Tod transmitted to me by the former, and received this day.

2. By these Letters it would appear that the Settlement of matters in dispute between the Territory of Ajmaire and Oodeypoor are to be

delayed, because Mr. Wilder's Moulvee could not without detriment to the public Service, wait the pleasure and convenience of Captain Tod, or his Moonshee, after his positively fixing a Time for the meeting of the Deputation at one of the points in litigation.

3. In both cases, Captain Tod has taken possession without any attempt to convince the Resident of Delhi or his delegate of the superior claims of Oodeypoor either to the Villages which are affected to belong to Jodhpoor, or those of our own Districts and the mode in which he has acted in both Instances would have fully warranted my ordering a Detachment from Nusserabad to expel his People, if I had not been actuated by a principle of Moderation and Forbearance to which he was very little entitled.

4. Though he might wish to treat the Rajah of Jodhpoor without ceremony, he could have no possible right to take similar Liberties with Places which were considered as annexed to our Territory, and he ought to have been convinced that it required only Proof of the Right of Oodeypoor to induce Mr. Wilder to relinquish them in a formal and proper Manner.

Neemutch
18th April 1822

I have & ca.
Signed D. Ochterlony
Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 10 May, 1822, No. 22)

## 119a

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident at Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatches of the 13th and 18th Ultimo relative to the question of the villages disputed by Odeypore and Joudpore.

2. The conduct of the Political Agent at Odeypore in his proceedings with regard to the villages in question is considered to have been highly reprehensible.

3. It might be unadviseable to replace the Joudpore people in immediate possession of the villages (from which they ought not in the first instance to have been ejected by Captain Tod) since this might be construed into a declaration in favour of their right before the matter has been duly investigated; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council conceives that the Oodeypore people should be required [to] relinquish their occupation of them & that they should be attached by the British Govt. until it shall be ascertained whether their claims are well founded.

4. His Lordship in Council trusts that under your instructions Mr. Wilder will now be able to undertake an early investigation and effect a speedy settlement of this dispute.

Fort William
10th May 1822

I have &ca
(Signed) G. Swinton.
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 10 May, 1822, No. 24)

## 119b

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 15th Ultimo enclosing a Dispatch from the Political Agent at Odeypore to my address of the 8th Ultimo relative to the proceedings adopted towards Maha Rajah Bulwant Sing of Boondee.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the penalty already inflicted on Bulwunt Sing in depriving him of the lands held in Pergunnah Nynwah which have been reannexed to the Rajah's Khalsa may be considered as a sufficient atonement for his past offences, and that his Paternal Inheritance may, with the concurrence of the Boondee Government, be restored to him at once instead of the grant being withheld for six months as proposed by Captain Tod.

3. As it does not appear that Captain Tod has furnished you with a Copy of his Dispatch, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed transcript of it.

Fort William
10th May, 1822

I have &ca
(Signed) G. Swinton.
Secy. to Government

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 10 May, 1822, No. 28)

## 120

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart,
G.C.B:
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 22nd Ultimo, submitting Contingent Bills for November, December, January, and February last, amounting to Sonat Rupees 15,960-15-11 and to acquaint you in reply that His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the several charges in question.

2. I am directed at the same time to advert to the monthly charge of 1090 Rupees, on account of Ressala of Sowars attached to the Residency, and to desire that you will state your opinion as to the practicability & expediency of discharging the Ressalah, and supplying its place by an Escort drawn from Baddely's Horse or other Corps that may be available for that purpose.

3. In the list of articles purchased for presents, His Lordship in Council observes some articles of English manufacture, and it has occurred to him that you might be conveniently furnished from the Presidency with a stock of articles of that description, which might in many cases supply the place of articles of the manufacture of this Country, thus introduce a taste for English goods—should you be of opinion that English Broad

Cloth, muslins Lenos, Chintzes and Shawls would be equally acceptable and less costly than the usual articles hitherto presented to the native Chiefs, the necessary measures will be adopted for furnishing you with a suitable supply on your submitting a statement of the quantities and qualities that may appear to you to be requisite.

Fort William
17th May 1822

I have &ca
(Signed) G. Swinton.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 17 May, 1822, No. 24)

## 120a

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two Dispatches from the Poll. Agent at Odeypoor, dated the 15th February & 15th March last, submitting copies of his contingent charges for the Months of January & February last amounting respectively to Odeypore Rs. 14,11-15-10 & 3,987-14, and to acquaint you in reply, that His Excellency The Governor General in Council has been pleased to pass those charges.

2. With respect to the Establishment left at Kota, as adverted to in the latter of those dispatches. His Lordship in Council concludes that under the instructions already conveyed to you in my Letter of the 11th Ultimo you will sumbit a statement of the Establishment required, in which may be included if necessary, the individuals specified in Capt. Tod's List.

3. His Lordship in Council is not aware of the necessity of increasing the salary of Chand Khan, whose services will of course be available either at Kotah, or in Meywer as you may deem most fit.

4. Captn. Tod having neglected to send his dispatches above acknowledged thro' you, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of the letter, for your information.

Fort William
17 May 1822

I have &ca
(Sd) G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 17 May, 1822, No. 41)

## 121

Malwa & Rajp'a
Residency
To George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit, for the Notice of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a Letter received thro' Colonel Lumley commanding the Neemutch Force, from Captain Hawtry.

2. I venture to forward this Letter only in the hope that a remedy to the Evil complained of may be found, which I cannot suggest.

3. I do not conceive, that we can demand of the states of Scindhia or of Hoolkur the exemption required, and if not obtained from them, it would be of little consequence were it thought just or expedient, to request or require it from the Minor states under our Protection.

4. The duties are doubtless vexatious and frequent and perhaps in the aggregate, heavy: but it is not the Class of Horse dealers alone who solicit exemption from Taxation. Every description of People in our Battalion or Sudder Bazar Complain, not merely of Taxation on Grain, and every article bringing for the consumption of own Cantonment, but they assert, that a far heavier burden is imposed on them than is taken from the same class of people resident in the Towns of this country.

5. I pay very little attention to the querulous Language of these Traders, as in fact, though they are the Complainers they are not the sufferers, as they of course charge the Consumers with the Tax levied, as well as their own profit, but as it affords a Pretext for very high charges on the Officers and Men of the Cantonment, it is certainly a subject to be regretted, and if possible, most desirable to be obviated. Originally, and for what I know to this Moment, the Malwa field force were totally exempted from Transit Duties and every other species of Taxation so far at least, as Hoolkur's Government is concerned.

6. It is possibly a question whether the Article of the Treaty would be thought to extend to this Detachment, were I even positive that some Modification of it has not taken place, but in bringing the subject altogether to the notice of His Lordship in Council, I am perfectly aware, that states, great or small, have an undoubted privilege of regulating their own Syer or internal Duties, and that it may not be thought prudent, expedient or proper to desire them to waive their rights in favor of our Troops, wherever stationed, whether within or on the borders of their respective Countries.

7. There has however, appeared in the course of my Investigations on the Complaints of our Traders an avowed principle, which seems to me to open a door for the greatest Impositions, and for which I should hope, we have a just Claim to require redress.

8. The Traders urged, that in certain places a transit Duty was levied in some Cases double, and in others even more than double, than what they took or asked from their own Subjects.

9. On Enquiry, the fact was not denied, but it was pleaded, that in so doing, they did not deviate from ancient custom, as it had been the invariable practice in Scindiah's country, to take more from the Subjects of Hoolkur than from their own, and vice Versa, and that this observation and Custom was applicable to every petty state claiming Duties, who constantly demanded less from their own Traders, than from those of a different State.

10. The reason assigned for this practice, whilst it shews the nature of the Governments is as curious as the fact itself. It is, that from their own Traders they can at pleasure exact under a variety of Oppressive Forms what Taxes they please, in addition to what they pay of established rates to the State they belong, but the foreign Trader, living under another Government, is only Subject to the Imposition of a Syer Duty, which he voluntarily and knowingly incurs in passing through their Territory, to a profitable Market. That all people living under our protection are precisely in this predicament, and as they cannot come under their Gripe in any other tangible shape, they are made to pay by Hoolkur's,

as if they were Sciendhias, and by Scindhia's as if they were Hoolkurs, and by all as Foreigners, not entitled to the same Indulgence as their own Subjects.

11. As I do not know what representations have been made to Government on this Subject, or what decision has been given, if any representation has been made, I have taken the Liberty to state the fact as it apears to me, in the present stage of my Enquiries to exist with a view, to solicit the Permission of His Lordship in Council, should my statement found on further Investigation to be strictly correct, to request or demand thro' the proper channels, that the Traders of our Bazars shall in all cases be entitled to all the Right, Privileges, and Immunities granted to their own Subject respectively, and to no other or greater Indulgence. By this regulation we should only be put on the same footing as their own proper Subjects or Ryots, and it will be easy in all cases to detect any Extra burden or Tax imposed, which is not the Case at present, whilst treated by all as foreigners, because, so far as I can discover, the Demands on them have not been clearly defined, or I might perhaps more properly say an entirely Arbitrary, and what is worse, dependant on the Aumil or Darogah of every Custom chokey by which, they pass.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your Most Obedient Humble Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
18th April 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 10 may, 1822, No. 38)

## 122

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary &ca. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a Letter received whilst at Mow and Jungaka till this moment. Though His Lordship may regret the circumstances stated in my letter from Captain Tod, it will appear that the Provision of sheep would have prevented the slaughter of these, and that the fulfilment of repeated Promises would have prevented the show without reference to Lieutenant Thomson's letter and statement. These two facts are clear from the translations transmitted, and being admitted if Lieutenant Thomson was well aware of the general prejudice or had received any caution against the slaughter of kine he must have been greatly provoked that the neglect in promising him supplies should compel him to an act which might be attended with serious consequences.

It does not seem to me the least improbable that Lieutenant Thomson was not aware of the character in which the Lalla attended him, and can easily suppose and do most firmly believe that both he and captain Tod's Chuprassies have greatly exaggerated which occured, for I cannot suppose that an Officer would descend to a falsehood, or that it could ever be thought useful by a Gentleman who admits the fact that prompted the representation.

It is solely my intention by these remarks to shew, that the act of striking would not have occurred had the Lalla kept his promise, and it was solely the non-performance of his promise that led to the slaughter of kine. I dwell on this point because I cannot conceive it could have been difficult to procure sheep in such a country sufficient for the Prevention of the evil complained of.

1st Feby. 1822.
Indore.

I have &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 17 May, 1822, No. 85.)

## 122a

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart.
G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch of the 1st February last, I am directed to transmit to you the endorsed Copy of a Letter from the Adjutant General, under date the 10th Instant, and to desire that you will instruct the Political Agent at Kotah, to make a suitable representation on the subject to Zalim Sing to whom, His Lordship in Council confidently trusts the Explanation now received from Lt. Thompson, will be entirely satisfactory.

Fort William
the 17th May 1822

(Signed) G. Swinton.
I have & ca.
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 17 May, 1822, No. 91)

## 123

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch dated the 29th Ultimo, submitting a report from Mr. Wilder relative to the Schools established at Ajmere.

2. The progress made within the last year, appears to His Excellency in Council to be very unimportant, and as it is considered to be desirable that Government should be put in possession of the information which in your Letter to Mr. Wilder you justly point out as that which it would

have been satisfactory to have received, you will be pleased to instruct Mr. Wilder to call for a further report from Mr. Carey on the several points in question.

Fort William,
24th May, 1822

I have &ca.
(Sd.) G. Swinton
Secretary to Government.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 May, 1822, No. 5)

## 124

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I cannot bring forward to the notice of Government a proposal of Mr. Wellesley in a letter or more advantageous shape, than to give it in his own words in the accompanying Extract.

2. It will be for the Wisdom of the most Noble the Governor General in Council to determine, on the expediency or Propriety of entering into such a negociation with Dowlut Rao Scindhia: but of the very great advantages that would result to the Improvement of Agriculture, The comfort of his subjects, his personal Gain, and the great Benefit of a general active, and uniform system of Police, there cannot, I believe, be the smallest doubt.

3. By a Dispatch from Mr. Wellesley of the 5th February to your address His Lordship in Council will have seen that, out of the Pindarry System has arisen another, not of open violence, but if possible, more sanguinary, as it seems to be the almost universal practice to insure the concealment of the act of Robbery, by perpetrating the Crime of Murder.

4. In reference to this subject, I have the Honor to transmit a copy of a statement sent into my Office by Lieutt. Col. Lumley, from Captain Hawtry, at present commanding the 4th Regiment of Cavalry.

5. The System now in practice seems to be carried on by Bands of miscreants from all quarters (many from our own provinces) who are in large or smaller Divisions under certain leaders, and having a general Intercourse and Communication with each other uniting or separating as occasion or circumstances may require.

6. I received only a few days since a List of upwards of forty that had been seized by the Kotah administrator in his territory, and subsequently released on finding that nothing could be proved against them, as having been committed within his Jurisdiction. They were afterwards

recaptured at the request of Captain Tod, and examined by Captn. Waugh and tho' very few acknowledge the Commission of any particular Robbery —Yet of the whole number there are I think only four who deny their being Thieves by Profession and associated for the purpose of Robbery.

7. Of these, I observe some declaring themselves natives or inhabitants of Lucknow-Mewat, Etawah, and other places in, or adjacent to our dominions—Others are subject of Scindhia, of Hoolkur, or of some one or other of the states in Malwa and Rajpootana.

8. It may be thought extraordinary, that I should have blended such a subject with the Introduction of a proposition of Mr. Wellesley's for the annexation of certain tracts to our authority ; but I have done it purposely to shew, that altho' Mr. Wellesley's declared wish is only to manage these districts, and to pay him the nett revenue after certain deductions for sebundies and Collections, there may, and in all probability will arise from Scindhias acquiescence, considerable advantage to himself and to us No other Gain, but the attainment of a great public Benefit, affecting the Community at large, and what ought to be desired by every well disposed Government equally with our own.

9. I shall take the liberty to mention here, what I have elsewhere, I believe stated in officially, that the attainment of Jaweed Jeerun and Neemutch on any Terms would be most desirable, and more seem so unobjectionable or so likely to meet acquiescence as those proposed by Mr. Wellesley for the lower Districts. Every foot of ground acquired in this part of the Country that affords us only wherewithal to defray the expence, is a Benefit in so far as it removes apathy and indifference, or worse propensities, and places in their stead, vigilance, activity, and anxiety to remove an Evil felt as a calamity.

10. The terror struck by the suppression of the Pindarry system is beginning to subside, and in some Quarters has subsided, and tho' the present Banditti have not yet assumed an open front, their aggressions are every day becoming more formidable and more regularly organized.

11. By the mere act of Committing any Lands to our management, the prince perceives in his Revenue a gradual Improvement. His subjects are exempt from the oppressive Demands which were made, not for the state, but to serve individual Interests, and we obtain the power of setting an Engine in motion, which under proper regulations must, in time, and under proper Regulations, diminish, if it does not entirely abolish the perpetration of atrocities, now every day becoming more frequent.

12. I do not however anticipate the absolute extinction of the crimes now perpetrating, unless some means can be devised to bring the perpetrators whenever caught, to instant and severe punishment.

13. An active, and Vigilant Police will lose all its efficiency, if there cannot be some plan fixed for the summary trial and punishment of those they have seized, possibly in the very Commission of Crime.

14. If we are to be regulated in these matters by common opinions or general usage we may prevent much Evil even by gaining the management. But its utter extinction, if ever effected, will only be the consequence of our ceasing to enquire, to what state the Culprit is a Subject, or in whose dominion the Crime was committed.

15. I should suppose, that situated as we are in Malwa and labouring as we now evidently are, only for the general Improvement of the country, for the Benefit of others, it would not be thought improper if we exerted

a degree of influence to produce the necessary severity, which for a short time may be requisite, or possibly there might be, and probably would be many Cases, in which this associated Bands, who should be considered as outcasts from all states might be brought to a Military Tribunal at Neemutch, and at Mhow for Trial and Punishment.

16. The Officers acting under Mr. Wellesley and myself might act in the first Instance as Justices of the Peace and take the Depositions, and see how far there were grounds of commitment.

17. Mr. Wellesley and myself might do the same at our respective Residencies, and if we had good reason to believe guilt could be substantiated, we might send them to the nearest Cantonment with all the Evidences for Trial by a court martial.

18. The subordinate officers or agents might be directed to report to us the proofs and Proceedings, and they need not be delivered over for trial till we had given our previous Sanction.

19. In suggesting this rude outline of a court, which should be competent to try all Robbers and murderers, without delay and without Enquiry as to their claims, as subjects of other states, I have gone upon a conviction that some arrangement is imperiously called for. That the native states have the greatest repugnance to use that severity which we deem necessary for its prevention and suppression, and that generally speaking they would be rather pleased than dissatisfied at our assumption of a privilege, which, whilst it gratified their prejudices, abosolved them from all further responsibility, and freed them from a miscreant, whom, tho' they knew to be unworthy to live, they could not reconcile themselves to deprive of Life.

20. The same court which had the power of inflicting capital Punishment, would of course take cognizance of minor offences, which are punished with us, by hard labour and Imprisonment.

21. Such sentences it would not be difficult to provide for, and the Example would probably be most salutary ; but it would not only involve Establishment for their security and Expence for Guards, but it would wear such an appearance of the Introduction of an adawlut system, that I more than hesitate.

22. The court might be established for cases of Robbery and Murder only, or for Robbery with murder only, and if convicted, the sentence carried into effect. But if found guilty of a minor offence a term of Imprisonment might be named, and I do not see why they might be sent (tho' natives of this country, and subjects of foreign states) to our own Jails in our own Provinces, for confinement.

23. I should not be surprised if a general Promulgation or notice that we would try and punish all persons suspected of Robbery and murder would have a preventive effect, for I cannot help attributing the height to which crime has recently risen to the supineness and apathy of the native Government, and the general knowledge of the Banditti, that they may exercise their Trade with a great chance of concealment, and a conviction, that severe punishment would not follow discovery.

24. I have been led on by my subject to intrude much longer on the attention of His Lordship in Council than I intended, but I trust I shall be pardoned for offering to consideration any plan, however crude, which seemed, to be in the least likely to remedy the Evils now existing, and daily increasing.

25. I shall conclude by earnestly recommending Mr. Wellsley's proposition to the consideration of Government, by assuring His Lordship in Council, that the attainment of the purgunnahs of Jawud Neemutch, and Jeerun, would be a Blessing to this Cantonment, and a Blessing to the poor agriculturists, certainly without Loss, and probably with great gain to the Maha Rajah, Dowlut Rao Scindhia, and his Jageerdar and by soliciting the orders of Government respecting the Banditti seized at Captain Tod's request the whole of whom acknowledge their Profession but deny any particular act.

26. Supposing any particular act elicited on further Investigation, may I beg to know what is to be done, and if not, whether this association of acknowledged Robbers is to be let loose to prey upon society.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Humble Servant
Sd/- Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
30th April 1822

[Enclosure]

Extract of a Letter from G. Wellesley Esquire dated Indore—April 25th 1822.

Delamain, as you know, has proposed the advantage of our obtaining from Scindhia, if we can, the little pergunnah of Dhurgaon adjacent to Mundlisur in discharge of his share of the contributions towards the Expences of the Bheel Corps. But I think when we go about it, we had better drive at a more External object and try at once to obtain from him all his possessions in that Vicinity, as Dhurgaon, Bhurwye, Tillany Purnasseh and Kundwah, which added to our own present possessions thereabouts, would form a compact and solid jurisdiction, tending greatly to the improvement and good order of those Tracts.

In getting on foot a negociation with Scindhia for these objects, I would urge the following arguments and propositions to his attention, Vizt. The improverished condition of those Districts, and the little advantage he derives, or is likely to derive, from them under the present state of bad management preserved in them. The heavy Expence we are put to in keeping up Establishment for the preservation of Tranquillity, as well in those Districts of his, as in the adjacent Tracts, affected by the State of those Districts, and the consequent Justice of his making a greater sacrifice than he does at present towards the support of that necessary Establishment, from which he derives too much advantage without contributing an adequate dose of its expence. That, considering these circumstances, and the great advantage it would be of, generally to that part of the country, and the advantage it likewise holds out to himself in a pecuniary point of view, we have to propose that he should make over those Districts entirely to our hands, we paying him their nett Revenues (as in the case of Ranah) after deducting the charges of management and a fair allowance for sebundy Expences, including the Tillany Horse incorporated in the Bheel Corps.

Such a proposition, so introduced, I think, would have a chance of meeting with Scindhias assent and the arrangement would certainly contribute greatly towards the improvement,.....

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To Major General
Sir David Ochterlony
Bart.G.C.B.
Resident in
Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 30th Ultimo, No. 58, relative to a suggestion by the Resident at Indore for obtaining from Sindia certain Pergunnahs in the neighbourhood of the British Districts in Nemour, and submitting your own sentiments on the expediency of endeavouring if practicable, to induce Sindia to transfer to us also the Pergunnahs of Jawud, Jeerun, and Nemuch, as a measure eminently calculated to secure the good order and tranquillity of the Province, which it would appear has of late been infested with gangs of robbers from various quarters.

2. The Governor General in Council is fully impressed with the advantage to all parties which would attend either the limited transfer proposed by Mr. Wellesley or the more general one recommended by you ; but His Lordship in Council entertains great doubts of the success of any negotiation to be opened with Sindia, for that purpose, which should not have for its basis an equivalent cession of territory to other Maha Rajah in some other quarter, not easy for us to assign.

3. Nevertheless His Lordship in Council is disposed to make the attempt to obtain Sindia's assent to the proposed arrangement and as a preliminary step you will be pleased to open a communication on the subject with the Resident at Gwalior, and to consult with him on the feasibility of the plan, either in its limited or full extent previously to its being made a matter of negotiation with the Durbar.

4. It will be useful to furnish Major Close with all the local information which Mr. Wellesley can supply regarding the several Purgunnahs proposed to be annexed to the British possessions in Nemaur including a statement, as far as it may be procurable, of the net Revenue which they at present yield to Sindia, and of the amaur & which in Mr. Wellesley's opinion we might offer to the Maha Rajah as surplus revenue after discharging all the expenses of collection, and deducting the shares now contributed by Sindia for the maintenance of the sebundee & Bheel Crops. In like manner it would be desirable that Major Close should be put in possession of all the information which the records of your office or further enquiring may afford, regarding the present value to Sindia of the Districts of Jawud, Jeerun, and Nemutch.

5. The most desirable arrangement would be to obtain form Sindia the Districts in question on a perpetual lease, either at a fixed or increasing Jumma as may be finally settled on a fair calculation of their worth, and as our primary object is to preserve the general tranquillity & promote the prosperity & welfare of the Inhabitants, by the establishment of an effective police throughout the country, it may not be difficult to persuade the Maha Rajah that under our superior management his farming the lands to us would be more productive to him than any settlement which could be effected by his own Aumils. It may be hoped also that while his honor would not be compromised as he would consider it to be, were he to cede

to us the lands in sovereignty for a money payment, he would consent to delegate to us the administration on his part of all matters civil & criminal, without which induced the transfer of those lands to our management would not meet the principal object in view.

6. On the subject of your proposition for suppressing the associated bands of Robbers in Malwa, the fact of whose existence in such numbers & under such an organised form, had never till now been distinctly brought to the notice of His Lordship in Council I am directed to observe that if the evil in question have attained a height not to be repressed by ordinary means, there can be no doubt that the British Government as the paramount power, would be warranted in taking into its own hands the summary trial and punishment of those disturbers of the general peace, without regard to their being the subjects of other States.

7. His Lordship in Council is however disposed to think the first and most advisable step will be, to endeavour to rouse the several Native States to a sense of their duty, and in all instances where the crimes above adverted to have been perpetrated within their several jurisdictions, to call upon the chief of such State to use his utmost exertion for the apprehension of the criminals, and to meet them with exemplary punishment. Every occasion should be taken to impress upon the rulers of those states the obligation imposed on them by the nature of their connection with the British Government to maintain the internal good order of their respective dominions, and to crush every attempt to re-organize bands of plunderers resembling, tho' on a smaller scale, the hordes of freebooters from whose scourge they have been but so recently delivered.

8. If our admonition and remonstrance should fail to produce the desired effect and the evil continue to increase, we shall then be compelled to interpose our own authority, in the exercise of which we must be careful however not aim at too much at first, as well in consideration of the impossibility of putting a total stop to disorders of this kind, from which no native state can ever be expected to be wholly exempt, as for the sake of avoiding too direct an interference in the internal administration of the petty states under our protection, which could not fail to be productive of inconvenient results.

9. In thus stating his opinion, that every effort should be first made to stimulate the chiefs of the several native states in Malwa to exertion, the Governor-General in Council alludes to such offences as are within the power of an active and vigilant Police to repress. His Lordship in Council persuades himself that the mischief has not yet exceeded those bounds, and that your call on the Native Rulers, seconded by the representations of the local political agents will produce the desired effect. But should further experience prove the inefficacy of the remedy proposed, and the evil assume a more alarming character, it must of course be treated like other political evils of the same nature demanding the most prompt and vigorous interference of the protecting power.

10. With regard to your suggestion for the summary trial of gang robbers by a court martial, His Lordship in Council entertains considerable doubts of the expediency of that procedure, as not strictly falling within the line of that tribunal's duty. The congnizance of crimes and offences against the public peace properly belongs to the civil Magistrate, or the person vested with the chief political authority and it is only under the impossibility on my various inconvenience of having recourse to them that the instrumentality of a military court is ordinarily sought. Hence in the cases in which you propose to bring the criminals to a Court

Martial, the more expedient course and one which you are hereby authorized to adopt will be to direct one or more British Officers best qualified for the task, to enquire without delay into the proofs of the delinquency alleged against the parties, who may be apprehended on suspicion of being Gang Robbers. On the establishment, to their satisfaction, of the fact of the prisoners being notorious robbers by profession, or of their generally consorting with gangs of that description, and having no other ostensible means of subsistence, you are authorized in the event of their being our subjects, to sentence them to close confinement, or hard labour on the roads for a term of years proportioned to the greater or less degree of criminality attached to them or for until they give His most substantial and satisfactory security for their future good conduct and appearance when required. In atrocious cases where the crime of murder may have been distinctly proved against particular individuals of such gangs, you will not consider yourself authorized to inflict capital punishment ; but will retain the individuals in close Confinement and report the circumstances to His Lordship in Council.

11. In cases of conviction where it shall appear that the criminals are subject of any of the neighbouring States, you will not immediately proceed to pass sentence of working on the roads for such term as you would have awarded to subjects of our own ; but will in the first instance communicate to the Ruler of the State to which such criminal may appear to belong, the proofs of his guilt with an offer either to deliver him over for punishment to his own Government, on sufficient pledge that the infliction shall not be remitted, or with the consent of such Government to inflict on the individual the same measure of punishment as would have been awarded to those subject to the jurisdiction of the British Government, apprizing such chief that the punishment does not extend to loss of life or limb. In cases of subjects of other states convicted of murder, the evidence of their guilt should be communicated to the Rulers of those States, who should be required to engage as the condition of our delivering the offenders up to them, that if not capitally punished, they shall be kept in confinement for life. The refusal of any Robber to comply with such a condition is extremely improbable ; but in such case, or in cases where it may not be clearly ascertained to what state an offender belongs, we shall be justified in detaining him as an offender against the public peace of the country, and in inflicting such punishment as the case may require.

12. The course above prescribed for your guidance, may in like manner be followed by the Resident at Indore, when the offenders may be apprehended in that portion of the Province of Malwa under his more immediate charge.

13. In the special case of the gang re-apprehended at Kota at the request of Captain Tod, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the political agent now stationed at that court, should be instructed to make a suitable representation to the Raj Rana Zalim Singh, founded on the facts which induced Captain Tod to require their re-seizure, and to express the expectation of the British Government that a more rigorous enquiry will be instituted by the manager, and on sufficient proof of their notoriety of character as professed robbers, he will take care that they shall not again be let loose on society, but will proceed to inflict such punishment on them by confinement or otherwise, as will mark his determination to crush these bands of miscreants whenever they may fall into his hands.

14. Copies of your dispatch and of these instructions will be transmitted [to]Major Close and to Mr. Wellesley for their information.

Fort William, I have &ca.
24th May 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 May, 1822, No. 7.)

## 126

Malwa & Rajp'a
Residency

To

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

In obedience to the Command contained in your Letter of the 11th of April, I immediately addressed Mr. Wilder and Captain Hall.

2. From the former Gentleman, I hope soon to receive the Information requisite to enable me to open a Correspondence with Oodeypoor and Jodhpoor, on the subject of the Lands in Mhairwarra, which Captain Hall should Manage in Trust for those states. From the latter, I received a reply yesterday, which I have herewith the Honor to transmit.

3. I entirely concur with Captain Hall in the opinion, that the present Post of the 200 Rampoorah Locals will be the best for trying the Experiment.

4. I would most earnestly recommend, that the first attempt should be made to induce them to enrol, subject to Discipline, and with all its advantages of clothing and half Batta. Yet, when I mention the latter Indulgence, I must in Candour and Justice remind His Lordship in Council, that it will involve an unmeritted distinction between the new Corps and the locals from which they are formed, and who, on every principle, deserve to be put on the same footing.

5. A more orderly, more efficient or better disciplined Corps of this Description I never saw, and having seen them, when first received into our service, I cannot say whether my surprise or pleasure was greatest.

6. The Habits of Mhairs could hardly afford less Promise and with the exception that they considered themselves as privileged by the name of soldiers, were scarcely less predatory. Having seen them in their former and present State, I cannot permit myself to doubt, that both Bheels and Mhairs would submit to Discipline, and in time become useful Soldiers. My opinions are singular, but I own myself sanguine enough to expect, that when they know they will be received and instructed, they will feel a pride in indulging their Military Propensities, at the Expence of the State. The various Tribes that have adopted a predatory Life in these Regions have been left by all their various conquerors in the same half savage State, in which they were found, or their uncivilized manners have been augmented by every species of ill treatment, oppression, and Injustice.

7. Their hands have been lifted against every man because they found every hand lifted against them. No attempt was made to reclaim them, because it was supposed they were irreclaimable.

8. The most Savage, have Cunning sufficient to discern their own Interests and when they see the Civil and Military power vested in the same person, I feel confident that they will, like our own Zeemeendars, wish to have a relative in the Corps and on the same notions of advantage to their own affairs.

9. Under these Impressions, I venture to suggest, that the first Formation of the Corps should consist of 8 Companies, each Company,

One Subadar
One Jemmadar
5 Havildars
5 Naiks—and

70 Privates, instead of the number proposed by Captain Hall.

10. The Subadars and Jemmadars as above, I would recommend to be taken from the Supernumeraries of the Rampoorah Locals, but I would recommend that 2/3rds of the Non-Commissioned should in the first Instance remain open to be given to the first Mhairs, who, by an attention to discipline and Duty, should shew themselves worthy of the Distinction. The second Jemmadars I would likewise recommend to be left open, with an understanding, that the Commandant should be at liberty to promote second Jemmadars to Companies on a less Pay than the first, but ultimately to succeed to the place of first Jemmadars. The Soobadarries on no account to be given to a Mhair, till after five years faithful service, when, on the recommendation of His Commandant, he should be eligible on any casualty.

11. The Soobadar Casualties till that period, will be filled up by the Hindoostanee Jemmadars from the Rampoorah Locals.

12. I would also beg leave to propose than an addition of forty men should be drawn from the Rampoorah Local Battalion, and that each of the Eight Companies should have

1 Subadar
1 Jemmadar—
3 Havildars
3 Naicks and

30 Privates and the remainder as fixed above, to be filled up by Mhair recruits, and the Non-Commissioned Vacancies to be left open as Stimulants to Exertion, and given to the first Mhairs who are fit for the Duty.

13. I shall direct Captain Hall to proceed immediately to the Post in Mhairwarra, to take Command of the 200 Men now stationed there, announce his Situation and the Intentions of Government, and commence the recruiting of the Corps, as well as such civil Duties as belong to Mr. Wilder's District.

14. I shall also desire Captn. Hall to take the Benefit of Mr. Wilder's Experience, and report to him, sending me copies of all his Letters to that Gentleman as soon as possible after their Dispatch, and in the same manner, I shall request Mr. Wilder to send me copies of his replies to Captn. Hall, that, in the improbable Event of a difference of of opinion, we may change any thing which appears material, after a Discussion of the subject.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant.
Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
7th May 1822

127

To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 10th Instant, reporting the arrival of Captain Caulfield at Neemutch in progress towards Kotah and to acquaint you in reply that the tenor of your Communications to the Maha Rao and Zalim Sing on the occasion of that Officer's proceeding thither is entirely approved.

2. On the subject of your suggestion for the Establishment of a Residency in a centrical position with regard to Jyepore, Machury, Bhurtpore, Kerouwley and the Nabob Amer Khan, I am directed to observe to you, that altho' the proposed arrangement would undoubtedly facilitate the dispatch of business with the Rajahs of Machury, Bhurtpore & Kerowley, as well as with Ameer Khan, His Lordship in Council is not satisfied that in the present state of Affairs at Jeypoor it would be expedient to withdraw the Poll. Agent from that Capital where the impression of the actual presence of a British Officer and his opportunities of personal communication with the Durbar have been attended with such beneficial results. Neither does it appear to His Excellency in Council that under the existing arrangement much incovenience is experienced by the other Chiefs above alluded to from the Circumstance of the great distance at which the Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana will generally be removed from them. The Affairs of their Govts. generally speaking are in a settled state and do not call for much interference on our part, whence the occasions of their communicating with the British authorities on matters of importance are far from frequent. No embarrassment therefore can well be apprehended while they maintain their Vakeels at your Head Quarters through whom the ordinary routine of business will continue to be conducted.

3. At the same time His Excellency in Council is not aware of any objection to your delegating to the Pol. Agent at Jyepore any portion of the superintendence of our relations with the Chiefs abovementioned provided you are of opinion that the arrangement would be acceptable to them. In such an event, an intimation may be conveyed to them on your part that on occasions where dispatch is necessary they may refer themselves to Captain Stewart, who, under instructions from you, will be prepared to assist them with his advice, & when necessary, will communicate with you on the subject of their wishes and be the channel of conveying your sentiments to them. Such an additional charge would not, His Lordship in Council conceives, entail any great labour on Captain Stewart or impede in any considerable degree the due performance of his special duties at Jyepore, while in His Lordship's conception every useful purpose would be attained without involving the unavoidable increase of expence consequent to the establishment of a new Residency and creating a further anomaly of having another political Officer of the highest

Class, as at Indore, exercising his functions within the sphere of your jurisdiction as Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

I have &ca
(Signed) G. Swinton
Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William
31st May, 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 31 May, 1822 No. 12)

## 128

To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa and Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 17th Ultimo, submitting a copy of your letter to Captain Tod on the subject of the Instructions of the 16th April last relative to the intrigues carried on by Shoogon Chund & others at Delhi, and to acquaint you in reply that the Governor General in Cl. entirely approves of your having called on that officer to furnish such further Documents in his possession as may tend to assist the agent at Delhi in the investigation which he has been directed to hold into the conduct of the Delhi Treasurer & others influenced in that Affair.

2. As it would appear that you have not received the original Dispatch of Captain Tod to my address of the 18th February last to which the Instructions of the 16th April had reference and which was stated by that Officer to have been transmitted by him through you, a copy only having been forwarded to Govt. you will be pleased to call on Captain Tod to report whether the Dispatch in question was actually transmitted by him to you or to explain the cause of omission, entailing your receipt of instructions on a subject which without the Dispatch referred could not be distinctly intelligible.

3. I am directed to take this opportunity of stating to you that Captain Cobbe the Officer appointed to officiate for Captain Tod having received permission to defer his departure from the Presidency until after the rains when he will proceed by Dawk, you are authorized to depute your Assistant Captain Ferguson to relieve Captain Waugh (to whom the temporary charge of the agency had been committed by Captain Tod) and to officiate as agent until the arrival of Captain Cobbe.

I have & ca.
G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
7th June 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 June, 1822, No. 4)

## 129

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident of Malwa & Rajpootana
Neemutch

Sir,

I have hitherto omitted to report an arrangement which has been made with this Government on the suggestion of Mr. Wilder of the Transit Duties on Merchandize passing from our Provinces thro' the Jeypoor Territories, to Ajmere and Palee, From the mode in which Mr. Wilder had been deceived, when he came here for the purpose of making an arrangement of this kind two years ago, I did not think it necessary to report the Settlement since made, until I had observed it in actual operation. I believe I may now venture to state, that it has taken effect.

2. You are I believe aware, that the former duties on all Merchandize passing from our Provinces to Ajmere and Palee, were so enormous as to amount almost to a prohibition. The consequence was, that all merchandize from Mirzapoor, Futtehgurh &ca, took the circuitous route of Dehli and Bhewanee, and from thence through the Sheikhawatee country to Ajmair and Palee. The principle on which the new rates were established, was this. That on the direct road by Muthra, Bhurtpoor, Jeypoor and Kishengurh, the total amount of duties levied should be the same as what is levied on the circuitous road above mentioned with the addition, of the gain in the hire of carriage by the direct road.

3. Although in consequence of the very high duties in the Jeypoor Country, scarcely any Merchandize whatever passed through it, yet it was no easy matter to make this Durbar comprehend that by a reduction of the duties to about one fourth of their former amount this Government would actually be a gainer ; by the increased quantity of Merchandise on which duties would be levied. So incredulous were the ministers on this point, that when the order for establishing the new rates was at last issued, its operation was limited to one year, as you will observe form the enclosed copy of the Perwana issued on the 2nd of November last. But as it will not be difficult to shew, that even in the first year there has been a considerable gain by the reduction of the Duties I conclude the order will at the end of the year be renewed.

4. Another subject of discussion however was the amount of the saving of carriage by the direct route. The Merchants gave a statement to Mr. Wilder, shewing that tho' there is a difference of no less than one hundred and five coss in the distance, yet owing to the greater cheapness of carriage Cattle on the Bhewanee road, than on the Jeypoor one, the actual difference in the hire on the whole only amounts at present to one Rupee and nine annas, on each Camel load. As this difference, however must fluctuate, and consequently be always a subject of dispute, I propose at the end of the present year, that a certain sum should be fixed as the difference of Carriage not to be altered.

5. The enclosed statement shews the amount of Duties that are now levied on different articles passing through the Jaypoor Territories to Ajmair and Palee.

6. But besides the great reduction in the amount of the Duties, another advantage of the system now adopted is, the abolition of a variety of trifling but vexatious demands made at every Town, indeed almost at

every village in the country, on account of Butivalee, Bhom, Chowkidaree &ca &ca, and the collection of the whole Duties at one place, Jeypoor. Indeed the abolition of the vexatious demands adverted to, is the only cause now of any disturbance of the new System adopted. The Farmers of the different Districts, though they have been informed, that an allowance will be made on account of what was levied by them in this way are still in the habits of making the demands on the Merchants. When such cases occur, a Dustuck is generally sent from hence, and a fine levied on the Farmer, to that, I am in hopes, that in a short time, no interruption whatever will be given to Merchants passing through the Country.

Jeypoor 14th
May 1822.

I have the Honor &ca
Signed/ J. Stewart,
on a Mission

(A true copy)
Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 June, 1822, No. 6).

## 130

Malwa & Rajpa.
Residency.
To George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

By a letter received from Captn. Caulfield this day, I have the Honor to acquaint His Lordship in Council of his arrival at Kotah on the 19th and that he was received with every mark of attention and respect, having been met at a considerable distance from the place by Madho Sing subsequently and at a shorter distance by the Maha Rao, and at last by the venerable Raj Rana.

2. In contradiction to the newspaper reports Captain Caulfield states that Chand Khan on the part of Captain Tod remained at Kotah to give him the requisite Information of the necessary ceremonials when he was to proceed by Dak to join the mission at Oodeypoor.

3. Adverting to the observation contained in the 6th Paragraph of your dispatch of the 16th April I beg you will assure His Lordship in Council, that I had no intention of impairing the authority of Captain Tod, or an Idea that it could in his absence be liable to such a construction. But as there is a possibility, tho' no great probability that I might perceive very just and powerful reasons for lessening an Influence which I thought unwisely, impolitically, or even detrimentally exercised, I would most earnestly solicit to have the Powers I possess more distinctly defined, that I may not trespass undesignedly beyond the limits assigned to me, or in any way be held responsible for the internal management or controul exercised at the different Durbars which it is impossible I should know but from such particular reports as local agents may wish to bring forward

to the notice of Government through me, as being merely an authorised channel of communication.

4. I beg it may be understood that in this possibility I have no allusion whatsoever to Captain Tod or his proceedings. I am in reality, and so far as depended on him in total Ignorance of his mode and Principles of internal management with the Oodeypor Durbar ; but so far as I can gather from report he has established a wholesome and salutary Influence which I should hope will be continued for the Interests of the People the Prosperity of the state and the advantage of our Government, and I regret that perverseness, intrigue and corruption prevents similar Influence in another Quarter, where it would be of incalculable Benefit.

5. Captain Stewart however, is daily effecting some good, and time I trust will Shew, that we may be, and evidently are by Treaty interested in the improvement of Jeypoor, we are more governed by general principles than by selfish considerations.

I have the Honour to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servt.
D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
21st May 1822

(For Deptt. Poll. Cons., 14 June, 1822, No. 8).

## 131

To
F. B. S. Wilder Esqr.
Depy. Supt. at Ajmer
&ca. &ca. &ca

Sir,

I beg leave to state through you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that I have just been able to set up another School at Kekry a station said to be about Fifty miles from this where twelve children have begun to attend daily for instruction.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most Obdt. servant
J. Carey

Ajmere
4th May 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 14 June, 1822, No. 17).

## 132

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Extract from the proceedings of the Govr. Genl. in Cl. in the Territorial Dept., dated the

[Table]

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL EXPENCES OF THE JEYPOOR GOVERNMENT RECEIVED FROM THE DURBAR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Expended in Charitable and Religious Purposes ... | | 73,171-10- 0 |
| Expences of Feeding Elephants, Horses, and Cattle of all descriptions this includes also small pensions to different persons amounting to about 100 Rupees per day ... ... ... | | 4,24,800 |
| Table Expences ... ... ... | | 27,000 |
| Expences of the Female attendants &ca. in the Zunana, including those of late and former Rajas ... ... ... | | 68,000 |
| Personal Dress of the Rajah ... ... | | 10,000 |
| Expences of the Repairs of Public Buildings ... | | 25,000 |
| Expences at the Festival of the Dusserah, when New Trappings are made for all the public Cattle ... | | 17,000 |
| Expences of Musicians and Dancing Girls ... | | 8,637 |
| Expences of the Magazine, purchase of Pouder & ca. ... | | 25,000 |
| Expences of the Furrash Khana ... ... | | 6,000 |
| Expences on the Birth day of the Rajah ... | | 1,000 |
| Sundrees ... ... ... ... | | 10,000 |
| Personal Expences of the Regent Ranee including the price of all articles purchased by her ... ... | | 1,00,000 |
| Expences of Intelligence Hurkaras ... ... | | 16,000 |
| Expences of the attendants of the Vukeel with General Sir David Ochterlony ... ... | | 6,000 |
| Muna Chowkedars and Police Establishment ... | | 21,000 |
| Public Servants, Chobdars, Khidmutgars & ca. ... | | 16,800 |
| Expences of Entertainments to Guests, strangers of Rank Vakeels & ca. ... ... ... | | 50,000 |
| Repairs of Forts & ca. ... ... ... | | 10,000 |
| Public Servants who having no villages in Tunkha, are paid in money from the Treasury Daily ... | | 58,798 |
| Expences of the army exclusive of the Jagirdar Horse | | |
| 10 Battalions of Infantry ... | 4,25,340 | |
| Gossains ... ... | 89,484- 5 | |
| Horse paid from the Treasury ... | 1,05,989-13 | |
| Irregulars called Sellahposh armed with Swords and Shields ... ... | 1,28,544 | |
| Sebundies in the different Forts | 1,08,168 | |
| ... | | 8,57,526- 2 |
| Annual Tribute to the British Government for the last year ... ... ... ... | | 6,00,000 |
| Total Rupees ... | | 24,42,332-12 [24,31,732-12?] |

(Signed) Stewart
on a Mission
Jeypoor

(A true Copy)
D. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 21 June, 1822, No. 21)

30th ulto, & to desire that with reference to former communications on the same subject, you will be pleased to use your best endeavors to promote the object of the Bombay Government by prevailing on the Chiefs in Rajpootana to prohibit the transit of Opium thro' their respective Territories.

Fort William
14th June, 1822.

I have &ca.
G. Swinton.
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 14 June, 1822, No. 54).

## 134

Poll. Dept.
To.
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed, to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch No. 90 of the 11 Ultimo, submitting a correspondence relative to the native schools established in Rajpootana.

2. His Excellency the Govr. Genl in Cl. has perceived with much regret the highly injudicious and objectionable course pursued by Mr. Carey in introducing the sacred Books of scripture as school Books in Institutions of so recent a date and in such a state of society as that of Rajpootana. Mr. Carey will receive instructions thro' his father the Revd. Mr. Carey to discontinue the use in the schools under his charge of the Christian Scriptures and all Religious tracts, calculated to excite alarm as to our motives in the minds of the Natives.

Your attention will be requisite from time to time to see that those Instructions are strictly obeyed.

3. Measures will be taken to furnish Mr. Carey with suitable Books in the Persian & Hindoostany languages from Serampore and from the Calcutta School Book Society.

Fort William
5 July, 1822.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 July, 1822, No. 41).

## 135

Malwa & Rajp'a.
Residency.
To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive yesterday evening your letter of the 4th Instant transmitting Captain Tod's Dispatch of the 18th February.

2. On these pages of inanity the Effusions of wounded vanity and self-sufficiency, I should have made few comments, had they been sent as asserted in a marginal note through me ; I have now only to assure His Lordship in Council, I never saw a sentence of that Dispatch till yesterday. If however, I had received it, I should not in that stage have noticed the Mission of Miser Gunnaish Narrain, but have left it to make its own Impression, tho' had Captain Tod represented to myself the possible effects of my sending the Khureeta as I did, I should not have hesitated to offer the expression of my regret, and not only assured him, that it was unintentional, but that I should be anxious to adopt any becoming course to repair the Error, believing as I did, that his influence unimpaired was salutary and necessary, considering the Disposition of the prince at the head of the State.

3. With all that relates to the proceedings political or military at Kotah, I had no concern, or I should remark on Captain Tod's own account, that it is one of the many Instances of a man proving his own Errors in attempting their defence. "But, of thy own mouth will I condemn thee", might be applied with Justice to almost every part of this laboured production, but the rediculous could hardly be carried to a greater height than the Captain, after having interfered or "agreed" in every previous Military Arrangement, and operation, bowing to the Colonel and telling him he now left him to his own Judgement.

4. On the Translations that accompanied this extraordinary production, I shall offer a few, and but a few comments.

5. I do not attach the slightest degree of credit to the letter said to be written by Goverdhun Dass. It is a notorious fact, that the Maharao was so incensed with him for the application of a very large sum in money and Jewels to his own prodigal Pursuits and personal pleasures, that for some time previously to his arrival at Dehli, they had no intercourse whatsoever, and this breach was not healed, till within a very few days before the Maharao's Departure, when some messages and mutual concessions and forgivenesses were exchanged, as publicly known at Dehli.

6. It is customary for these foolish people to entrust their Seal with a confidential servant, who makes what use of it he pleases and I would desire no better proof of its not being Goverdhun Doss's than the scantiness of the sum desired to be sent. How the writer discovered the Truth that was already 3/4ths on the side of he Maharao I cannot guess, but he was evidently not in possession of my entire secret, because the very act of coming to Dehli, contrary to my wishes, and with a full understanding that I would not see him, or pay him attention, rather diminished than increased my favourable Disposition towards him. He came however to Dehli, and according to Captain Tod, the Intrigues carried on there did infinite mischief. Now from the very Translations which accompany his dispatch, it is apparent, that some person to whom he had promised a large sum of money for his good offices had not been able to effect any thing. The Maharao angrily demands the written paper he had given, and the other an Invitation he had sent. From the whole, but more particularly from this Ukhbar it is clearly evident, that the Maharao had indulged expectations which had not been realized and from Captain Tod himself is obtained a proof of what I have repeatedly mentioned that the Maharao, so far from deriving either pleasure or profit from his Journey to Dehli, left it much irritated with the pretended Friends who had promised or asserted an Influence which he was then convinced they either did not possess, or had not exerted ; whilst the

same Documents shew the Resident himself rather as promoting Captain Tod's views than obstructing them.

7. Respecting Shugoon Chund's Engagement, Captain Tod roundly asserts the original must be in his possession. That Shugoon chund lent him money, he acknowledged before I left Dehli, and there is not a man in that city more silly, more desirous of dabbling in politics, and more unfit for a politician. A very few days before the Maharao's Departure, he told me he had several Trays which the Maharao had sent as a parting offering. It was perhaps of consequence to the Maharao that they should be accepted, and I have no doubt that Shoogoon chund thought my acceptance so much a matter of Course, that he promised his influence or give his assurance, that it should be effected. Unfortunately for shugoon chund, this was a particular case, and I not only declined the presents, but reprimanded him for taking them, and insisted on their immediate return.

8. This act alone, tho' unintentional on my part, would as effectually convince the Maharao that Shugoon chund did not possess the slightest degree of Influence, as if I had done it with a knowledge of what was going on, and wished to shew him, that there was but one mode of Action, one person on whom he could depend, and only one chance of restoration to his abdicated Guddee. It cannot be supposed that, knowing what I did, I could encourage or authorise any one to encourage the Idea of such restoration as is implied in the Engagement supposed to be given to Shugoon Chund, which, in itself implies absolute Authority in the Country, and the Collection of the whole revenue of the state. I therefore cannot bring myself to believe that such a Paper is, or ever was in Shugoon Chund's possession, but as it was found according to Captain Tod's assertion in the Maharao's cabinet, and consequently cannot be what I should otherwise pronounce it, a fabrication, I would suggest that it possibly may be a proposition, or rough Draft of a proposition made to the Maharao by some of his confidential servants, as a likely means of securing Shugoon chund's Interest and Influence, if promised. Throughout the whole of this production Captain Tod dwells upon the general impression which prevailed, of Kishore Sing returning to take possession of his Guddee. What did he return for, but for the avowed purpose of being reinstated, if he subscribed to certain terms to be offered to him by Captain Tod. I certainly thought he did and thinking so, I may in my conversation have given rise to, or confirmed a prevalent Idea. But if it was so generally believed, that the English meant to aid the Maharao in the recovery of all his rights, and place him unrestricted and unrestrained on the Guddee which I think too much even for Rajpoot credulity and stupidity to credit. I should be glad to know why Kishore Sing's adherents did not recommend him to avoid the known Friend of Zalim Sing, but fly and place himself under the protection of one of those Detachments which had arrived, or were on the march to fight for him, or how is it reconcilable to this general Idea of British Aid, that the Jhullaye Thakoors should point out a Ford (Vide—Jhullaye man's letter forwarded by Capt. Tod in one of his earlier Dispatches after the action) and Passage in Harowtee known to very few, and with which Zalim Sing was himself unacquainted. Bye roads and paths could not be necessary, even supposing it a contest between two different authorities supporting different factions. I will not condescend to suppose that there could be a doubt in the public mind, that Kishore Sing supported by General Ochterlony, Resident of Delhi was equal to Zalim Sing, backed by Captain Tod, and therefore, that more than half, if not all his measures

were exactly such as to contradict the opinion and assertion, tho' it were made by Kishore Sing himself, by the Treasury Gomastah, and a Host of Chuprassies.

9. If reference is made to the Letters said to be written by Chand Khan from the Camp, there will be seen a rooted enmity to Madho Singh, a horror of again approaching within the sphere of his Influence, a feeling recital of past Insults, Indignities and Privation. The recollection and recital brought fears from the Maharao, and even from the more obdurate Perthee Singh : but in every letter there is a wavering and indecision, a longing to return, and a dread of returning, which too plainly shews the feelings by which they were mutually influenced, whilst they are in direct contradiction of their hope of any beneficial Effect from the Intrigues carried on, either at Calcutta or Dehli.

10. Captain Tod roundly asserts the pernicious Effects of these Intrigues, and he himself furnishes the proof that the Intriguers and the Maharao parted mutually dissatisfied, and that, whatever had been attempted, had entirely failed of the intended Effect.

11. Captain Tod, might have curtailed his many Letters in one short sentence and have said, that Shugoon Chund's indiscreet advance of money excited Impressions on which neither the Maharao or himself calculated, when the transaction took place. The one desirous of receiving money, the other having a debt already due, was fearful of refusing, lest he should furnish a Pretext for concealing, and in this apprehension he forebore to consult with me, lest I should, by prohibition, ruin the chance of recovery. The punishment of his concealment will probably be the loss of both Debts, and a severer could not be inflicted on a man of his disposition.

12. I have entered much more into this Business than I thought possible at commencement of this letter, and I have stated in the last sentence, the only ocurrence at Dehli, that I believe to have had the slighest Effect. I do not believe any other Person than captain Tod would have considered it of sufficient importance to mention, much less to have made it the subject of repeated dispatches, each enhancing its consequence, and at the same time detailing facts himself, that are at variance with his Assertions and Belief. Mr. Ross's Investigtion may perhaps alter my opinions, but till stronger proof than Captain Tod has adduced is brought, I shall still retain the belief, that the Maha Rao left Dehli without an Idea of contesting his Rights by an appeal to the sword, and with a perfect knowledge, that His reinstatement depended on his Submission to Captn. Tod, and Acquiescence in the terms he might offer.

13. If these Terms were offered in a brutal, unfeeling Tone, which, Rajpoot pride could not digest. If they were clogged with degrading and unnecessary condition, and if captain Tod under the real or pretended Desire to assert and maintain the Dignity of the British Government, appeared to the Maha Rao a decided Enemy to his Interests, whilst he seemed the warmest friend of his most bitter foe, there may be other causes assigned for his last act of Desperation than are to be found in the Intrigues of Dehli or Calcutta.

14. Let Captain Tod's first offers of provision and the Articles submitted by Madho Sing be compared with what has since been settled by himself, under the benevolent instructions of the British Government, and Integrity and Honor will say, there was in the one, every thing that could be calculated to disgust, degrade and compel his feelings to prefer resistance to submission, whatever might be the consequence, and in the other, moderation, forbearance and generosity were conspicuous. What

effect they may have on a mind, apparently not highly gifted, or on a Disposition more likely to feel and cherish resentment, than prove to be sensible of, or acknowledge obligation, time, and the succession of Madho Sing to the stipulated Rights of his Father, will Evince: but it must be evident, that whatever may be the sentimens of Kishore Sing, as to his own claims, he has now much of dignity of consideration and comfort to put to the Hazard that had not an Existence when he risked all, and lost a tenderly beloved Brother at Mungrole and if these should fail of their proper operation, it must ever be a source of Consolation to the British Government, that every possible Palliative was applied to soothe the evils they did not create, but were the result of uncontrollable Events.

15. As connected with the affairs of Kotah, a Copy of this Letter, and Captain Tod's dispatch will be transmitted to the local Agent who possibly in the course of time may be able to learn something of the actual State of Affairs, from the date of the last Maharao's Decease, to the action at Mungrole that has not yet come under the notice of Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Humble
Servant.
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Neemutch
19th June 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 13 July, 1822, No. 9).

## 136

Oodeypoor 17th June 1822.

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart,
G.C.B. Resident in Malwa
and Rajpootana.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 11th Instant, transmitting the copy of a Dispatch from the Secretary to Government of the 10th Ultimo expressing the opinions entertained by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council on Captain Tod's proceedings relative to certain villages held by the Government of Oodeypoor in Southern Mairwarra to which Claims have been advanced by that of Jodhpoor.

2. A copy of Captn. Tod's last letter to Government on this Subject will no doubt have been communicated by Mr. Wilder for your Information. At present I can desire to enter no further into the subject of discussion till the period for its more regular Investigation may demand, than as regards a measure contemplated and placed at your discretional Exercise by His Lordship in Council and of the Circumstances which appear to have given use to it. The required relinquishment by the Rana's authorities of these contested Villages, and their attachment by British Government till such time as these claims may be brought to a final decision.

3. I trust on every consideration of the Case this procedure may be for the present suspended. I can have no hestitation in expressing my

apprehension that it would not fail to produce an impression injurious to my influence in arrangements in progress between the Head of this state and his Chiefs, alluded to in Captn. Tod's final dispatch on Meywar, but also one generally unfavourable to interests of more value than the temporary gratification of Jodhpur by such preliminary in favour of a Claim to which it has as yet produced no other Title than Assertion.

4. On the opinion entertained expressed in the 3d paragraph of the Letter of Government of replacing the Jodhpoor people in immediate possession of the villages from which they ought not in the first Instance to have been ejected by Captn. Tod, I am at a loss to conceive from what source or by what wilful misrepresentation (from Jodhpoor only such could come) it can have been made to appear to Govt. that its authorities had ever been ejected by Captn. Tod it being well known at the period when this must have occurred, no Thana, Deputy Officer or Ensign of its Authority existed in any one of these villages or ever had.

5. It was only after the whole of that tract had been reduced and its stubborn Inhabitants who had not for centuries past permitted people from Jodhpoor or any other state to remain among or levy a rupee from them were brought to the condition of peaceful and productive cultivators that the Claims of that Government appeared, but in such of its first communications as conveyed them no allusion that I have been able to perceive is made to the expulsion or ejectment of its Authorities or people of any description, but they were too wary perhaps to hazard this assertion at the time well aware of the speedy confutation it must have received, and the fact that at the period or either preceding or immediately subsequent to the reduction of that Tribe, Jodhpoor held neither place, acknowledgement or delegated mark of its Authority in any of these Villages. Their asserted Expulsion by Captn. Tod's may be therefore termed as in Justice it merits, a gross fabrication.

6. It ought not to pass unnoticed, and cannot but detract from the Estimate to be formed of the Justice of these claims that they were not produced in the first Instance at once and entire, but reserved or not thought of at all till all complete reduction of mairwarra by the British Troops from Ajmere and then they were brought forth piecemeal as occasion and the feeling how far encouragement or toleration of them might lead to the presumption of success.

7. On its first appearance the Demand as appears from a representation (8th Feby, 1821) to Captn. Tod by the Vakeel of Maha Raja Maun Sing was limited to four Villages, but as the Field appeared to open a harvest to their hopes, the Maha Raja in a Letter (21st Feby, 1821) from himself to Captn. Tod asserts his claim to seven which he therein names. It is progressively increased, and by a subsequent Representation from his vakeel addressed (8th March, 1821) to the Resident at Dehli, it is extended to Sixteen though Maha Raja Maun Sing himself also in a letter to the same address enumerates his demand at 12 Villages, specifying by name. It rests not however here to the satisfaction of that State, for on the recent occasion of Captn. Tod's deputing native agents to settle in concert with those of Mr. Wilder, the claims to these contested Lands an Arrangement defeated at the appointed place and season, by the absence of the Jodhpoor Vakeel. On the villages of the Purgunna of Beeawur (anciently comprising 44 Villages) being adverted to an intimation was given that the Chief claim to these would proceed from Jodhpoor.

8. To its misrepresentation that these are villages of, or in Godwar, it is sufficient refutation (having myself visited this tract) to observe that one and all they are situated in the valley of Meywar Mairwarra, East of

the Range of Hills, the natural and acknowledged boundary interposed between it and Godwar, which extends from their western Base. It is also to be remarked that of several Lists given in by Jodhpoor, in none is the specification of names of the villages found to accord they are all dissimilar. No acknowledgement of a Vassallage or subjection has at any late or former period been rendered to Jodhpoor or its Chiefs from any of the villages claimed by it, or any situated within or East of the range of Hills dividing the two countries. Throughout the whole tract of Southern Mairwarra, the observances of Vassalage to the Rana, and his Ancestors have never been withheld, tho' till recently the more substantial prerogatives of sovereignty had neither been granted to them or Him much less to any foreign State—but this is fully treated of by Captn. Tod in his Dispatch to Government on the reduction and settlement of this Tracts in 1821.

9. Jodhpoor should be required by authentic records to Evidence its ever having received either nominal acknowledgement of subjection or for any term or series of years the rents of these Villages. That at any time within the last Century, it has held the power however obtained whether by Voluntary or compelled cession or by virtue of its own established power to grant or dispose of one of these villages or to shew that such have been occupied by any Officers or Dependants of the State of Jodhpoor under its grants or Sunnuds, what deputies of its Government have ever held them in trust or management and where their records of an year's collection from all or any of them.

10. These claims or rather assertions unsupported by Evidence and proofs can scarcely be received, as that of a party equal claimant to a doubtful or vacant Estate, it is a direct attempt to wrest from the legitimate proprietors possession which they have inherited and held undisputed (except by their own rebellious subjects) and unquestioned from centuries, as the Lords if not receiving at all times the produce or rents of the Soil, yet in the worst periods of Anarchy the observances of Vassalage from their Mhair Subjects.

11. Unactuated, you will I trust do me the justice to believe by any partial feeling or view of these claims or the reciprocal Discussion to which they have given rise, I trust when the period arrives for their Investigation as contemplated by Government, by Mr. Wilder, or myself in conjunction with that Gentleman on the Spot, when time and circumstances may admit of my proceeding to Mairwarra for that purpose, to shew the Right of this state to their possession by undeniable proofs, and the unquestioned Title of its former Princes to grant, or freely dispose of these Lands as integral parts of their inherited Dominions.

12. I trust therefore under every consideration, and more particularly of the unfavourable Impression which I apprehend it would cause, that the measure placed at your adoption of an attachment by the British Government of these Villages intermediate to an Investigation and Judgment of the claim may be deffered from Captain Tod's last Dispatch or the general affairs of this State, you will perceive arrangements of Importance in their first stage, whose progress and completion as a party thereto, demand my near superintendance at Oodeypoor. The resumption by the Rana to the Khalsa of the Tenth of all Lands held in Jaghire on my guarantee, that Demands on them, for the fourth (which they have never been led to understand, has been relinquished) will not be preferred by the British Government is a measure which effected will enable this Government to overcome temporary financial difficulties, and its present inability from want of resources and consequent inadequate and scanty

Military Establishments to Compel either obedience and respect to the Commands of their Prince, or a better internal Regulation of their Estates by its numerous Feudatories, and the wild Tribes inhabiting its frontier Tracts, particularly to the westward a Subject, on which I shall shortly have occasion to address you in its distinct and proper place.

I have the honor &ca
(Signed) P. Y. Waugh
Actg. Pol. Agent.

## 137

Ghussar near Oodepoor June 1st 1822.

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.,
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

In illustration of the effects which I anticipated and reported to Government of your sending a native agent to Oodepoor with the letter of the Governor General announcing your supremacy which procured me the honor of your letter of the 17th Ultimo. I have ordered to be seized and sent to you Prisoner an agent of this agent already intriguing in Oodepoor. I send you translation of his address to the Ranah, the Original in his own hand is left with Captain Waugh and handed to me by the Minister in the Rana's Presence on the 26th Ultimo.

2. I would probably had I remained seen punishment inflicted on this Miscreant Intriguer, but it is his employer Misr Gunes Narrain the Bearer of the Governor Generals Khureeta who is the most Culpable and worthy of punishment. I am therefore satisfied with seizing this Individual publickly and sending him Prisoner, tho' for example it might be well if both were sent back to be disgraced at Oodepoor. They have been giving out in the city that Captain Waugh is also soon to be removed, and other reports. The Impression such may make on an imbecile mind is not likely to be advantageous to the Rank or the Authority and respectability of the agent as yet sanctioned to remain in charge by superior orders to him you may be pleased to communicate your intentions on the subject.

3. Should Gunnes Narrain take refuge in a falsehood and deny this agent, it may be as well to remand him to Captain Waugh to receive public Chastisement tho' he brought letters from Gunes Narrain to several people which can be obtained I suppose to substantiate his Crime.

I have the honor to be &ca. &ca.
Signed/- James Tod
Political Agent.

True copy.
Sd/- T. Waugh
Assistant.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 13 July, 1822, No. 12.)

## 138

George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Govr. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

In addition to the remarks which I have thought it my duty to make on the final despatch of Captain Tod in a separate letter of this date I beg leave to offer such other as have occurred to me as improper to place under the eye of a copyist or to insert on the public records.

In one part of his Despatch Captain Tod alludes slightly but evidently with meaning and design to ability[?] to prove Neemutch Jewadad and Jeeram to have been made over only conditionally to the Maharathahs.

On this subject I would observe that admitting the documents on which Scindiah first required these purgunnahs to be exactly such as Captain Tod describes they might have been so worded to gratify Rajpoots' Pride who would assent more readily to a conditional than to an absolute and entire relinquishment of the district in question. The Maharattahs being in power and never very scrupulous might be indifferent on what tenure they held purgunnahs which at the moment they never intended to restore whilst they had the power to retain them, and the Rajpoots were gratified that it could not be termed a positive Cession though they also at that moment entertained no Hope or expectation of their recovery or restitution. The coins have been brought forward by secret emissaries of the Rana since I have been in this quarter but I discouraged all intercourse and desired them to be told that the Rana had a friend in Captain Tod who would never neglect his interests or delay to offer to the consideration of Government any claim that he thought well founded of which the Rana had a perfect Knowledge from his own experience and present situation.

With reference however to the proposal I have lately had the honor to submit respecting these Districts, His Lordship in Council may deem it expedient to enquire into the nature of Scindiah['s] Requisition of them and whether they were really a bonafide consideration or integral part of his possessions or held generally from the time of their acquirements in such a way as if itself indicated a sort of separation from his other Dominions beyond what was the natural consequence of locality.

It is not probable that His Lordship in Council should deem it expedient to agitate this question, but I state the circumstance as supposing the Claim of Oodeypore investigated proved and admitted those Purgunnahs would be a valuable Transfer in lieu of Tribute.

In the concluding part of Captain Tod's despatch he reports a practice adopted by himself which he solicits may be sanctioned in his successor. The sanction thus asked as a successor, spontaneously I am led to infer has neither been requested by or granted to himself in any instructions from government. In its adoption I have no doubt captain considered it as the best perhaps only mode, of supplying the prince with money on cheap Terms and originally that might have been a strong necessity for the practice, but it strikes me that the most effectual check to extravagance and the anticipation of Revenue would have to withhold such guarantee altogether. It might and probably would have led to the Rana

taking up money on the promise of enormous Interest, but the evil would now have cured itself, for as princes who are Borrowers in this country are seldom punctual paymasters. He would soon have been compelled into a stricter Economy by the Failure of his credit and the agent would shortly have been spared all Trouble when they found that he would neither become a guarantee or an intercesser for their dues.

It was done probably with the very best and even humane Intentions but in compacts with Bankers. Disinterestedness itself cannot escape suspicion and the agent of the British Government should avoid on every possible occasion all proceedings liable to this construction. I must here earnestly entreat not to be misunderstood. The observation is general and I beg leave to disclaim all intention of Individual application I mean simply to perform a duty in stating that It would appear preferable to admit the practice on the Agents Responsibility than that it should receive the sanction Captain Tod requires. It would be still better if the Prince could be induced to observe an economy which would obviate the necessity of having recourse to such measures. As I am a stranger to Oodeypore reports, the present comprising all the information I possess of all official nature, I conceive, only from what I hear that it would be fortunate were Captain Tod's successor put in full possession of the view and wishes of government Respecting the Exercise of his Influence as, if what I have heard is correct, the managers so strongly recommended by Captain Tod neither possesses the confidence of the Rana nor his regard. Judging of him from my experience in other quarters I should consider it as a strong mediation of his general ability and fitness for the office that he is not in favour. [?] He who has firmness to attempt the restriction of Extravagance, the Honesty to expose and oppose corruption and the wisdom to offer salutary Council is the last who will be well spoken of. A self interested set of miscreant flatterers are the most unlikely to enjoy the esteem of the Prince. The Rana appears from every account I have received of him to be one "who knowing the right still pursues the wrong" and he is more indebted to Captain Tod['s] salutary admonitions than his own good conduct that he has not sunk in public estimation. His extravagance is boundless and unprincipled in so far that he was [had] always a wish to gratify, and never an inclination to pay ; The court[?] could thus exercised by Captain Tod I have every reason to think has been generally beneficial to the Public Interest useful to the Prince in the regulation of His Household or private Expences and eminently salutary in the revenue Department. This will I hope be continued under his successor on the intended change of agent, changes will be attempted but believing as I do that the Rana requires a friend and a Councillor, I hope Captain Tod's successor will at first resist all innovation on the Terms he has introduced and only relinquish such as he is convinced all are Infringements on his (the Princes) Dignity or restraints on his will unattended with every material advantage of a public nature. In offering these my sentiments to His Lordship in Council, I have a double motive, I wish that such as one approved should be brought to the notice of the new agents and form part of his instructions, and I am anxious that his Lordship in Council should count any erroneous impressions I have grounds [?] and favour me with his Commands on the subject of General Superintendency which I conceive cannot be exercised unless the superintending authority is as well informed of the actual condition of the state, Prince and ministers, as the local agent can make him either by oral communication, or written reports. With such knowledge Distance becomes of no consequence. The scenes—The Actors and

stage become familiar and general principles are successfully applied as called for by local Circumstances of Individual and Public Interest.

I have &ca.
Signed: D. Ochterlony
Residency
Residents in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Malwa and
Rajpoot. Resdy.
16th June 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 August, 1822, No. 4.)

## 139

Malwa & Rajp'a.
Residency.

To George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit in original, a report received from Captn. Tod on the 13th Instant, together with its several accompaniments alluded to in different parts of the Dispatch.

2. That Captain Tod has had many difficulties to encounter, which he has in most cases surmounted with address and ability, I can easily conjecture, without any Information of his preceding statements.

3. That he has done much, will not be denied by any one who has had the slightest opportunity of comparing the past with the present state of the Country.

4. It would be no slight praise to any Person to have produced from the chaos of Anarchy, Confusion, Poverty, Disorder, and Disaffection, in which he found the State, any thing that had the Semblance of system, and had a tendency to repress or ameliorate existing Evils.

5. It is much more to be wondered at, that so few defects exist, than that some should be found, and Captn. Tod, after an administration of many years, I am persuaded, has carried with him the regrets of a great mass of the Population of Oodeypoor, and so far as he is capable of feeling them, similar Sentiments in the Rana, though often subjected to the invidious and hateful task of imposing restraints on an Extravagance which knew no reasonable bounds, and to check a facility of Disposition, which, without his Intervention, would have led to a renewal of his own distress.

6. In this his final Report, Captn. Tod does not attempt to conceal, that tho', much has been done, there is still something to perform, and it is only on this part of his report, on which I would wish to submit a few observations to the attention of His Lordship in Council, premising, however, that my opinions are formed on general Principles, and without the least local Experience or knowledge of the state of Oodeypoor.

7. If I rightly comprehend one part of Captain Tod's report, he proposes that, each Jageerdar should give up a certain portion to the Khalsah to maintain a Police Establishment, and it would seem, that

this Proposition, coming from the Rana himself would be likely to meet, or in fact has met, the Concurrence of the Jageerdars.

8. I am not aware of the advantage they would reap from such a concession, and it appears so contrary to all I have met with in the course of my Experience, that I should much doubt their readiness for any object of public good to relinquish a Beegah of that land to which they attach an importauce far beyond its real value. But, supposing the accuracy of Captn Tod's supposition, I would most earnestly recommend, that it should form a part of the Instructions to his successor, to carry this object mutually desired by the Parties, into early effect, if it proves on Enquiry that the relinquishments made, and the consequent arrangements intended by the Rana are adequate to the purpose intended. It will however be most necessary, that the Rana should receive such Portions of Jageers at a defined value, and that the local Agent is assured by some stipulations on the part of the Rana, that the Sum so defined shall be actually expended, tho' any Improvement in the several cessions may be considered as so much Pain [Paid?] to the Treasury of the State.

9. As I write, Captain Tod's reports and Documents are in the Hands of the Copyists, for record in the office, and if I have misunderstood any parts on the hasty perusal I have taken, I shall hope to be excused but if I have rightly comprehended Captain Tod's meaning, it would appear, that the Rana, wishing to avoid all trouble of Calculation, and to obviate all pretext of Interference, would cede to the British Government some Purgunnah which should be equivalent to our stipulated Shares of the Revenue by Treaty. If His Lordship in Council should consider, that I have accurately interpreted Captn. Tod's meaning, it would appear to me most deserving of the serious attention of Government.

10. It is to be regretted that Captain Tod should not have dilated at large on a subject of such great Importance, and have pointed out what Pergunnahs he would recommend to be received in lieu of Tribute, their present value and probable Capabilities. But we shall suppose that an Officer of his zeal and discernment would not have touched on a matter of so much consequence without a conviction in his own Minds, that he could point out Purgunnahs or Districts, at present equal to any Demand we have a right to make, and susceptible of such future Increase as would be equal to, if not exceed the Maximum of any Share we could possibly derive from the Oodeypoor Territory in its most improved State.

11. By acceding to this proposition if I may be allowed to understand it as a proposition, we gain immediate Possession of Territory equivalent to our present Demands, and we have a chance, perhaps a fair prospect of earlier realising the highest Amount we can ever expect to recieve, by the almost certain earlier Improvement of the Territory under our own immediate Controul and Management, than it is likely to attain under a native Government, even Aided by the occasional admonition of a British Officer.

12. In this point of view, consulting only our Interest and convenience, the wish of the Rana seems every way unobjectionable, and most earnestly to be desired as a profitable Bargain. But it may be asked, why does the Rana desire this Measure? He has not the trouble of Calculation, nor has he any just reason to suppose any unfair calculation is made, that gives him less, or us more, than each ought to have by stipulation. On the contrary, I have every reason to believe from all I have heard, that he has on every occasion met with great Indulgence and liberality.

13. If then, his sole object in this desire is to emancipate his Ministers from the Controul and Investigation which our Treaty necessarily devolves, to a certain Extent, on the local Agent, Is he, when he places us beyond the reach of loss, really ensuring any gain to himself? Does not the Interest we now have by Treaty in the Product of the soil, tend to its Improvement and consequently to his advantage. Would a Prince of such a character as I have heard he is, be benefited by an acquiescence in his wishes, and should we not have—just reason to fear, that the reserved Territory would commence its Deterioration from the date of our non-Interference.

14. Unbounded Extravagance can only be supported, and for a time, by oppression. The internal administration would be defective in all its parts—greater corruption would be introduced. Injustice and oppressions, its invariable supporters and attendants, would soon follow, and the body we have taken so much pains to resuscitate would sink under its self-created Disease.

15. We have by the offer now proposed indemnified ourselves against loss, but could we see the labour of years thrown away? A lax internal administration often produces external Aggressions, and after having accepted Districts with a perfect understanding that they were to purchase our non-interference, we might be impelled by some imperious necessity again to assume a Controul and Superintendence which would in the public Eye appear the more unjustifiable from the cessions made.

16. Whilst therefore I should conceive it most beneficial to us to meet any expressed wish of the Rana's to receive Territory in lieu of Tribute, I should hope His Lordship in Council would not leave him to the perfect freedom of his own will, or hold out any hope that the local Agent would not offer him his opinions and advice with freedom and Candour, whenever he saw him anticipating his revenue by any unwarrantable Profusion, or in any way subverting those measures which have led to the increased and increasing Prosperity of his country.

17. I beg leave here to observe that there seems one Document in Captn. Tod's report which will afford useful Information respecting the Villages of Mhairwarra belonging to Meywar, and His Lordship may perhaps deem it not inexpedient to offer, to take these villages on the triennial Settlement made by Captain Tod, and admit the amount in part Payment of our Stipulated share of the Revenue of the Country deducting the Rana's Proportion of the Mhairwarra Corps.

18. If any Arrangement is made with the Rana of Oodeypoor for Territory in lieu of our Tributary Portion of the aggregate amount of the revenue, what I have further to remark on Captain Tod's report may be found unnecessary, but notwithstanding I shall submit it to the consideration of His Lordship as an object likely to be attended with most salutary consequences if by any persuasion he, the Rana, could be induced to entertain Corps to be disciplined and commanded by European Officers. The greater efficiency of a smaller number will not be denied, and the Expence of such Troops would not probably be greater than the numerous body now on Pay commanded by natives, possibly, for I know not their organization, without any discipline and certainly deficient in that essential point, a Commandant, who will restrain their Excesses, and see them justly and regularly paid.

19. Independently however of the utility of this Officer in a military point of view, he might under a local Agent, who had a just confidence

in the superior Efficacy and Integrity of European Agency, be employed with the most beneficial consequences to the Peasantry in his neighbourhood, in arbitrating and adjusting their disputes with each other and in all cases would be the greatest possible check on the native Collectors or other Officers of the Government who would know, that all their misdeeds would assuredly reach the Ears of the Ministers through the British political Agent.

20. If I have exceeded the strict line of my Duty in offering these observations on a perusal of Captain Tod's report, I trust I shall be excused. I have no Intention to arraign the conduct of Captain Tod. I wish to believe myself perfectly divested of prejudice, and as well inclined to give him credit for uncommon zeal and good Intention, as if I felt for him the warmest Friendship, and altho' my present situation, and his own report convince me there is much to be done. I by no means wish to deprecate the good he has effected.

21. It certainly has been great, nor can I say that more could have been done in my present state of Ignorance of all that relates to Oodeypoor, in so far as respects any formed Plans on Principles offered by Captain Tod, to the consideration of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, and either sanctioned or rejected by Government.

22. So far as I am enabled to judge, a local Agent should either receive specific Instructions from Government on the Line of Conduct he is to pursue, or in an early report give as full and clear an account of the State under his charge, as he is able to obtain, and then lay down some plans and general Principles which he considers adapted to his Situation, on which, if approved by the most noble the Governor General, he should invariably act, or report any deviation dictated by the Circumstances of the Moment, with the reasons and arguments which rendered it in his Judgement expedient. To report merely as Events occur, and to explain measures adopted on the occasion is giving it seems to me, only a modified and partial view of any occurence, for it may readily be admitted that every Agent will act to the best of His judgement, when called upon to exercise it, but whether a sound Discretion has been used or whether his proceedings are fully entitled to approbation, should not, I conceive, be judged by a report in which, self love will have its full Operation but on a knowledge of every preceding occurence, which would exhibit what was neglected, what might have been prevented, and what was unavoidable.

23. I venture to offer these remarks because I perceive in the final report I have the Honor to transmit my many Subjects, which in the same situation, I should have considered it a Duty to submit in detail at the earliest possible period of my Mission.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant.
D. Ochterlony—Rest.

Neemutch
16th June 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 Aug. 1822, No. 5.)

## 140

Poll. Dept.

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Rest in Malwa and
Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 122 relative to the question of the Political Agent in Harowtee wearing Boots at the Durbar, and to acquaint you in reply, that His Excellency the Govr. Genl. in Council conceives that Captain Caulfield should decline attending the Durbar if required to take off his Boots, on observance of native ceremony not practised by British Officer even at the Court of Delhie.

Fort William
20th Sept. 1822.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 Sept. 1822, No. 20.)

## 140a

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed Extract from the Proceedings of the Govr. Genl. in the Terrl. Departt. under date the 19th Ultimo & to desire, that with reference to former communications on the subject of Opium, you will endeavour to promote the views of Govt. as specially stated in the 16th Para of the accompanying Resolution of His Lordship in Council.

2. A copy of this Despatch will be sent to the Resident at Indore.

Fort William
4th Octr. 1822.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 4 October, 1822, No. 88.)

## 141

Poll. Dept.
To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, B.G.C.B.
Resident in
Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Military Department under date the 20th Ultimo, relative to the heavy exactions of transit duties on Grain and other articles obtained from remote Districts on the South West Frontier of Mow for the consumption of the troops at Neemuch.

2. His Lordship in Council observes from your letter to Captain Peach assistant Commissary General of the 21st July, & that Officer's letter to Captain Bannerman of the 29th of the same month, that you were endeavouring to remove some of the Vexations and interruptions complained of in the Pertaubgurh and Banswarah Territories. It will be extremely gratifying to His Excellency in Council to learn, that the result of your endeavors in concert with Captain Peach with whom you proposed to confer further on the subject, has proved successful and that your representations to the Chiefs of those countries have had the effect of inducing them to consent to some less vexatious mode of collecting the duties.

3. In the improving state of cultivation throughout Malwa it may confidently be expected that the necessity of drawing supplies of grain to Neemuch from distant quarters will gradually cease to exist and that the great consumption and consequent ready sale will encourage a competition among the Dealers in grain highly favourable to the reduction of price provided due care be taken to restrain any attempt at monopoly by the established Camp Settlers in the Neemuch Bazar.

4. It appears that the Bazars at Mow are already abundantly supplied and His Lordship in Council conceives that an arrangement might be made for encouraging supplies for the Bazar at Neemuch being drawn from the same sources principally it is believed in the Bhopaul country & Territories on the Nerbudda. On this branch of the subject you will receive a separate communication in my Letter of this date in reply to your Dispatch No. 132 of the 8th Ultimo.

5. It will not have escaped your attention also that with a Ruler like Zalim Sing, some arrangement might be made by which large supplies could also be drawn from the fertile Territories of Kotah at a rate probably much more reasonable than what may be required by other Native Chiefs less able to discern the benefit to their own interest by imposing the least possible restraints on the exportation of the superabundant produce of the Land. On this subject it might be expedient to instruct the Political Agent at Kotah to sound the Raj Rana as to his readiness to meet our views for an adjustment of rates.

I have &ca

Fort William
4th October
1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 4 October, 1822, No. 90.)

## 142

Poll. Dept.

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajapootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 8 Ultimo, submitting a report from the Political Agent in Harowtee on the state of Affairs at Kotah and the unfortunate feeling which continues to subsist between the Maha Rao and Madhoo Sing.

2. The Governor General in council has observed with deep regret that the hatred and suspicions of each other evinced by the parties above named has not only suffered no abatement but that there is no hope of a change of sentiment towards each other, nor any security against their secret animosity suddenly breaking out into some open act of violence. The conduct of Zalim Sing is also placed in no favorable light, and affords little ground of expectation that he will voluntarily come into the only plan which would ensure the future tranquillity of Kotah.

3. Adverting to the extreme jealousy of his power manifested by the Raj Rana with feelings rendered more irritable perhaps by the infirmities of age, the Governor General in Council would hesitate to authorize any direct proposition to him on the subject of modifying the supplemental article of the Treaty with a view to the removal of Madhoo Sing from executive administration although it is evident he is totally incapacitated as well from want of ability as from the insuperable bar to his ever acting in concert with the Maha Rao.

4. The only probable expectation of so desirable an arrangement being accomplished, as that contemplated of inducing Madhoo Sing to retire from all connection with the affairs of Kota, consists in the opinion of His Lordship in Council in the fears of Madhoo Sing himself who when deprived, by his Father's death, of the protection & support he now derives from the Row's vigour and energy of the latter's character and when called on to administer the Government in his own person will find himself placed in so embarrassing even perilous a situation that it may naturally be supposed he will be no less willing to accept than the Maha Rao to grant the provision alluded to by which both parties would be effectually relieved from all further apprehension and restraint.

5. There is one possible case in which the overture might be made in the lifetime of Zalim Sing, namely in the event of a personal interview between that Chief and yourself should the turn of conversation afford you any opening to propose it without hazard of awakening the old man's jealousy or fears. The instructions formerly issued to you on this head have placed you in full possession of the sentiments of His Lordship in Council, and it will be sufficient to remark that the agitation of so delicate a question could not for obvious reasons be delegated to any subordinate authority, nor be attempted in any manner but by personal conference.

Fort William
11th October 1822

I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 October, 1822, No. 12.)

## 143

Poll. Dept.
To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

Referring to former communications on the subject of opium, I am directed to signify to you the desire of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that you would take into your consideration and report to Government, what arrangements could be made with the several chiefs of Malwa and Rajpootana to check the passage, of that Drug, designed for export from Guzzerat and Cutch.

2. I am further directed to transmit to you for your information, a copy of my letter to the Resident at Indore, under this date.

3. A copy of this letter will be sent to Mr. Wellesley, with whom you will be pleased to communicate on the subject of it.

Fort William.
the 25th Oct. 1822.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 25 October, 1822 No. 16.)

## 144

Malwa and Rajp'a
Residency.
To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort Willam

Sir,

Captain Waugh having favoured me with the perusal of Captain Tod's recorded Correspondence with Government, and having done me the Honor of visiting me at Neemutch for the purpose of personally discussing some matters relative to that state, I feel it a duty to submit to the consideration of the Most Noble, The Governor General in Council, such remarks and observations, as have occurred to me from an attentive perusal of these Documents, and of my Enquiries from Captain Waugh.

2. It is possible I may at some future period travel beyond the record, if it should occur, that I can flatter myself with having obtained such authentic Information as may place any one or more subjects, in a new Light, or tend to illustrate what had already been brought to the notice and consideration of His Lordship in Council, at present, I mean to confine my observations to such points as appear on the face of Captain Tod's reports, but so intermingled with other extraneous matter, that it may not be unacceptable, or unprofitable, to bring them to the attention of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council in a condensed form.

3. It could not fail to excite much surprise and regret to perceive by Captain Tod's report of the 26th of April 1819, that in his proposal to farm the Khalsa Land of the Rana for five years, he makes the Total amount of the 5th year, to yield only twelve Lakhs and twenty seven thousand, and the Imports or Syer Collections two Lakhs and twenty two, or a total, after every care and probable Improvement of fourteen Lakhs and a half of Revenue to which we have a claim of 3/8th.

4. Captain Tod in this dispatch seems to consider this year as the maximum of Improvement, and accordingly suggests that, instead of calculating on what comes under the Head of Six annas as restored Lands, and four annas as ancient possessions, we should strike a medium of five annas, or 1/3 rd ; and the proposal would fix the tribute of Oodeypoor at five Lacks, supposing the total revenue to have arisen to fifteen Lakhs.

5. Aware of the very superior expectations formed by Government, and the Negotiator of this Treaty, I could not but observe such a result without surprise and even a degree of sorrow, but unless I have grossly mistaken the general Scope and reasoning of Captain Tod, this sum appears to me to be the sum Total of our Expectation of a pecuniary nature from Oodeypoor, under the most careful supervision of an agent, whose, Talent has been acknowledged, whose Labour was unceasing, and whose research, was most diligent and unremitting.

6. It will however be observed by His Lordship in Council, from the Documents which accompanied this report of April 1819, that, independently of the alienations by other States, which there is now no Hope of recovering, Amounting to upwards of Thirty Lakhs, there is the Enormous amount of six Lakhs appropriated to charitable or Religious purposes, and Twenty one and a half, specified as held in Jageer. Thus the Jageerdars hold a far larger portion of the Soil than the prince who purchases our Protection by a sacrifice of one third of his revenue, whilst the Jageerdars, or Thakoors of the State, after having been mulcted by the Mahrattas, avowedly to the extent of a fourth, and in reality to any amount they had the power to exact, enjoy their several Estates gratuitously, or, on their ancient Tenures of service, which now, as formerly, or at least for more than half a century, is only saying that, they render such service, as they cannot withhold.

7. That the Service they ought to render is very ill-performed, is obvious from Captain Tod's account of their neglect of the most light of all their duties, the Thannah Service, and his Proposal for a Commutation, and it shews what I believe is beyond doubt, and can easily be brought to the Proof, that of the whole Body of Thakoors, holding Lands under a feudal tenure, there probably is not one who would, or could bring into the Field, the quota required by his Grant.

8. On this Statement, we see the whole Revenue of Oodeypore reduced from what they were in AD 1764, from Seventy Lakhs, to forty, and of this forty, after an interval of five years peace, and the fostering care of a local Agent, only fifteen including the Syer, as forming the total Collections of the Prince, on which we have any claim to Tribute.

9. If it could be said or admitted as a calculation, that independently of five Lakhs pecuniary Tribute, we might reckon on the Service of Rajpoot Cavalry and Infantry to the extent of 21 Lakhs, that is, a Horse and two foot soldiers for every five hundred Rupees, we might then, and then only, say, that the Thakoors of the state pay in Proportion to the prince for the Protection afforded by the British Government, but so far is this from being the actual state of the case at present, that I am told by Captain Waugh, who has all the benefit of Captn. Tod's acquired

Information, added to his own Experience, that he does not believe a single Jageerdar of the Principality would hold his Lands, were the conditions of the Tenure rigorously demanded and exacted ; and on the same authority I am warranted in asserting that of the number actually retained, few possess the qualities that we should look for in the Rajpoot character, to be useful to us in Exigency, as auxiliaries.

10. In my observations on Captn. Tod's final report, I ventured to express a Doubt of the ready concurrence of the Thakoors in the alienation of a portion of their lands as commutation for Thannah service. On his departure from Oodeypoor Captain Tod desired Captain Waugh to sound some of the best affected of the Thakoors on this Subject, and the result proved the Justice of my doubts, and the reluctance of the Thakoors to alienate any part of their possessions for this purpose, but they admitted the Inconvenience to themselves of performing the duty in a proper and satisfactory manner, and Captain Waugh seems from his Enquiries to be of opinion, that they might assent to a money compensation, and he seems further of opinion in which I entirely concur, that such a compensation, under proper Stipulations, and with Banker's Security would be preferable to the alienation of Villages on their respective estates, involving, as it would do, an expence of collection on the Rana in many isolated and separate villages, subject to all the obstructions, Intrigues, and jarring interests that would arise between the Thakoor who ceded, and the people of the Prince who collect their Revenues. Even in this proposition I foresee great reluctance, and perhaps some difficulty, more particularly if they have the Discernment to observe its tendency, and this leads me to advert on the actual present condition of Oodeypoor, as I consider it to be represented in Captain Tod's reports.

11. The first and most prominent Character in his report is the Sovereign with whom, as I have no personal acquaintance I shall take some liberties, unaffected by his fascinating manners, by his ever ready acknowledgement of error, his seeming attention to good Counsel and his profound sense of the utility and advantage of all Captain Tod's measures.

12. Of what use is Intellect, of what Benefit his knowledge of the past History and Traditions of his country if, "seeing the right, he still the wrong pursues" and in all the proceedings of this prince, from the earliest period of Captain Tod's incessant endeavors to befriend him, has he given any substantial proof of such feelings as ought to be the most predominant in his character ?

13. I have searched in vain for any thing but words ; which have hardly escaped his Lips before they are contradicted by Acts, which whether the consequences of a too facile Disposition, open to the interested suggestions of evil counsellors, or the spontaneous dictates of his own Judgement, are equally prejudicial to the Improvement of his country, and his own essential Interests, as betraying a total Indifference to and neglect of the obligations of gratitude or a man, and of good faith as a Prince. The heavy Debt incurred to the British Government, or the means of liquidating the current Tribute, I am warranted in saying are the least objects of his Thoughts, and employ the slightest part of his reflections, or if occupying either it is in regrets, that appropriations have been made to cancel the one, and secure the future payment of the other.

14. These are the opinions I have formed, and I think I am borne out in them by Captain Tod's own reports, tho' evidently reluctant to disclose all the defects of a Character in which he saw much to admire, if not to approve.

15. If the delineation I have drawn of the character of the Rana approaches to an accurate resemblance, I would infer, that the Controul I recommended in my transmission of Captain Tods' final report is vitally important to the Interests of the Rana, the State, and the British Government and that this Controul should in important cases, be of an authoritative nature.

16. If a tribe hardly sufficient to relieve the Distresses of the moment, or Importunity, or Zenana influence, can procure the restitution of lands sequestrated for repeated acts of atrocity, blended with disrespect, and disobedience to his own authority, as in the Instance of the Rajah of Shahpoora, it is certainly a sufficient reason for a more extended, and a more general interference. It is not on the score of our trifling loss, tho' that ought to have come under consideration, that I lament this measure but because it holds out a course of proceeding, and an Expectation of Lenity or Forgiveness which is absolutely subversive of his own power and Authority. By his own power and authority, it could not have been effected, and the restoration is known to have been contrary to the opinions and the wishes of that Agent, whose neutrality or Indifference would have excited resistance and in my judgement, it could not have been worse timed than at a moment, when he meant to propose a compensation for Thannah Service, which if applied as it ought to be, and for the purpose proposed, would at once furnish the means of compelling almost the whole body of Thakoors to a strict performance of those Duties, to which they are bound by their respective tenures.

17. When I say almost, I allude to some Thakoors who have long thrown off even the semblance of dependance, whose estates are situated in strong or distant Tracts, where Anarchy is still triumphant, and Depredation, plunder, and Bloodshed, still prevalent. To such, I shall have occasion to refer on some future occasion, when furnished with all the information I have called for from Captain Waugh. I can only say, that it appears to me at present, even the proposed commutation will not enable the Rana to bring all the Thakoors of this Description into proper order and submission without the aid of a considerable military force, and to this object, tho' not in direct Terms, I think many of the observations of Captain Tod are particularly directed. As an Inducement to grant this Military aid, it is said, we should gain by our proportions of the considerable annexation which would be made to the Khalsah Lands: but tho' I am not prepared to deny this assertion I may be permitted to doubt, whether any very rich or productive Tracts are in the predicament I have described, but I am fully sensible without any reference to pecuniary advantage, of the utility and Benefit of our affording every Aid in our Power, without Inconvenience to finish the great work begun, and endeavour to retain or place the inhabitants of these wild Regions in a State of Subjection, that will render their sanguinary Dispositions and predatory Habits innocuous.

18. On some future occasion I shall probably solicit the attention of His Lordship in Council to these distant and refractory Thakoories, but my object in now glancing at them is only to shew that the Rana may possess a most legitimate title to increase the Khalsah lands, if he had the power to chastise those who condemn his authority, insult his Government, and disturb the public tranquillity by their protection of notorious plunderers, and pacticipating in their unlawful gain.

19. Exclusively however of these distant Thakoors who roam at large, and prey with Impunity on the merchant and the traveller in the more western districts, we suffer, even at Neemutch from numerous petty

chiefs whose misconduct has increased by Forbearance and Impunity. The first impressions of our power have subsided and perched on the Hills where their forts are situated, they disregard the orders of their Sovereign, and sometimes treat his Messengers with Insult and Contempt.

20. The Rana I believe possess sufficient Power to chastise some, if not most of these lawless Depredators, and he has been urgent with the late Agent to exhibit some mark of his resentment by the sequestration of their lands. Whilst there was a Hope of reformation, this feeling has been restrained, and advice, representation and threats have been substituted partly perhaps from a desire to see the Effects of the moderation and clemency, partly from a doubt of the Power of the Rana to chastise, to the merited extent the most criminal, and partly, from a desire to prevent the Rana from testing the first sweets of Sequestration, which uninfluenced by crime, or supported by justice, might involve the Innocent with the guilty, and become only the Instrument of the Indulgence of Cupidity, Revenge or Caprice.

21. Whether any, or all of these motives combined prevented the infliction of the deserved punishment, they appear to me to have been equally prudent and laudable, and had Captain Tod's Endeavors been seconded by wisdom or energy, or decision in the Prince, or by principle or integrity in the subordinate authorities, the result might have been different as it is. Oodeypoor seems, after the fostering care of five years to be still in the cradle of Infancy, and with the exception of Agricultural Improvement to have derived little substantial benefit from our protection.

22. Whilst every voice, from the Prince to the lowest Officer of the Durbar acknowledged their own incompetence and Inability to direct the Vessel of the State, and applied to the late Agent for his Opinion and his Counsel, a lurking and baneful jealousy prevented their adoption to that extent, which could alone prove their Utility or Advantage, and thus, the propositions which had received the sanction of the Prince, and the concurrence of his principal officers, have either been garbled in their Promulgation, or thwarted by secret influence.

23. If this picture is accurate, and it is the conviction of my deliberate judgement, I would presume to infer that an authoritative Controul is indispensable, and that, waiving all considerations of an undue or unwarranted Interference, according to the strict letter of the Treaty, we should leave it to time to shew, that our motives are just, legitimate and disinterested.

24. If the Prince submits his own better Judgement to the opinion of the interested. If his knowledge of the History and Traditions of his Country, instead of stimulating him to emulate the Virtues of his Ancestors, he must be roused from his sloth, apathy, and Indifference, by those feelings of pride to which as a Rajpoot he cannot be a stranger. The impulse once given, will possibly be permanent, as he will know, that if he does not do himself what is useful and beneficial, it will be done for him, and without him.

25. I am perfectly aware that in these suggestions I impose much on the local Agent and the sentiments I have expressed do not accord with the wishes, or with the general Policy of His lordship in Council. But when our Protection was solicited and obtained, when we incorporated our interests with those of these depressed and fallen States, we had a right to expect, that they would endeavor at their own amelioration, and be sensible of their own interests. If Days, months, and years pass on without exhibiting a single Instance of Activity or Decision, we must

either rectify it by the only remedy in our power, or forego the benefits proposed by the Alliance.

26. In offering these opinions to His lordship in Council, I feel the less Hesitation, because they cannot affect myself ; and in this, I have the advantage of the late Agent, whose report of the 20th April 1819, clearly points to the necessity of such discretional Authority, tho' probably prevented by delicacy from soliciting such an increase of his own Power in more direct Terms, than was offered by an exposition of the proceedings he reported.

27. I shall now offer some remarks on the Documents which accompanied captain Tod's report of 1819, and his final report of the 26th of May 1821.

28. The five years for which Captain Tod proposed to form the Khalsa Lands are now nearly closed, and we see that his Plan would have yielded on the 5th Year, Twelve Lakhs ; and his final report only calculates for the ensuing year which would have been the closing year of the farming system, a Deficit of two Lakhs, and lost by the non-adoption of a plan, which had the recommendation of certainty, and the avoidance of the corrupt Aumils and Mutsuddies of the Durbar.

29. I draw the Attention of the most Noble the Governor General in Council to this Subject, tho' now irremediable only to introduce my observations on the schedule, accompanying captain Tod's final report of 1821.

30. By this document it appears that on the close of the sumbut year 1879 or AD. 1822 The Rana will be indebted to the British Government, no less a sum than Rs. 9,22,000.

His total Income from land and Syer for that year is estimated at ten Lakhs.

For the payment of the current tribute, certain Purgunnahs are appropriated yielding, we will suppose, the nett Amount.

To the Payment of the Debt of Arrears, the Transit duties are pledged, and are calculated at Rs. 2,25,000.

But by this attention to our own Interests there is a declared deficiency of one Lakh to cover the most exigent of all expences, and where, considering the Character of the prince it is most severe and most desirable to avoid. I mean of course in the current Expences of the Rana for which it is necessary to provide, not only to the full extent, but the most certain means.

31. I would therefore most earnestly recommend, that the liberal and kind Indulgence which has been shewn in the incurring of the Debt, should be continued in the Liquidation, and that the Transit duties should only be appropriated to the extent of one Lakh and twenty five thousand Rupees, leaving Funds at least so far as those imports can supply it, to the full extent of the lakh deficient in the Rana's Expenditure.

32. This proposition can hardly be considered as a Measure of Indulgence, but of absolute necessity, for the Expences of the Rana must not only be defrayed but they must be placed as much as possible beyond the reach of chance or accident, and therefore I take the total deficiency, not as a portion of the Tribute, but at the full Amount, or total deficiency under the two Heads of

Deficiency of Purgunnahs,
and
Deficiency of Rana's Expences.

for the latter must be made up, whether we realize the full Amount of the Current Tribute or not, from the Purgunnahs.

33. When however I look over the several Items that have swelled this Debt to such a Magnitude, I am not without hope that His Lordship in Council will relieve the Country and the Rana from a Pressure so extreme, as to be in a certain degree, perhaps the cause of that Apathy and Indifference which is so apparent.

34. It has now risen to so great an amount as to be felt as an heavy addition to the Tribute, and it is viewed with despair by a profuse prince and his Court, as a liquidation almost hopeless, because so distant, even in the mild measures adopted for its ultimate Settlement.

35. In consideration of the forlorn State in which we found this unfortunate Prince and the heavy Expences unavoidably incurred on his first reinstatement on the Guddy of his Ancesstors, I would most humbly propose to reduce this debt by the voluntary relinquishment of the sums advanced by captain Tod for unavoidable Expences, and by striking off the sum paid to the Garrison of Kummulmair, both together, Amounting to the sum of Oodeypoor Rupees 1,19,847.15.0 or Sonauts about 92,905.

36. It is not usual for me to trespass so long on the Time and Attention of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council: but the Materials which have now come under my Inspection, and the conversations I have had with Captain Waugh, appeared to me to render it an imperative Duty to offer to his lordship's consideration as early and as fully as possible, my view of the actual condition of Meywar, and the means best suited to promote that Improvement, which Captain Tod so happily began, and in despite of many opposing difficulties, successfully continued.

37. I attribute without Hesitation and without disguise the failures, which Captn. Tod discloses with tenderness, to the Character of the Prince, and I perceive in it on every occasion not merely a facility of Disposition, swayed by the base and interested, but combined with it a duplicity and a general Deficiency of that high moral feeling, which we would wish to see in the Ruler of a State.

38. It is in Captn. Tod's temporary absences that his real character is most clearly discernible, and it is then, that he most freely indulges in his unprincipled, and to himself, disgraceful profusion.

39. As a measure purely of internal Economy, I have requested Captn. Waugh to carry the commutation Plan into effect as early as possible: but I have most earnestly urged him to guard it from Mis-appropriation.

40. The fund will be sufficient to maintain in subjection those who are most turbulent and refractory and it will enable him to subdue many whose conduct has been highly reprehensible, by throwing off their Allegiance, and conniving if not actually engaging in plunder and Depredation. The summary of all I have sought to impress on the attention of His Lordship in Council may be compressed into a small compass.

1st. The Ruler of Meywar is of a Disposition in which Facility, Indolence, and an unprincipled profusion are so blended, as to render it essential, that a strong and if necessary coercive influence should be existed [exerted?] to support his own Authority, protect his subjects, but more particularly the agriculturists maintain his Dignity, and promote those pecuniary Interests which are blended with our own.

2ndly. The time is probably far distant when we can even approximate to any Estimate of the maximum of Tribute to be received, as Captain Tod's final report shews, that immense Tracts of the richest soil have not, and cannot be expected for a length of time to be brought into cultivation, independently of a well founded suspicion, that the Khalsah lands may be justly increased, or Tribute obtained from the western Thakoors by the Aid of a military force from us.

3rdly. That the Tribute should be regularly strictly and even rigidly provided for and enforced. But that a total remission of the Kummulmair Expenditure and a reduction of at least one Lakh in the liquidation of Arrears appears essentially necessary to provide for the fixed Expences of the Rana not only to prevent if possible the prejudicial practice of anticipating the Revenue under the guarantee of the Rana, but to relieve him from a State of Dhurna, to which his Folly and profession have subjected him, and to place him in a state of comfort which will render duplicity inexcusable.

Lastly: It will be seen, that there are Thakoors of large Estates to the Westward of Oodeypoor, who are so far in a State of rebellion as to condemn the Authority, and refuse obedience to the orders of their Sovereign, and daily guilty of Excesses destructive of public Tranquillity, and militating against the avowed objects of the British Government whilst in the southern and eastern Direction within twenty, thirty and forty miles of this Station there are a number of petty chiefs who, tho' they profess obedience to the Prince, their Submission is only in words, and the surrounding country is the scene and the prey of continual Depredation, which I had frequent occasion to bring to the notice of Captain Tod, before his Departure, and since to Captain Waugh some of these it is the Desire of the Rana to punish but the large force absent with his Son, is alleged as the Excuse for Inability. Others not less culpable have the support of a faction or the Plea of consanguinity, but impartial justice requires that all should be reduced and punished, and I venture to conclude this letter by an earnest recommendation that we should take it on ourselves.

41. To give the western Thakoors every possible chance of redeeming their past conduct, I have desired Captain Waugh on his return to suggest to the Rana a recurrence to ancient Usage, and to summon all his Feudatories to attend on the festival of the Dussairah, at which time it is now my intention to be present.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Humble
Servant.
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Neemutch
4th Sept. 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 Nov., 1822, No. 7.)

145

Malwa and Rajpootana Residency

To

George Swinton Esquire
Secy to Government
Political Dept.
Fort William

Sir,

In transmitting the accompanying original Letter from Captain Waugh I take the liberty to remind the most Noble the Governor General in Council that it has been most clearly proved by careful Investigation, that whatever written Treaties or Engagements may have passed between Jodhpoor and Serowy they were never practically executed.

2. I believe I had the honor to address you on this subject from Delhee, and to state, that on a careful examination of Documents presented by Jodhpoor it was found, that for a series of years (I forget how many) Serowy had never fulfilled if they ever entered into any tributary Engagement.

3. I made at that time, a calculation of the average of those years, and in a conversation of some length I stated to the Jodhpoor Vakeel how clearly it was proved from their document that they never had received a voluntary Tribute from Serowy, That it was equally evident the forced contribution which had been made must have cost independently of Blood uselesly and wilfully shed, a far greater sum than the collections carried to the account of the State. That Individuals might possibly benefit by these predatory Incursions to a far greater extent, but that the proceeding was so adverse in its operation and effects to the benignant views of His Lordship in Council, that I could not suppose it would be tolerated. I therefore, under a Belief that it was greatly to the advantage of his Master offered him the Guarantee of the British Government to secure Jodhpoor an equivalent to what was proved by their own Papers or records, most of which were disputed by Captain Tod, to be the average amount of the forced contribution for the number of years exhibited, and I concluded by saying, that whilst this Guarantee gratified the dignity of his principal, I could not promise him that the rejection of my proposition would prevent our taking other measures, and at any rate I did not hesitate on my own part and of my own authority to prohibit the employment of Troops in that State and all measures that could tend to Bloodshed.

4. From the day of the conversation to the present moment the Vakeel has never replied or noticed my proposals, and as the subject was not brought to my recollection by either Mr. Wilder or Captain Tod, it escaped my memory till the receipt of the present report from Captain Waugh.

5. Ignorant as I am of the resources of Serowy, I cannot pretend to say that any advantages would arise from our alliance with and protection of this State, beyond what have been found, acknowledged, and felt in the general system of protecting the weak against the powerful, repressing lawless Rapine, giving security to commerce and reclaiming semibarbarous from predatory Habits.

6. Wherever our hand has been extended benefits in a greater or less Degree have accompanied as and though thorough Reformation may be tardy, it will Assuredly follow.

7. In this Hope and conviction I would recommend that without reference to the real or pretended claims of Jodhpoor, a Treaty should be framed taking Serowy formally under the protection. If its resources admit of Tribute, a light but increasing one should be settled, but without tacking to it any clause referring to Collections as experience had shewed that this arrangement only led to continued fraud and Deception on their part, or too great a Degree of interference and Espionage on ours, tending to lessen that confidence and respect which should be equally our desire and our Policy to cultivate.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
28th July 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 November, 1822, No. 9)

## 146

Malwa &
Rajp'a.
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

By the accompanying original Letter from Captain Waugh, which I have the Honor to transmit for the Information of the Most Noble, The Governor General in Council, I perceive it is already known to Government, that the real Heir to the Guddee of Surhohy or Seerowi was deposed, and Rao Seo Sing the present Ruler called to the Management of the Country.

2. I regret to have troubled His Lordship in Council on this Subject, but it is the natural Consequence of my entire ignorance of Captain Tod's dispatches from the year 1818, and an anxious desire to avoid any possible Embarrassment in the relations it may be deemed expedient to form.

3. Independently of those conflicting and hostile Interests which are ever to be found in native states bordering on each other, and the universal desire of the strong to assail and oppress the weak, there appears in Raja Maun Sing a decided personal Enmity and adverse feeling from causes which ought not to exist, and which have in fact no connection with the Rao Seo Sing, who in all probability had not the slightest share in the Transactions which excited them.

4. I allude more particularly to Captain Tod's account of Maun Sing's soliciting and being refused an asylum in this petty state previously to his unexpected accession to the Guddee.

5. If the dependancy of Seerowi on Jodhpoor had been more clearly substantiated than it has, the proposition made to the Vakeel at Dehli secured to him an Equivalent for his forced contributions, and only prevented his making hostile Inroads to the prejudice of public order, the plunder and oppression of the Inhabitants of the dependent State, and the Extortion of wealth, not for the Benefit of his Treasury, but for the enrichment of Individuals, He would in fact have acquired all he had a right to claim, without the least Expence, and without risking the Loss of a single Life on either side.

6. Seerowi is important as a great Commercial road, and the greater the prevalent Tranquility and subjection of the plundering Tribes, the greater security to the Traveller and the Merchant.

7. I do not hope to realize immediately all the advantages held out either by Captn. Tod or Captn. Waugh, but every thing that has a tendency to produce order from anarchy and comparative peace from incessant warfare, cannot but be desirable. Rao Seo Sing may suppose, and these Gentlemen may believe, that it requires only to fill a sheet of Paper with a few short articles, and a halcyon calm may prevail. Experience daily shews, and no state more than the one under his own Superintendence, the fallacy of such Expectations—"Natural propensities may be suppressed or even for a time expelled, yet they will occasionally return", and the very situation of Seerowi and our inability to aid the great work of Reformation, by instilling salutary apprehensions from our Military Arrangements, must give a continuance to lawless Habits for a period, long subsequent to a Treaty.

8. Notwithstanding these considerations which I prefer to state to His Lordship in Council, rather than unfounded or too sanguine Expectations, I certainly think, that if there are no objections but the supposed claims of Jodhpoor, it would be useful to us and a great advantage to Seerowi to take it decidedly under our Protection on such Terms, as may be thought advisable, amongst which I should think it of consequence to stipulate for the Exclusion of all opium through the Territory, or confiscation of that Drug on any attempt at Transit after a given Period.

9. It is, I fear, in vain to expect any cooperation from the Rajpoot Chiefs in the Prevention of the Passage of this Drug to Demaun. The duties paid are enormous and so profitable, that a prohibition from the Prince, and an actual Desire on his part to meet our wishes would have little Effect, unless with all we could enter a Supplementary clause in each Treaty declaring all opium attempting to pass through the protected Rajpoot States liable to confiscation after a certain time and the forfeiture of our Protection declared the penalty of an Infraction of the Clause.

10. Whether this would be considered a proper measure, I submit to the wisdom of His Lordship in Council, but, It is stated as the only one that appears to me likely, to be effectual.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Neemutch
6th August, 1822.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 November, 1822, No. 13)

147

Malwa & Rajp'a.
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

With reference to my late communications on the subject of Surrohy I beg leave to submit to the Notice of His Lordship in Council, the copy of a private letter received this Day from Major Miles.

2. The impudent Aggressions of Jodhpoor on this unfortunate little State greatly increase the internal Disturbance and if not the sole, may be considered the chief cause of the Rao's inability to keep his Meena and other predatory Subjects in due order and submission to his Authority, and consequently affect Meywar and Ajmair in their commercial interests.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Neemutch
5th Septr. 1822.

[Enclosure]

My dear Sir,

I was honoured by the receipt of your public and private Letters dated 1st Instant, on the 15th and beg leave to assure you, nothing will give me more gratification than to find myself of the least service in the furtherance of your benevolent views.

I shall therefore arrange all the Information in my possession, or what I can obtain respecting Sirohi, its extent, value, resources, History &ca., with what I can collect regarding the Claims on the state: but as this will require some time, I must beg your Indulgence during that period.

From the language of its chiefs and the general testimony of the people of the surrounding country, it appears however, that with the Exception of Jodhpoor, no State has any claim on Sirohi, and those of Jodhpoor are merely of a Moolookgiree description, the ruinous nature of these are not unknown to you.

The affairs of Sirohi are at present I believe in a very disordered condition, and I hope to be pardoned, when I respectfully submit, that I am afraid this disorder will continue until some definitive Arrangements are made for its future security and internal peace. I shall have the honor to address you again in a few days and remain,

My dear sir,
&ca. &ca. &ca.
Signed/- To. Miles.

Pahlunpoor
24th Aug. 1822.

True copy.
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Dept. Poll. Cons., 2 Nov., 1822, No. 17.)

## 148

Kotah 1st November 1822

Political Agents
Office Harowtee

Sir,

1. I have the honor to report for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General, that the Maha Rao Kishore Sing Crossed the Chumbull upon the 28th, and finally proceeded his March upon the 30th Ulto towards Deogurh to celebrate a marriage long since contracted with the Daughter of the late Chief of that place. The Maha Rao is attended by Baba Lall Mahdoo Sing's son the Father feigning illness to prevent his accompanying the Prince and the Maha Rajahs, Sue Daum Sing, Golaub Sing and Meiput Rao, brother of the Raje Rana's Minister, are in attendance upon Mahdoo Sing's Son, and the whole retinue consists of a Batt. of 1,000 Men-4 Guns-6 Paugheas of Horse with Ruts and Elephants, exclusive of the Maha rao's personal Establishment of domestics and guards. The Insignia of the state, has not accompanied the Prince. After the celebration of his Nuptials, the Maha Rao visits Nathdwarra, for the purpose of paying his devotions at the Shrines of the congregated Gods of Rajewarra, who have been brought together by the High Priest of the above Temple, which I am told is a very great addition to his fame, it being many years since these Deities have had a meeting.

2. Some time previous to the Maha Rao's departure and pending the arrangements necessary upon the occasion, the Maha Rao sent several times to me expressing his anxiety that Mahdoo Sing should accompany him ; upon which I spoke to Bulwunt Rao from whom I learnt, that it would be a useless attempt upon my part, for Mahdoo Sing had met with an accident which precluded his going abroad. When I mentioned this circumstance to the Maha rao's messenger, he expressed great regret, as his Master had anxiously hoped for Mahdoo Sing's company, for the respectability and appearance of the thing, as well, as being the best security the Raje Rana could have, that he avoided all improper intercourse during his absence from Kotah ; he also expressed his Masters regret upon the score of Superintending the expence, saying, that had Mahdoo Sing accompanied him he could have had the control of all expenditure and would have been answerable for the same to his father, that he too could have consulted him upon various, apparently trifling circumstances relative to his intercourse with those whom he may meet, and have regulated his conduct in such matters agreeably to his wishes, that it was impossible, the son a youth of thirteen years of age, could be either entrusted with the management of the expenditure or be consulted upon any topic, in which he might be desirous of Governing his conduct, by the wishes of the Raje Rana, that situated as he now was, he felt himself exposed to have every thing he cavilled at, and misconstrued, but that he hoped his anxious desire of conducting himself, so as to give both the British Government and the Raje Rana reason to approve of his future demeanor, would serve to carry him, through his present journey free from suspicion.

3. In consequence of this message, I waited upon the Maha Rao and assured him, that I had not the least doubt but that his conduct would prove unimpeachable, that I was assured the Raje Rana had not the least suspicion of any improprieties taking place during his absence, and that

I was confidently informed that Mahdoo Sing had met with a serious accident. In conclusion I begged the Maha Rao, to banish all apprehensions from his mind and proceed on his Journey, with no other anticipations, than those which the object of it was calculated to excite, and that I fervently hoped the result would be productive of permanent happiness and unmixed felicity. I then took my leave, and left the Maha Rao in apparent good humour with himself. Upon my way home, I visited Mahdoo Sing and found him as well as usual, but complaining of a swelled testicle.

4. During the preparations for the departure of the Maha rao I received private information that the Raje Rana was urgent in his desire that Mahdoo Sing should accompany his Prince, and that finding nothing he could say, would induce his son to yield acquiescence, he threatened to send him to Gagrown a Hill fort not very far from Kotah, but how far this information is credible I cannot just now judge, and I merely mention it as a report.

5. Previous to the Maha rao's having Kotah, he advised with the Raje Rana upon the propriety of his Visiting Odeypore, subsequent to his having been at Nathdwarra, the Rana said if he could avoid it, it would be as well, but if his Brother-in-law would hear no excuse, he must proceed and if he did so, he should bring his sister back with him, as a point of etiquettee. The Raje Rana has provided for the expence which such a measure would incur, but has not intimated his having done so, lest the knowledge of the fact, should induce the Maha rao, to proceed at once to Odeypore. Bulwunt rao informed me that the whole of the Maha rao's outfit has cost upwards of 60,000 Rs.

6. The Insignia received by this Durbar from the Emperor of Dehli/ The Fish and great Drum, has not accompanied the Maha Rao, and the plea assigned for their being detained here, is, that they could not be sent abroad, without a guard of at least 5,000 Horse, the expence of which would cramp the means of the executive authority.

7. It now remains to bring under His Lordship's notice a circumstance, which however apparently trifling, is I fear calculated to keep alive, if not increase the unhappy feelings that exist at Kotah. I allude to the usage of the Kamdars attending at the Durbar upon the Dusserah for the purpose of bracing up the Maha rao's loins, and buckling on his sword and Shield. I am informed that the Maha rao sent intimation, that he wished Mahdoo Sing, to perform this Service, the Raje Rana's age rendering it impossible for him to do so, and that a Message was returned that Mahdoo Sing was unable to attend being indisposed, but that his son Babba Lall should attend, but the Maha rao dispensed with his service, and performed the part of his own Esquire, and proceeded to the Dusserah without those, whose duty it was to attend him.

8. Annexed I have the Honor to submit for the consideration of Government translations of communications, which passed between the Maha rao and Raje Rana, during the preparations for the present Journey. These documents I have submitted to the Raje Rana, and they have been allowed to be correct ; I have as yet had no reply to them, but shall elicit one, and report the result.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant
Sd/ Caulfield
P.A. in Harowtee

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bt.
G.C.B. Rest &ca &ca

[Enclosures]
Memorandum of intelligence received from the Maha Rao Kishore Sing of Kotah—4th October 1822.

1st. A Message from the Raja Rana Zalim Sing to the Maha Rao—

When you went to Delhie what engagements did you enter into with the English? I am not informed upon this subject and therefore request information as you will no doubt fulfill your engagements with the British authority at this place. No power can now oppose the English, who are at present considering what they may do hereafter; they have reduced all the states of India save those of Jeypore, Joudpore, Kotah and Boondee, under their own authority, and have pensioned their legitimate sovereigns I have increased the power of this state, but to what greater extent can I go?

Ans. I entered into an engagement at Delhie. The English are the sovereign of India, and when I was in trouble I took refuge under their protection. They have never deprived any one of his right, and if they are disposed to do so, who could resist them? If you doubt me, I refer you to the General who is now at Neemutch. I sent my Vakeel, Mirza Mahomed Allie to Calcutta to the Governor General, to say that the country was his, my life was in his hands, to take what he pleased, and restore me to my Gudee I wrote nothing more.

2nd Message. You are going upon a religious visit to Nathdwara, the Maha Rao Doorjun Saul performed all that was necessary; and made the required offerings to the Gods. The present times are not not like those which have passed away. You are aware of the Revenue of this State, and the power of the English, you will therefore suit your conduct to the times. You and the English, conceive, that I have amassed great wealth, my destiny has been fortunate and I can meet all exigencies.

Ans. I have but few expenses and am more fortunate than Doorjun Saul in having so able a servant as you are. If you object to my proceeding to Nathdwarra or the celebration of my marriage, I shall postpone both for the present, and you and the English will send me at a convenient time. When I was at Nathdwarra, I informed Captain Tod that my forefathers had made offerings to the assembled Gods of my Tribe, that the High Priest intended doing so, and that if I could be present at the ceremony it would be a very considerable gratification. To this he agreed upon the part of the English, and promised that he would accomplish my desire of sacrificing to the 7 Gods, and the celebration of my Nuptials at Devgarh. In conformity to this Agreement I have formed the intention of proceeding to Nathdwarra and Deogurh. However I will do what you and the English desire.[1]

3rd Message. When you asked for Madhoo Sing to accompany you, I replied that he was your servant, and whosoever you ordered should attend you, but should he proceed with you and any dispute take place,

[1] This convocation of the Gods takes place upon the day following the Diwalee and the festival may be held at the pleasure of those whose means will allow them to defray the expense.

Doorjun Saul of Kotah convened an assembly of the deities during his reign and the Maha Raja Damooderjee the High Priest of Nathdwarra has convoked the ensuing assembly of the Gods at Nathdwarra from Kotah Gokuljee. Jeypore and lockrowlie, this meeting is designated Ankoot and is nothing more than an offering of the first fruits to the Deity, the different eatables Grains of the season are piled together and presented to the Takoors and then plundered by the congregation.

it would be unpleasant. As your father regarded you, So do I regard Madhoo Sing.

Ans. I have no design against Madhoo Sing, the English are our mutual guarantees were I to be guilty of treachery, I should have no refuge in Heaven or upon earth, I should be deprived of my country, and be imprisoned. If Madhoo Sing proceeds with me there will be no trouble or no difficulty and my Expenses shall be under his control all the good and bad of this rests with the Nanajee. I will do whatever he desires.

4th Message. If you have any suspicion of me I can only say, that no purdasie (foreigner) has ever been guilty of Treachery. I am not a native of this country. I came originally from Guzzarat to Mewar, where I lived for some time and from thence came to this Durbar. I am now old in years and my son and grand son are in your service.

Ans. Nanajee is wiser and more experienced than I am, I have no suspicion of him he will therefore continue as heretofore to perform the duties of the state. There is no one but himself equal to the duty.

Translations of Memorandums sent by the Maha Rao to the Raj Rana.

It is necessary that I should visit Mewar and see my relations, You are wise and will do all that is proper but as it is possible that amidst various avocations, something might be omitted I write this. I will only visit those whom you approve of. Every thing rests with you. In the days of my trouble I visited Nathdwarra and paid my devotions to the Takoor, at present the 7 Gods are assembled at Nathdwarra and you will no doubt provide for my visit in a suitable manner. As a visit to Nathdwarra at the period when the seven Gods are assembled there, is of course more expensive and requires more state than upon common occasions, and the offerings in money and cloths are greater, add to which, the anniversary of my birth, will occur whilst the Nathdwarra which will necessarily increase my expenditure. If you acquiesce in my wish to have an interview with my brother of Odeypore of course our meeting will be conducted according to usage, and should the Rana insist upon my accompanying him to Odeypore, considerable expense will be the result. As I cannot live there at his expense, that being contrary to usage of our tribe[2]. So that in addition to the presents which must be made there would be other demands to be answered. You will therefore decide upon what I am to do.

You will also determine whether I am to meet my sister at Nathdwarra, and if I am, you will of course provide for the expense attendant on the interview, and should she accompany to Kotah that expense will also remain to be provided for. Upon the celebration of my Nuptials the usual presents will of course be made to my personal attendants.

If you approve I will visit the Temple of Roop Chutterbooj in Mewar, in which case the necessary expense will be provided.

When I visit Mewar the Women will (Kullas bunnowijee) greet my arrival in the different Villages and I must of necessity give the usual donations upon these occasions.

The Gods Mutra Naut and Beetulnaut, who have gone from hence to Nathdwarra, will return with me, this expense will also have to be provided for.

[2] It is considered disgraceful by the Hindoos to live at the expense of female relations or to receive presents from the family into which they may be married. The Maha Rao's sister was married to the Rana of Odeypore.

It is usual for my servants to be provided with Warm Chintz Clothes in the cold season. This must be recollected also.

In answer to the above a verbal communication was made by the Dabie, Ghyber ram to the following effect. To meet the expenses you have enumerated would require extensive territories and large Revenues. Your country yields but 20 Lakhs, and I am ignorant of what engagements you have entered into with the English which gives me much anxiety and uneasiness. I shall however do all that my present ability will admit of. With respect to your marriage I have already defrayed the expenses of four, for the present which is the fifth. I have provided four suits of Clothes for you, and two for Baboo Lall, and 200 Rs. for the Bards, and 500 Rs. for distribution to the poor, according to this have I provided, but can meet no other expenses. To this the Maha Rao replied you will do what I require, or not as you please. I have no occasion to marry again and there is no actual necessity for my attending the meeting of the Gods of my tribe at a Nathdwarra when you have funds to meet the expense, I can then do so, You have provided coloured garments for me, but I do not wear such By reason of my having been a stranger to felicity, since the demise of my father ; gay apparel befits joyous times. To which the Dabie answered, your Visiting Nathdwarra or wearing coloured garments, depends upon yourself. To which the Rao answered, If I go abroad, it must be in a manner consistent with my station, and if Madhoo Sing accompanies me, I shall have nothing to do, or think of, he will provide for every thing, and I shall act agreeably to his advice, the credit or discredit of any appearance rest, with the Ranajee, and the English.

True Translations.
Sd/ Caulfield
P.A.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 December, 1822, No. 2)

## 148a

Confidential

Kotah 11th Novr. 1822

Sir,

I conceive it my duty to acquaint you for the information of the most Noble the Governor General in Council with a circumstance of rather singular nature which took place between the Raje Rana Zalim Sing and myself.

Upon the 6th of last month I intimated to the Raje Rana that I should proceed part of the way to Neemutch with my family who were going to that station in quest of Medical aid upon the 7th I had a visit from Seit Behader Mull who informed me that the Raje Rana had sent him to condole with me upon the necessity of their removal ; and to express his regret that he had no jewels sufficiently valuable to present to Mr. [Mrs.?] Caulfield upon the occasion of her leaving Kotah, but that he hoped I would accept a sum of money with which I might

purchase English Jewels, that in so doing there was not the least cause for apprehensions, as no body should know any thing of the matter but the Raje Rana, the seit and myself. This communication being unexpected threw me for a moment aback & the secrecy with which the Transaction was to be accompanied gave me strong suspicion that a bribe was intended under the Cloak of Jewels ; therefore to prevent the possibility of misapprehension upon my part I resolved to conceal my feelings and draw the seit [seth] if possible to a more explicit avowal of his Mission. I therefore told him that English ornaments were extravagantly high priced, and that no Loan under a Lac of Rupees could procure a set worth acceptance, he replyed, what is a lakh of Rupees and again recurred to the impossibility of the things even being known, asserting as before, that the Raje Rana himself and me would alone be acquainted with it.

Upon finding there was not the least doubt of bribing being the object I told the seit he had as well as the Raje Rana formed a very unworthy Estimate of the British Character, for that if his friend was to lay all the Gold he ever saw in his life at the foot of an English Gentleman I was confident who [he,] would spit it on with contempt. That I made full allowance for the Raje Rana's ignorance of my countrymen's Character to which I attributed the present communication and added, that if I accepted the present offer I could never again either look him or the Raje in the face. Moreover that were[?] supposing me capable of such corruption the Raje would gain nothing by my infancy for then I should go on promising that which I could not perform and under false pretence continue heavy demands upon his purse.

I here explained fully to the seit's comphehension that I was merely the channel of Communication between the British Government and the Kotah state, that every measure connected with this principality originated in Calcutta so that no bribe that he could offer would in any way Combera[sic] to realize the Raje Rana's wishes whatever they might, but on the contrary would seriously militate against them. That I entreated him to tell the Raje Rana, nothing but the most unqualified unreserve between us could tend to his ease of mind, and the future happiness of his family, and to shew him that I was sincere I told him that I would with pleasure and pride accept for Mr.[?] Caulfield, as a mark of his Esteem for me, a trifling present, such as turqesis, or Catseye ring, that He might without blushing acknowledge having received from Zalim Sing.

I have been thus particular in detailing this circumstance for the information of Government that it may make such deductions as the matter may present to its view, as for myself, I am utterly unable to assign any reason for, or any object to be gained by the Translation [Transaction?]

Poll. Agents Office
Harowtee, Kotah, 1st Novr.
1822

Sd/ J. Caulfield
P. Agent in Harowtee.
I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 December, 1822, No. 3)

## 148b

Sect. Dept.

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 3rd October Ultimo, submitting original documents received from the Political Agent in Harrowtee.

2. The facts stated by Captain Caulfield leave no doubt in His Excellency the Governor General in Council's mind, that an attempt was made to bribe the Agent, whose conduct on that occasion is entirely approved.

3. In the event of Captain Caulfield's having accepted the Turquoise or Cats' eye ring, alluded to in his confidential letter to your address, His Lordship in Council concludes that he will report the circumstance for the information of Government.

Fort William,
7th December 1822. I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 Dec., 1822, No. 4.)

## 149

George Swinton Esquire
Secy to Govt. &ca &ca &ca.

Sir,

Though the accompanying Letter from the Deputy Supt. of the protected Hill and Sikh states is in a private form, I consider it a most important duty to submit it to the notice of the most Noble the Governor General in Council.

I lament that a nervous affection the consequence of a severe affliction & long Indisposition incapacitates me from bringing forward the various powerful, and to my judgment most convincing motives and reasons for not withdrawing the shield which for a period of fourteen years had been inerposed in the Sikh states to protect the weak against the Powerful, and to prevent self-interest from the abuse of authority by admitting the indulgence of Cupidity, Malice or revenge.

Permit me briefly to state or rather to recall the recollection of His Lordship in Council to the very foundation & structure of Sikh Power. Large bodies of men under different Sardars of Enterprize associated for the purpose of Plunder or of subjecting countries, Purgunnahs & villages to their authority. The weakness of the Imperial Govt. of that period gave them success and with the exception of a few Mussulman Chiefs

who by turns temporised, or resisted the whole country from Attock to Hurreeanah and at one time Hurreeanah itself, and the very district in the vicinity of Delhi, either submitted to their rule, or were the scenes of their devastation. Wherever and whenever they considered their Power established they made a division of the subjugated Lands. Chiefs received Purgunahs or Districts or Talooquas. Villages of greater or less value were assigned to subordinates, and these again were subdivided amongst the Individual or private Horsemen. So regular, so fixed was this arrangement that in asking the Kukba or revenue of a village you will frequently be answered that it maintains six eight or ten Sowars, and each of these Sowars or Portions is distinctly known, and he receives from that Portion his Half or Buttage of the cultivating Zumeendar, or this portion may be and is often divided amongst many the sons or Descendants of the original Sowar who accompanied the Chief in his Expedition.

With a full knowledge of this original compact or convention, I had early to struggle against the unjust encroachments of Surdars, who finding themselves protected by British Power had no longer an Interest or a wish to conciliate or Cherish those to whom they had heretofore looked for their only defence, from external Invasion or Internal violence. Pretexts were made or fabricated and this enjoyment of ease and quiet soon led to the desire to glut avarice or gratify Revenge.

Complaints come to me as the agent of the British Govt. references were made and instructions were received by which I thought myself warranted to establish as a Principle that every Sirdar had a right to resume Jageers granted by himself or by his ancestor for personal service ; but that a Russuldar who inherited his Lands, villages or Talooq from an ancestor who obtained them as his share of the original conquest or not & should not be dispossessed without cause assigned and proof given of some failure in the Duty he owed by custom and usage to the head surdar Chief or Rajah.

The Justice of this Principle could not be denied. It prevented much wrong and oppression which would otherwise have been committed, and it only burdened the surdar with the trouble of shewing that the Punishment be desired to inflict was deserved.

Runjeet Singh has been told by me on more than one occasion that the Lands bestowed by him on our protected Chiefs should not be resumed. He had given, they had received and our protection was the guarantee of this continuance. It was I conceive on this known Principle that he has endeavoured by ill-usage and severity to free her (Suddee Kooar his Mother in law) into a relinquishment of her claims and an acknowledgement of his own to Himmutpoor Budnee Kour. That affair has terminated I am not informed, but I feel a persuasion that it would not have been so long protracted, or occasioned so much stir, suspicion and Bustle, had I been in that Quarter to remind the Chief of Lahore of a Principle long since understood and acted upon.

In the case alluded to by Captn. Ross Futtah Sing allowallah[ ?] has not the Shadow of a Right, and so far from hesitating as has been done, I should instantly have told him that if he did not make immediate restitution I would report the whole Proceeding to Govt., & recommend the attachment of all the Lands he possessed on this side the Sultej I should only have had to report the measure I had taken and the restoration that ensued If Futtah Sing is allowed on Mr. Ross's views of the subject and seize Kottah he will immediately extend his Grasp to the Lands of the minor Chief of Burokush on whom he has no other claim than the father of the Boy having sought his Protection, as being powerful and in his

neighbourhood, and many other will be dispossessed under as frivolous Pretences because this Chief considers all his possessions in the Punjab as precarious and dependent on the caprice of Runjeet and is desirous to extend and in every way possible increase his Territorial Property under Protection.

Jeswunt Sing of Naboh will lay hold of the Precedent to annex to his own Territory the Lands of four Brothers whom he threatened and cajoled into an acknowledgement of Dependency on himself after our assuming protection of the country, and whom he deceived by false assertions of his influence with the British Government.

Though I know no man on whose high notions of Honor, Justice, Rectitude & Integrity Govt. can more fully or safely confide, yet I do not venture to solicit Captn. Ross emancipation from all reference to Delhi and a direct communication with Govt, tho' I may be perfectly convinced that under present circumstances it would be of public benefit. I only entreat that the commissioner or Political agent may be instructed to pursue the Course hitherto advantageously adopted of knowing by previous Investigation and Proof that a Chief has a well grounded and justifiable cause for any seizure he intends to make or any sequestration he wishes to effect. Without this the agent of the protected states will become then useless, because he will by his presence and non-Interference sanction Injustice and countenance oppression.

I have &ca
Sd/ David Ochterlony Rest.
Umbulla Octr. 15th 1822

Malwa & Rajpootana Resy.
Oct. 26th 1822

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., p. 118, 15 January, 1823, No. 51, Vol. No. 516, 15 to 31 January.)

## 149a

Major General Sir David Ochterlony
Bart G.C.B. &ca &ca &ca

My Dear sir,

I am induced to transmit for your perusal the accompanying copy of correspondence in consequence of the importance of the question which it inclines to the affairs which were so long under your care.

Having heard nothing on the subject from Mr. Ross subsequent to his letter of 21st Ulto. I am led to conclude that he has submitted the question to Govt. in which case Mr. Ross's claims to the confidence of Govt., so superior to any I can be supposed to possess, will, most probably, occasion the adoption of his view of the matter.

To you who during a period of 13 years daily witnessed, in all their diversified action and workings, the peculiar characteristics of social polity among the Sikhs, and beheld their tendency and effects. I would submit; whether a construction of the terms of our connexion with that Sikh Chiefs, which shall make no distinction between their *dependents*—of whatever class and degree—and their *subjects* properly, so termed, will not be the cause of infinite evil: whether its adoption be not calculated to effect an entire dislocation of the existing state of society in the Protect-

ed states, and whether, in such case, our *protection* would not prove a curse instead of a blessing, binding hand and foot, as it would, three fourths of the Members of the Sikh aristocracy to be trodden on by the remaining fourth.

Mr. Ross's principle appears to be to look to the letter of recorded instructions from Govt. alone without reference to the practice founded on those instructions. This principle which, it appears to me, would be of questionable propriety under any circumstances would, in its application to the affairs of the Protected states, prove a source of positive injustice to them, and of political detriment to us.

Even were the past practice not warranted by the instructions of Govt. which I cannot however for a moment admit to be the case, Does invariable usage, during a period of 14 years, of itself impose no obligations on us? Assuredly it does—for not to mention the consistency of action essential to the maintenance both of our character and authority, the class that would be affected by the change having heretofore regulated their conduct on the faith of the first established practice being maintained would now be infinitely more injured by that change than if they had, from the beginning, known that they had nothing to expect from us and that their rights were in no respect under our guarantee. In the latter case they would have had resort to the various acts of *Zumana Seizee* to keep well with those in whose power they were left; as it is having for the last 14 years maintained the port and bearing of men substantively under our protection they have by this demeanour alone—if by nothing else—incurred was [?] to have seen them Crouch as Vassals dependent for every thing on their will and pleasure. In fact 6 months after it shall have been decided that it is competent to a Chief to seize the Fort and Lands of those who may be under a vague, absolute, or disputed dependence on him, without previous communication with the Local authorities of the British Govt. Putteedars and Missildars will be obliterated from the face of the country—not a trace of such tenures will remain. Domains of this description will be swallowed up in the greater states and their present proprietors reduced into one common mass with the lowest peasantry.

In lifting up my futile voice against such a consummation God Knows I but little consult my own ease as the regulation and adjustment of the numerous and minutely varying degrees of superiority and dependence and the decision of complaints arising therefrom forms a very considerable and a very difficult and delicate part of the multifarious duties of the Local agent. But the personal ease of the Local agent is a very inferior consideration to the maintenance of public faith, justice and consistency; all which would in my humble judgment, be materially compromised by an abandonment at the present day of the established and invariable usage on this point during the past 14 years.

Here I conceive my duty to terminate. I have in my correspondence with Mr. Ross expressed my sentiments on the principle he seems disposed to adopt as strongly as is consistent with the deference befitting my subordinate situation and I have communicated that correspondence to you unofficially that you either may or may not found [?] any procedure thereon as your judgment on the circumstances of the case and the possible benefit of your interposition to the public service may dictate.

In the possible event of your conceiving it a duty to address Govt. on the subject there are one or two consideration[s] arising from it which I should feel greatly obliged by your submitting at the same time, I would not give you this trouble, nor myself do what might be deemed irregular but for cogent reasons, among these I may mention that the nature of the

observations I have to make is such as to constitute a strong objection as will be perceived—to submitting them through the agent at Dihlee, and I cannot venture to address them direct to the Secy. to Govt. having, I fear, incurred displeasure by a like proceeding before though adopted under circumstances of peculiar delicacy.

Having premised this I shall proceed in the first place, to refer to the dates of the letters of the accompanying correspondence, and to the time elapsed between my reports and Mr. Ross's replies to them and I may here remark that the delay alluded to is not peculiar to the present case but common to it with most others. On the present occasion, as you will observe final and decisive instructions might have been received from the fountain head, to which it would appear that the matter must go after all—in a shorter time than Mr. Ross's Second letter, requiring further explanations, reached me.

It imports to what this delay is owing—whether to a pressure of business of more importance or, to a previous want of familiarity with the subjects rendering longer consideration of them necessary—whatever be the cause the consequence is the same. And to advert first to the most obvious—though by no means the most important—it would seem that if instructions from an intermediate authority be not obtainable within a less time than would suffice to admit of the receipt of orders from Govt. One of the Chief uses of an intermediate controul is defeated ; and the arrangement becomes an obstruction to the discharge of public business—instead of means of facilitating it.

But if the delay in question be—in its most obvious and immediate effects—an evil of some amount ; it is an infinitely greater in its incidental influence on the peculiar state of affairs on this frontier ; and, in this respect, one which the subsequent decision of Govt. let it be what it may, and supposing it to recognise and maintain past usage in the most decided manner—cannot wholly remedy. During the 4 or 5 months that this matter has been already pending and the month or two longer that it must remain included, opinion and rumour are not idle. It becomes known that an important principle in the past practice here is under revision and may be altered, whence it is not difficult to infer that other principles are no more immutable than this but may like it also be revised in their turn, and this not only at present but on every subsequent change in the authorities at Dihlee. On the tendency of such sentiments here it is needless for me to enlarge in addressing you who know that if the British rule in India taken as a whole, be not aptly termed an Empire [are?] of opinion such term must be more peculiarly appropriate to the portion of our authority exercised here ; when public opinion is not merely our Chief but our only instrument of controul, a Zilla court in our own Provinces possesses direct and powerful means of enforcing its own decrees in a summary manner here, as you well know, there is nothing of the kind, and the facilities to delay and evasion of compliance with injunctions from this Office, which already exist are consequently much greater than is consistent with the good of the public service—but if to these there shall now be added a hope of finally escaping compliance altogether, if, by such means, the parties can hold out till the appointment of a new agent and the adoption of a new system—the inducements to evasion and delay become infinite and irresistible. The further tendency of such [dilatory?] procedure to unsettle the minds of our Proteges and to sow among them the seeds of faction, intrigue and disorder is obvious. But on this part of the subject I merely touch, as more is not necessary to prepare the remark that under a fluctuating and mutable policy a Local

agent without either substantive powers and authority of his own or prompt and firm support from those with whom such authority rests must be utterly unable to carry into effect the most trifling decision or arrangement and must be equally useless to the Govt. he serves and to the country in which he resides.

It is understood here that Mr. Ross leaves Dehlee in the course of a few weeks in progress to the Presidency and to Europe ; and that Mr. Fraser succeeds to his several functions. This is a circumstance certainly not calculated to diminish the force of the above considerations in my estimation—though it is not very unnecessary here to explain why and I have no wish to enter on the subject needlessly.

I certainly am not the most likely person to view the question disinterestedly, but taking as impartial a view as I am while after several topics above adverted to and in particular of the circumstance last mentioned I do profess myself unable to discern any such advantages from this office remaining in subordination to the Authorities at Dehlee as will compensate for the evils of delay and of other descriptions resulting, as above shown from that arrangement, and if this be true more or less even at present I will venture to say that it will be found still more so hereafter for I would deem it a sacrifice of sincerity to an affectation of humility and liberality were I to say that I consider Mr. Fraser to possess superior claims to myself to the confidence of Govt. on subjects connected with the Political Countroul of the Protected States—which seemingly arrogant speech I could never have made did but I conceive that talent was the only or even the chief qualification for the discharge of that duty.

I remain &ca
Sd/ R. Ross.

[For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 January, 1823, No. 52, p. 119, Vol. No. 516, 15 to 31 January].

## 150

To
Major Genl Sir David Ochterlony Bart
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

Your dispatch No. 160 of the 25th Novr. last submitting a copy of a dispatch from Major Miles on the Affairs of Serowee having with the previous correspondence relative to that petty state been under the consideration of the Honble the Govr. Genl. in Council I am now directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions on the subject.

2. The result of all the enquiries which have been made into the former and present condition of Serowee has in the opinion of the Honble the Govr. Genl. in Council fully established the fact that it is not politically dependent on Jaudpoor or Pahlunpoor & that no obstacle therefore exists to our taking it directly under our protection a measure which appears to be equally recommended by considerations of Policy with a view to maintaining the tranquillity of that quarter, and by those of

humanity and consideration for the sufferings to which it has so long been exposed.

3. The Honble the Govr Genl in Council accordingly proposes to authorize you to form a Separate engagement with Serowee similar in principle to those made with the other petty Rajpoot States which have already been taken under our protection, and engaging to investigate the tributary claims which it may appear the two powers above referred to have against it and to see that regular payment be made of which may be found to be justly due.

4. The most expedient mode of carrying into effect the resolution now communicated to you appears to be to depute a British officer to Serowe, who under your orders and instructions may be employed to investigate the claims of Jodhpoor and Pahlunpoor on the spot and generally to aid the Rao in the restoration of his affairs.

5. The officer whom the Governor General in Council would propose to select for this duty is Captain Speers the Brigade Major at Neemuch whom it was lately suggested to you to depute to Odeypoor to relieve Captn. Waugh in the event of that officer being compelled to retire from ill health previously to the arrival of Captain Cobbe. It was the resolution of the Governor General in Council to appoint Captain Speers to officiate in the Command of the Agents Escort and as Political Assistant during the absence of Captain Waugh but in consequence of his proposed deputation to Serowee it will be necessary to nominate another officer to do duty with the Agents Escort, the Honble the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Mr. Black of the 29th N.I. to that charge until further orders.

6. The Govr Genl in Council concludes that on deputing Captain Speers to Serowee you will furnish him with copies of all the former correspondence relative to the affiairs of that state and place him in Communication with Captain Miles to whom the Government of Bombay will be requested to issue instructions to cooperate with him in the investigation of the Palunpore claims and in effecting some final arrangement for Securing the tranquillity of the Guzerat Frontier.

I have &ca.
Signed/ G. Swinton.
Secy to the Govt.

Fort William
14th Feby 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs, 7 to 14 Feby., 1823, No. 20, p. 195, Vol. No. 601)

## 151

Malwa & Rajpootana
Residency

To
George Swinton Esqr
Secretary to Government Poll. Dept.
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to State for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council That on the 3rd Instant I arrived at Ajmair with Mr. H. Middleton appointed by His Lordship in Council to take

charge of the office of Superintendent and Political Agent during the absence of Mr. Wilder.

2. In the evening of that day and again on the 4th Instant I visited the city of Ajmair, and I find Language inadequate to express the surprize and gratification I experienced on revisiting a Place which in 1818 had exhibited little more than a scene of Decay and Desolation.

3. Commerce under the Zeal and fostering Influence of Mr. Wilder has revived and increased beyond all possible calculation. The Population I conceive to be already more than tripled and new Houses and shops are every where growing. A system of Architectural uniformity has been introduced by the conciliatory manners of Mr. Wilder and I do not hesitate to pronounce Ajmair by far the most regular and handsomest city I have seen in the British Dominions and if in some respects at present inferior to Jeypoor, only so from the multitude of religious Edifices in that city which have either been erected by the State or by affluent Individuals.

In Ajmair I saw with feelings of real satisfaction an immense population all eager to express their respect for the Departing superintendent and a hope that, his successor would be equally attentive to their welfare, comfort and prosperity.

5. In all his beneficent Plans Mr. Wilder has been pleased to associate my name so much that the whole community of Bankers waited upon me in a Body to express their Hope that I would continue my attention and tho' I could not take to myself the credit they too liberally gave, I would not withhold from them my assurance, that Mr. Middleton would be happy to trace the steps of his predecessor which had afforded such general satisfaction and given them what I trusted they would always experience, a just view of the mild equitable and benignant rule of the British Government.

6. I left Ajmair yesterday morning impressed with feelings in which, I am confident, His Lordship in Council will fully participate and on my return from Jeypoor shall not fail to renew to the Inhabitants the assurance of the Interest I take in their happiness and prosperity not only from private feelings, but as a public duty.

7. It would be most grateful to me to convey to Mr. Wilder the approbation of His Lordship in Council in the able, zealous and exemplary discharge of the trust reposed in him.

Camp Nusseerabad
6th January 1823.

I have &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs. 7 to 14 Feby., 1823, No. 33. p. 217, Vol. No. 601)

## 152

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
&ca. &ca.

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit copy of a Letter received from Captain Waugh, and am sorry to add my Testimony of the daily increasing depredations of the Meenah Tribes in the South West of Oodeepore & more particularly in the Neighbourhood of Neemutch.

2. The inadequacy of Oodeepore to entirely suppress these predatory Bands, I have already had occasion to state but I did hope that something might be done by them towards an Amelioration which might prevent the necessity of employing our own force. Daily experience diminishes that expectation and precludes the Hope of any thing like an efficient Effort, and I contemplate an early and imperious necessity of sending a Detachment into those wilds, not to aid as is stated by Captain Waugh, but in reality to effect what they are unable to perform, and what is most urgently demanded if we have the least desire to preserve the country from the State in which it was found on our entering Malwa.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant.
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Malwa & Rajpa.
Residency
Camp Jeypore
11th Feby. 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poli. Cons., 7 March, 1823, No. 11.)

## 152a

Poll. Deptt.

To
Major General,
Sir D: Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.,
Resident in
Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch No. 192 dated the 11th Ultimo, submitting a copy of a dispatch from Captain Waugh relative to the depredations committed by the meena and other predatory tribes in the South West Frontier of Meywar.

2. The Honorable the Governor General in Council concludes, that you will be prepared on being satisfied of the necessity and expediency of such a measure to employ an adequate British force, to put down those predatory Bands, an object which it would appear the State of Odeypore is quite incapable of accomplishing by its own means.

3. Under any circumstances however the Governor General in Council desires that you will address thro' The Political Agent at Odeypore a strong remonstrance to the Ranah on the subject of his permitting such excesses to be committed within his territories, and point out to him in forcible terms the obligation he is under to take measures for entertaining an effective Body of Troops for the maintenance of his just authority and the preservation of his country from the devastation and plunder to which it is now exposed.

I have &ca.
Signed/ G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William,
7th March 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 7 March, 1823, No. 13.)

153

The
Honble John Adam,
Governor General &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith Originals and Translations of two Extracts from Letters addressed to me on the arrangements made in consequence of the Birth of the Maha Rajah and in direct contradiction to which she [the Ranee] is now acting under the Influence of bad and profligate Advisers.

2. The Revenues of the country have decreased. The practice of Robbery and plunder has increased throughout the Country and two Purgunnas notoriously and with impunity sent out Bands of Robbers into Malwa and other distant Places bringing with them the fruits of their Depredations to Jullah Patun where they reside in security and without affecting or seeking to conceal their Practices. To put an end to these evils or to establish one Person in a state of responsibility has been the endeavour of Captain Stewart and myself for more than a month past, with what success will be seen by my late reports and the Letters of Captain Stewart.

3. Not a single Individual of the State can be found hardy enough to deny that the proposals we have made are for the benefit of the State, the Interests of the young Rajah, and the Honor of the Rajpoot Character: but whilst the existence of all the evils we have enumerated has been fully admitted, and vague Promises made of future Amendment the only remedy that could be successfully applied has been peremptorily refused, and merely because he enjoyed our confidence and favor, the Rawul Beyree Saul has been dismissed precipitately from Office, without crime proved or alledged, and in defiance of an offer I made of readily assenting to his removal from office, if after a year's trial unthwarted and uninfluenced by Zenana intrigues, he was not found an efficient and useful Administrator of Affairs.

4. In the present state of Jeypore and minority of its Prince the continuance of the present system appears to my Judgement, not only injurious to our interests on the Terms of the Treaty, but our interposition loudly called for by Reason, by Policy, by Justice and Humanity, and I therefore with all possible submission to your superior judgement venture to suggest the adoption of one or other of the following Plans.

First. That Captain Stewart or myself, or both united shall be directed to draw up a manifesto or Statement of the evils which have resulted from feminine Rule and Zenana Intrigues, and proclaim in the name of the British Government, the Rawul as the Guardian of the Rajah, and Mookhtar of the State during his minority giving to his mother the daily or monthly sums now allowed for the Expenditure of the Palace, with liberty to draw for such portion of Marriage Expenses and other Festivals as are warranted by the Customs of the Raj as are required in the interior, and for such only. The Remainder and external expenses to be conducted on a scale of Liberality suited to the dignity of the State and former Usage. This I conceive to be the most prompt, certain and secure plan for the real interests of the State. The other is to call the Rathowree Ranee to return to Jeypoor and assume that right which is vested in her by Rajpoot Customs previously taking from her agreements not to issue any order injurious to the State or the Interests

of the Rajah. The Rawul to be declared her whole and sole Mookhtar and in the event of Her Making any proposition on receiving any orders which he conceives detrimental to be allowed to delay their Execution till he has consulted the local Agent, who will always be ready to arbitrate their differences on the grounds of Justice, and the true interests of the State.

5. I shall not venture to intrude longer on your time. I have said sufficient, if the measures proposed are honored with your approbation, too much, if they are deemed inexpedient or unsuited to the circumstances that seem to me imperiously to demand instant Remedy.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
Da. Ochterlony.
Resident.

Malwa & Rajp'a.
Residency Camp.
Ajmair,
26th February 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 21 March, 1823, No. 32.)

## 154

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the Honour to transmit a Letter from the political agent of Harowtee for the information of the Honourable the Governor General.

2. The letter which I now transmit, and that alluded to by Captain Caulfield of the 19th ulto, display the character of Zalim Sing in a new, but I feel persuaded, in a very just light.

3. Zalim Singh has lived in trying and turbulent scenes, and his character and Disposition seem suited to the times in which he lived. Zalim Singh differs from the generality of his Tribe, in possessing in early life at least, a quick and ready conception and rapid Execution. To the attainment of his object there were few Barriers, because he had no scruples as to the means by which they were to be gained.

4. He was personally brave, active and enterprising, and he never hesitated to enlist in aid of his ambition, deep dissimulation, hypocricy and deceipt, which, losing all their opprobrious meaning in our Dictionaries seem to me to form the principal Ingredients or what is dignified by Rajpoots with the name of Policy. It would have been fortunate for the fame of Zalim Singh had he not lived so long. Before he formed his alliance with the British Government, it was seen with a sort of wonder and admiration that his extraordinary character as the Head of a very inconsiderable state, should rather have increased than diminished her power and her Territory, whilst far larger and apparently more powerful Governments were yielding to the sway of the Mahrattas, or what was yet more common, were falling into ruin, anarchy and Disorder.

5. It may be briefly and perhaps truly stated, that he was calculated for the times and circumstances under which he acted, or that the Times and Circumstances suited his peculiar Disposition and Character. From the first to the last moment of his mission, the late political agent of Kotah's dispatches have been filled with Eulogies of the Rauj' Rana yet it appears to me, that you read them without a satisfactory proof of their being deserved. It does not occur to me that a single Trait is exhibited, denoting magnanimity, virtue or any other Indication of a strong and generous mind, whilst the nature of his Details compels him to shew the most unequivocal Proofs of a low cunning, causeless suspicion, grovelling meanness, and consummate Hypocricy.

6. Of such a Disposition the present Letter and my former Transmission stating his reluctance and Dislike to add to the Comforts, or attend to the wishes of a Prince whose power and authority he has usurped, and which, but for the unfortunate supplementary article we should have been pledged to maintain and support, are too strong and incontrovertible Proofs to require comment or observation.

7. The state of Kotah is not only an anomaly in Politics, but a moral Bugbear which alarms and startles, and has the effect of thwarting and hampering our best views and most honorable Intentions, and it is to its prejudicial Influence that I ascribe much of the delay and indecisive conduct we have met at Jeypoor. We disapproved only of what was generally condemned. We sought only to remedy what was acknowledged as an Evil, but whilst the governing Power dreaded the loss of authority, the Governed of high rank were not without their apprehensions that we looked beyond the minority of their Prince, and feared, whilst they desired the Elevation of a Compeer, whose power aided by our Influence, might be extended beyond the period they wished, and supersede their lawful sovereign, whilst the Rawul himself pleaded in excuse for his want of exertion and Energy the dread he entertained of being thought to imitate the traitorous conduct of the Rauj Rana, in seeking or attempting to check, or controul an authority universally admitted to be grossly abused and perverted.

8. So little has been reported to Government by [of] the Rajpoot Character in general, and that little, so very contrary to the opinions I have formed of them from the Intercourse and Experience I have had that I should hesitate to submit them to the notice of the Honorable the Governor General in Council, if I did not feel it a sort of imperative duty which no considerations of Prudence should induce me to withhold.

9. Where the Parties of whom you write, for whose Benefit you labour, and whose good you are anxious to promote possess a reasonable portion of Intellect, and with some mind, are not utterly destitute of right feeling, it is not possible to mislead a wise and benevolent Government, because they will only have to exercise their wisdom and try on the list of general Principles, how far their benignant views are most likely to be promoted by the adoption of the measures recommended, or in other words how far they are likely to augment the Happiness, comfort and prosperity of the States who have sought our alliance, and courted our Protection.

10. Relieved, as without a single Exception, all these states have been from the scourge of unrelenting oppression from insolent and rapacious bands of foreign invaders, and in some degree from the evils of their own internal Dissensions, it appeared a just and reasonable hope, that our admonitions or recommendations formed on obvious and self evident benefits to themselves would be heard with attention, and receiv-

ed with kindness. Yet we look in vain through the whole circle of our Rajpoot alliances to find a solitary Instance of unhesitating compliance with our suggestions, whether founded on general Principles, of national Policy, or on the particular Interests of any one Individual State. The presence of a British Agent alone, I am confident, prevented a removal in their own summary and Sanguinary way of the Evils of misrule which we sought to ameliorate or remove by advice, but as coming from us, it was not merely uncourteously rejected and disdained, but those who acknowledged the abuses of authority still clung round to animate and cherish a spirit of resistance, which, but for a dread of us, they would have leagued to subvert at the risk of Bloodshed, and a renewal of such Scenes as originally occasioned Captn. Stewart's Mission to their court. It would seem as if they only liked order when produced by disorders, and that a mild and quick reform, effected by reason and argument, was disgraceful to their Characters.

11. Captain Caulfield's reports will fully enable the Honorable the Governor General in Council to see, how far they tally with the view I have taken of the Rajpoot character whilst Captain Macdonald's long and particular Investigations shew a strange compound of Ignorance, gross superstition, and Sanguinary atrocity.

12. It is highly gratifying to my feelings that the Honorable the Governor General has honoured my suggestion with his approval, and I anticipate much benefit from announcing to that State my conviction of the Governor General's concurrence in my recommendation of setting aside (for a time at least) a man, who could so deliberately determine on an act of so atrocious a nature, and step forward to disgrace himself, by acting the part of an Executioner.

13. The effect perhaps will be better than if we were explicitly to declare him to have forfeited the right of succession to the Guddee, and knowing the sentiments of the Honorable the Governor General in Council, there may be sufficient Time, not only to know the effect on the Habits and Disposition of the Koonwer but to acquire a knowledge of the manners and Character of his son, who is yet, I believe, only a Boy of ten or twelve years of age.

14. The Honorable the Governor General in Council is aware of the present State of Oodeypoor from the Letters I have recently transmitted. There appears less violence and bluster, but no material change seems to have taken place in the wishes or Determinations of the Rana if those can be called his, when he is known to be the mere tool of a faction, and without any determination, and if he has wishes, they are only to be at liberty to indulge his weak, foolish, and prodigal Expences.

15. Of Oodeypoor I could wish to say little for the present in addition to what I had the Honor to represent to Government in my Dispatch No. 130.

16. It is however satisfactory to be able to say, that time and experience have convinced me that my picture of Meywar and of the Prince is the first and only faithful representation which has been offered to the view of Government but when I say faithful I do not mean to say correct for my statement of the Imbecility, Profusion, unfeelingness and Inconsideration of the Maha Rana is short of the reality, and of the late acts at Oodeypoor may be ascribed to him, I can now add to the Catalogue of Imperfections a Vice I did not suspect not merely unjust, but wanton cruelty.

17. I have great hope of a favourable change on the arrival of Captain Cobbe and the Introduction of some thing like a steady and

impartial System, for I ascribe something of what has occurred there to a seeming Disinclination on the part of the late political agent to speak disagreeable Truths and to make appeals to that Intellect which he so highly praises. He began and ended his political Career by universally and improvidently indulging rather than kindly shedding his Propensities to a wasteful Profusion and occasionally humbled him by injudicious intermeddling which he should not have commenced and from which he did not find it always easy to retreat with Dignity.

18. To give my sentiments unreservedly and in a few words I consider the late Political Agent as too much of a Rajpoot himself to deal with Rajpoots—fair Exposition, Probity and Candour are the best weapons to oppose to obstinacy, cunning and Deceit, circumstances may prevent your gaining a single point, but you rise from every Discussion with the consciousness that you have not, and need not yield a single Principle.

19. I could wish to believe that our late proceeding at Jeypoor will have a most favourable effect on the Rajpoot Community. The rise, progress, and Termination of these Disputes cannot I think fail to shew to this perverse, obstinate and suspicious race, that we condemn all paltry jealousies, of what may or may not be the motives of our conduct, and proceed with the proper dignity of conscious Integrity to subvert corruption, and reform Misrule, and leave time and experience to produce that respect and administration which the disinterestedness of the measure cannot fail to impress on a race, of all other the most alive to, and the most influenced by a sordid selfishness.

20. It would be less difficult to adjust the pending Differences at Oodeypoor, could I feel the necessary conviction that the Purdhan is turned out merely because he will not gratify the Extravagance of the Prince by the Sacrifice of the Revenues which have been appropriated to the liquidation of his Debts to the British Government by his own agreements, but he came into Office so fenced on all sides by a number of articles subscribed by the Rana, and has so openly and avowedly enjoyed the support of the late local agent and his local tenants, that, knowing the native character, I cannot feel confident he has not presumed on it, to render his refusals more unpalatable than decorum required, and that there may not also be just grounds for the Defalcations and Exactions of which they accuse him.

21. Captn. Cobbe has been requested to assure the Rana [that] he comes without any Predilections or Prejudices, and that if the Purdhan has abused his trust, he shall not interfere to prevent his Punishment, but if his dismissal is not demanded by misconduct, and is only sought by the Rana to indulge a personal dislike, we shall think it an improper Exercise of authority and in direct violation of promises given on his nomination to office but still our reluctance to interfere in internal Details will induce us to waive all Discussion of that nature, and all we shall require is that, whatever minister is appointed shall give as a security of the most satisfactory nature, that the heavy Debt due by the Rana is liquidated by regular Instalments, and that the current Tribute is regularly paid, as it becomes due.

22. I have suffered much lately from ill health, but if it improves, and I do not find it both imprudent and improper to carry it into effect, my intention is to proceed to Neemuch about the end of this or beginning of the next month, and from thence, if necessary I can make a night's run by Dawk to Oodeypoor should Captain Cobbe think my presence would answer any good or useful purpose.

23. The Honble, The Governor General, will observe by the letters I have the Honor to transmit that an administration has been formed at Pertaubgurh, which, in so far as it has kept the murderous Koonwer from all further Pretext for assassination, is satisfactory, and it will be my duty to keep a watchful eye on the future Proceedings of this petty State.

24. Cheered by the Hope of effecting some good by what has lately happened at Jeypoor, Captain Caulfield has proceeded to Boondee, and will I trust be on this occasion more successful.

25. I daily expect to have the Gratification of transmitting Captain Stewart's final reports of the reestablishment of the Rawul as sole and responsible Mookhtar, and I think there will be nothing more required for the perfect settlement of Jeypoor than the aid of a strong Detachment after the Rains, to subdue the Robbers of Toorawatty Buteesy, whose strongholds should not only be taken, but demolished.

26. I have directed the whole of the Guickwar contingent with the Exception of seven hundred, to return to Baroda: but on this subject I would venture to entreat the Governor General in Council to direct the return of the whole, as these auxiliaries have not the least superiority over our own Irregulars in any known respect, and generally speaking, are much inferior. A corps of irregulars may be raised without the least difficulty, and my experience convinces me, they will not be the less valuable or useful for being told on Enlistment, that they may be only retained in our service for a couple of years. If indeed, there was a strong probablity of their longer continuance it would still be desirable to tell them that the service was likely to be temporary, for I have ever found that they make greater Exertions to mark and to prove their ability and value when employed experimentally, than permanently. Such a corps would be soon raised, cost less and be sooner and better organised than the Detachment from the Guickwar contingent.

27. I have left to the last as the most difficult, the least understood and the most perilous, all observation on the State of Kotah. The letters of the present political agent in Kotah, state facts without comment, and the Honble, the Governor General in Council, will not fail to perceive, that the Raj Rana loses much in point of understanding, Feeling and Character when he comes in contact with British Policy and fair dealing.

28. At one time, I did imagine that Zalim Singh had that superiority of Character and Intellect, that it required only a very explicit and candid Exposition of the Embarrassments the supplementary article had occasion ed and was likely to occasion us, and the impossibility of their Existence when nature had dissolved the only link which would rivet so unnatural a state of things to induce him to consider it as it really is, the highest compliment that could be paid to his own superior wisdom and Energy and lead him to listen to such a modification after his own death, as would insure to his son a decided Independency, which being without stain, would be more acceptable, and at the same time more suited to his Talents. At that time I contemplated to state to him the vast and acknowledge difference there was in public Estimation between himself and his son. The inferiority of his Intellect the Indolence of his Disposition, In short, the whole Catalogue of his Vices positive and negative, and then propose that during his life he should hold the executive power as at present. That if agreeable to him, even the change intended should not be promulgated till his Death, but that it was to be understood and agreed on between him and the British Government, that the supplementary article was annulled as being incompatible with the Peace and good

order of Kotah ; An Infringement we were not aware of at the time of the Treaty, on the Right of its lawful Prince, and a violation of Rajpoot Rules and feelings which, we found it inconsistent with our character on better Information to maintain or support. In consideration therefore of a relinquishment of this article we will willingly guarantee to his son as a separate and independent Principality 1st. The Purgunnahs which he obtained from the British Government, ceded by Hoolkur. The valley in which he has built a fort and cantonment, and was a favourite residence, the name of which I now forget. His original Jageer in Kotah, if held at all, to be held in vassalage on the original terms of Jageers. I am not prepared to name or point out, what might form a separate state for Madhoo Sing, but I should think the Integrity of Kotah should be as little impaired as possible, tho' there can be no doubt the Maha Rao would gladly make sacrifices for the attainment of his Rights. It may be here observed, that we are not so fully in possession of history of Kotah as to know exactly what annexations, or if any annexations have been made to the state by Zalim Singh independently of the Districts or Purgunnahs, which, for particular purposes, he merely rents of Scindian or other states such annexations however, as have been acquired by his power or by his ability justly form part of the new state. But whether this proposal should be made, if to be made, to Zalim Singh, or reserved to a future Period, I confess myself at a loss to decide, or what would be the most proper to suggest or recommend.

29. The state of Kotah and its executive administrator have been more completely unmasked since Captn. Caulfield's mission, and it has been seen, that the mouth loyalty of Zalim Singh, which was sounded so loudly by Captn. Tod, has not only completely evaporated, but that, whilst he seems to grudge his Prince the smallest addition to his comforts, he evidently regards every word from the British agent with the most jealous Eyes, and seems to be labouring to find out, not only how far he can go, but whether we will, or will not interfere between him and the Maharao—as his confidential servant has said to Captain Caulfield that he would do what would be most pleasing, and acceptable, I can see no Impropriety in a very explicit Declaration from that Officer, that the more respect and Indulgence shown to the Maha Rao, the more acceptable it would be to the supreme authority as a compensation for substantial Losses. But on the grand point to which I again revert, I am rather inclined to think, it may be preferable to delay.

30. Zalim Singh's understanding certainly is not so perfect as it was, and his jealousy has increased, and will increase as he becomes more imbecile. A variety of trifling circumstnces indicate a strong suspicion of some probable change : but whether it is forced upon his understanding by seeing the future Evils of the present system, or by a restless and resolute spirit, hoping or determined to encounter and resist them, I cannot conjecture, and till this is known, it may be better to avoid all discussion of the subject. As to the son, I still am of opinion, that whenever he succeeds by virtue of the supplementary article to the privleges of his Father, that he will be most reluctant to quit an Office, and a situation which affords him the means of indulging his rancorous hatred : but if he is very early shown that a line will be drawn, which will fix a very wide distinction between the Privileges of the father and his Heir. That it is expected the Maha Rao shall receive an allowance more proportioned to the net Revenue of the state, and above all, if it is explicitly told him, that so far from indulging a revengeful spirit, he will be compelled to shew that respect and Deference which was the

uniform Practice of Zalim Sing to the late Maharao, I should not despair that these, with a few additional hints opportunely thrown out by the local agent, may render any Proposal on our part unnecessary by producing some offer from himself, which with slight modifications we might be induced to accept.

31. I have trespassed very long on the attention of the Honble, The Governor General, but the documents which accompany this Letter, under different Envelopes will I trust plead my Excuse.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient &
Humble Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident

Camp Nuseerabad
6th April 1823

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 May, 1823, No. 15.)

## 155

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

Your letters dated 25th March and 6th Ultimo with their respective enclosures have been duly laid before Government.

2. The Govr. Genl. in Council has perused the latter very able and interesting dispatch with much satisfaction and deems the sentiments expressed in it to be in general extremely just and deserving of the most attentive consideration.

3. The view which you have taken of the feelings, Disposition, Character and Policy of the Rajpoot Princes generally is, the Govr. Genl. in Council observes sufficiently discouraging but ought not to deter us from pursuing that moderate and systematic course of measures for mitigating the evils of their misrule and violence which our own principles of policy prescribe, and by steadily adhering to which we may hope to introduce gradually a better state of things.

4. It is proposed in this letter to advert chiefly to your remarks on the state of Kotah.

5. The Govr. Genl. in Council sees no reason to alter the views expressed in former communications regarding the course to be adopted at Kotah, more particularly in the instructions of the 11th October last, which would not appear as yet to have attracted your special notice, Govt. does not consider that any very strong reason exists for agitating during the life of the Raj Rana (now so near its close) the question of the relinquishment of the authority guaranteed by Treaty to his son and successors in exchange for an independent Principality to be created in favor of the latter, but is disposed to anticipate the Regent's concurrence in such a proposition, if delicately and judiciously urged by yourself in a personal interview with him. It may be questioned indeed whether Zalim Sing's good sense, discernment and public spirit, of which the Govr. Gen. in Council still entertains the most favorable opinion, do not afford us a far

better chance of effecting the above important and desirable arrangement, at his hands, than we can calculate upon from my feelings which his son madhoo Singh is likely to experience hereafter on being elevated to the post of administrator. It is chiefly in the hope of such a result that the Govr. Genl. in Council is desirous that you should repair in person to Kotah, when the state of your health and your other public avocations will admit of your proceeding in that Direction.

6. Goverment observes with regret that the Raj Rana is not actuated by so liberal and indulgent a spirit towards the Maha Rao, as could be desired, and still that there is reason to charge Madhoo Singh with a deficiency in the respect and deference which are unquestionably due to the sovereign of the state, however limited his real authority.

7. It is not possible for Govt. in the present state of its information to form any opinion of the adequacy or inadequacy of the Maha Rao's stipend to maintain him in a proper degree of comfort and splendour. In coming to any conclusion much must depend on the account of the provision set apart for Kishen Singh as compared with that assigned for his father's maintenance. The Govr. Genl. in Cl. would certainly not be disposed to augment the proportion of the Nett revenues allotted to the present Prince beyond the share of his predecessor except on grounds of clear necessity or expediency shewn to the satisfaction of Govt. The Govr. Genl. is quite in the Dark however as to the fact, since Captn. Tod's Dispatch of the 6th April 1822, merely states that a certain sum has been fixed upon for the Maha Rao's expences without adverting to the principles of considerations upon which it had been adjusted. Neither do Captn. Caulfield's letters explain to what extent Kishwun Singh considers his present provision inadequate.

8. The Maha Rao appears to have urged the Agent in Harowtee with particular improtunity respecting two items which he wishes to have conceded.

1st. An allowance for Jewels to the Lady he has recently married equal to that provided for his former Ranees.

2nd. An assignment of Land for her equal to that possessed by the other wives.

The Govr. Genl. in Council conceives that his argument on the first head really possesses some weight, and will approve therefore your instructing Captain Caulfied to apprize the Raj Rana that a provision for the purpose solicited, amounting as settled for the other Ladies to Rupees 6,000 per annum would be considered by the British Govt. a fair and just concession to the wishes of his Prince. In the other request the Maha Rao seems to be quite wrong. Captain Tod's arrangement provided upon the professed principle of commuting the Land held by the Ladies of the Zenana for money allowances. If this exchange has not hitherto been carried into effect thro' the indulgence of the Regent, the circumstance certainly cannot in fairness be pleaded as any valid ground for the creation of a similarly inconvenient method of providing for the Lady lately added to the family, who receives it is stated a monthly stipend equal to that allowed for the other wives.

9. With reference to the remarks contained in the concluding Paragraph or Captain Caulfield's Letter to your address dated the 19th March I am directed to observe that it is that officer's duty if he feels satisfied of the truth of the statement which ascribe to Madhoo Sing a wilful collision with and studied neglect of the Maha Rao to remonstrate pointedly

and unreservedly with the Raj Rana himself on the subject, instead of addressing his observations only to the Subordinate Agent Bulwaunt Rao.

No apprehensions of existing an unfounded jealousy in the mind of Zalim Singh regarding our ulterior views should operate to restrain the local Agent in the due exercise of that primary and material part of the functions of his office which consist in endeavouring to check by timely and judicious interposition any tendency to a disrespectful and irritating line of behaviour between parties standing towards each other in so peculiar a relation as the chiefs whose Conduct and interests form the subject of this Dispatch.

Fort William
May 2nd 1823.

I have &ca
Signed/ G. Swinton
Secretary to Government

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. No. 521, 2 May, 1823, pp. 106—110)

## 156

Malwa & Raj'a
Residency

To

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit numerous Documents received from Lt. Colonel Richards commanding at Asseergurh.

2. In the case stated it appears to me it would have been better had Mr. Wellesley waited for a representation from Gwalior, before he ordered the release of the opium. It would then have been time enough to release it and the Indore Merchants would have been punished by a Detention to which it is Evident they know they were subject. Independent of this it occurs to me as perfectly admissible if the Commanding Officer at Aseergurh can conciliate the good will or stimulate the Interests of Scindhea's Officers to avail ourselves of their Cupidity to promote our own Interests which would be evidently benefitted, could we induce Sindhia himself to order a heavy Transit Duty, or direct its seizure as contraband when passing through those distant and to him unproductive Districts.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Humble Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident

Camp Nuseerabad
28th April, 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 May, 1823, No. 1).

## 156a

To

Major General Sir D: Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 28th Ultimo. submitting Copies of a Letter and its enclosures from Lt. Coll. Richards relative to the Seizure of a quantity of Opium which was subsequently released by the direction of the Resident at Indore.

2. Adverting to the great importance attached by Govt. to the restriction of the export of Opium from Malwa, and the expediency of throwing every difficulty into any of its transit, the Govr. Genl. in Council concurs with you in opinion that under the circumstances of the seizure alluded to it would have been desirable that the opium should not have been released until a representation had been made to the Durbar at Gwalior.

3. The Govr. Genl. in Council has it in contemplation to propose some general arrangement to the different Native Princes holding Territories in Malwa and the Circumjacent Country calculated to secure our object in restraining the export of Opium, but on this subject you will receive a further communication hereafter. In the meantime the Rest. at Gwalior will be instructed to make a representation to the Maha Rajah on the injury we suffer by the smuggling of Opium thro' his territories in the vicinity of Asseergurh and to solicit Orders to his Officers to seize and confiscate.

4. Copies of this Dispatch will be forwarded to the Resient at Indore and the Officer Comg. at Asseergurh.

I have &ca.
Sd/- G. Swinton,
Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William,
30th May, 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 30 May, 1823, No. 3. p. 292,
Vol: No. 523, 23 May—6 June).

## 157

Malwa & Rajp'a.
Residency.

To

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit in original a Letter received from the political Agent in Harowtee.

2. I shall not permit myself to indulge in any observations on this additional proof of the jealous Disposition and Malignant spirit of the

Raj Rana Zalim Singh, excepting to say, that his wealth is boundless, and the Excuses offered, a mere pretext, rendered inexcusable by his former pretensions to Loyalty, and the relative situations of the parties. Chand Khan, it is said, can bear testimony to the pledge given by the late agent for the redemption of the Jewels at the charge of the Raj Rana, but supposing no such promise given, I would ask the Honorable The Governor General in Council if such refusal is decent, and if it does not tend to corroborate the assertions of the Maha Rao Kishore Sing respecting those perpetual slights, neglects, and contemptuous goadings, which ultimately led to his flight from Kotah, and induced his intention to appeal to the British Government for an alleviation of the sufferings, and of feelings rendered insupportable, as the Inflictions of an inferior, and a subject professing obedience and attachment.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant
Da : Ochterlony
Resident

Camp Nusseerabad
15th May, 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 6 June, 1823, No. 5).

## 157a

To
Major General Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Rest in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 15th Ultimo with its enclosure from the Political Agent in Harowtee.

2. Although the family jewels referred to by Captn Caulfield were in all probability pawned in order to raise funds to assist the Maha Rao in his opposition to the British Government and the state of things guaranteed by the Treaty. The Governor General in Council nevertheless regrets that the Raj Rana should have reposed to gratify the wishes of his Prince by affording him the means of redeeming them, as he appears to have taken the matter so much to heart and as the flourishing state of the Kotah Revenues presents no obstacle whatever to such a disbursement. The Governor General in Council therefore will approve your instructing Captn. Caulfield to suggest to Zalim Singh, in a personal interview the expediency of his availing himself of so favourable an opportunity to conciliate the titular Prince and cannot doubt but that he will readily see the propriety of following the counsel of the British Government in this respect if the matter is represented to him in its just light. The indulgence should of course appear in as great a degree as may now be practicable to flow from his own unconstrained disposition to comply with the Maha Rao's wishes and requisitions to any reasonable extent.

Fort William
June 6th, 1823.

I have

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 6 June, 1823, No. 7).

## 158

To
Major Genl. Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Rest in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit for your information and that the necessray communication may be made to the Rajah of Bhurtpore the accompanying copies of a report from the Board [of] Revenue in the Western Provinces, and of its enclosures regarding the adjustment of the Boundary disputes on the Agra Frontier with the Raja of Bhurtpore also copy of the instructions this day addressed to the Board in reply.

2. You will be pleased to express to the Maharajah the sentiments of high satisfaction with which the Governor General in Council contemplates the adjustment of disputes which had been so long a source of collision and vexation to the officers of the two States, and his confident persuasion that the Government of Bhurtpore will participate in those sentiments.

3. It would further add greatly to the satisfacion of the Governor General in Council if the Raja could be persuaded to relinquish possession of the lands in the villages Janoo and Deoserris tenanted by him from the British Zemindars under certain conditions the occupancy of which under the actual terms can be productive of little advantage to the Raja whilst their abandoment would remove all Prospect of future dispute or discussion. Should the Bhurtpore chief however evince any strong reluctance to accommodate the Government to this extent it must be understood that his people are not in future to construct Nuglas[Nullas?] or Wells on those lands with the view to bringing them into cultivation.

Fort William
6th June, 1823.

I have &ca
Sd/- G. Swinton.
Secy to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 6 June 1823, No. 19, p. 355,
Vol. No 523, 23 May—6 June).

## 159

Poll. Dept.
To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

The Agent in Bhopal having transmitted for the information of Government, copy of his dispatch to your address, dated 29th Ultimo, on the subject of Mr. Taylor's application to him for passports to cover poppy juice, purchased on account of Government in its transit through part of Malwa, I am directed to apprize you, that the Governor General in Council entirely approves the tenor of the reply returned by Major Stenley to that application, and his refusal to grant the Perwanehs required.

2. As connected with the above subject, I am further desired to transmit for your information, Extract of a dispatch from Major Close, dated 18th April last Paragraph 2 and 3 containing a complaint on the part of Dowlut Rao Sindiah, that certain Merchants employed by the British Authority in Malwa to buy opium had been furnished with Perwanehs intended to exempt them from payment of the regular duties, also Extract (Paragraph 2) of the instructions issued in reply thereto, entirely condemning the practice and directing, that it should be checked.

3. Copy of this Letter with copies of its enclosures will be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Agent in Bhopal.

Fort William,
13th June, 1823.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 13 June, 1823, No. 69)

## 160

Malwa & Rajp'a.
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit Letters of different dates from the political Agent in Harowtee, and much apprehended from these reports that the affairs of this state generally must continue to deteriorate, or a coercive Influence be exerted under the Directions of the Supreme Government. As nothing is intended but what is really for the benefit of the Prince, and welfare of the State, I cannot help giving my opinion, that it is not only necessary but cannot with good policy be longer delayed.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient Humble Servant.
Da. Ochterlony.

Camp Nuseerabad
6th May 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 27 June, 1823, No. 17.)

## 161

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter from the Political Agent in Horrowtee.

2. In regard to this point, I never entertained an expectation that Chand Khan would support the assertion of the Maha Rao, & my arguments, in favour of this unfortunate Prince, rested,

1st On the attention due by the Raje Rana to his sovereign &

2ndly On the notorious falsehood of the Pretext of poverty or inability to make the necessary advances for the Redemption.

3. Both these reason have lost their weight in my estimation, by the view which appears to be taken by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council of the relative situation of the parties, by your Letters of the 2nd of May, received yesterday.

4. I had never contemplated that the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council would ever deem a comparison between the stipends or allowance of the present Maha Rao & his Father, or between a Man who had voluntarily relinquished all public Business, who had sought seclusion for the sole purpose of devotional Exercises, a young Man conscious of his high hereditary claims, privileges, & Rights, who had appealed to our justice to maintain him in them, & to screen him not merely from the effects of Usurpation, but against a vindictive jealousy, & Hatred. Your letter of the 11th of October so far from escaping my notice, received my most serious consideration, & if I have not ventured to impress my sentiments on the course therein pointed out, I intend it may be ascribed to any thing but I am attentive to the Commands of Government. I hope the Hon'ble the Governor General will allow me on this subject to refer to a private letter addressed to Captain Caulfield. My opinions of the Raje Rana essentially differ from those I once entertained, & still more from the sentiments now expressed by the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, & I am perfectly convinced, that I could not hint at the proceeding alluded to, without its being thought a decision already determined upon, nor would any assurances I could give remove the impression.

5. Having said so much, I shall wait a reiteration of the Commands of the Hon'ble the Governor General before I proceed to carry them into effect, even were my Health so much reestablished, as to venture into a District at all seasons insalubrious but in the Rains particularly, unhealthy.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed. Servt.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

Malwa & Rajpootana Resy.
Nusseerabad, 5th June, 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 27 June, 1823 No. 26.)

## 162

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

Your dispatch dated 5th Instant with its several enclosures has been duly received and considered by Government.

2. In reply I am directd to inform you that on referring again to the Instructions of the 2nd Ultimo the Honble the Governor General in

Coucil cannot discern in them any passage or sentiment respecting the situation of the Maha Rao which can be construed to bear in the slightest degree on the question of the Jewels. The views of Government on that question are likewise wholly unchanged by what Captn. Caulfield has stated of Chand Khan's declarations, as the former orders had no reference whatever to any promise or engagement of Captn. Tod's, and the Governor General in Council trusts therefore that any letter of the 6th Instant will have arrived in time to prevent a measure so distressing to the Maha Rao and so disgraceful to Zalim Singh, as the sale of the Jewels. One point I am desired to add is quite clear, that as the Agent deemed the case (and justly so) to be one requiring the interposition of the higher authorities, he ought to have awaited the result of his reference & not to have anticipated the judgement that might be passed in a matter evidently least pressing as to time.

3. With respect to the other topic adverted to in your dispatch the Governor General in Council observes that under the sentiments which you have expressed it could of course be useless to press any further on your attention the expediency of a personal communication with the Raj Rana. The object however to which those former instructions pointed, is of such importance to the future peace of the country, and the mutual advantage of the families of the Maha Rao and the administrator that I am instructed to desire you will keep it steadily in view and employ every proper means to effect it. The particular time and mode of making the attempt must of course be left in a great measure to your judgement and discretion.

Fort William,
June 27th 1823.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 27 June, 1823 No. 29.)

## 163

To
Major Genl. Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed Extract from the Proceedings of Govt. in the Territorial Dept. under date 12th Inst. respecting the appointment of Mr. S. Swinton to the office of opium agent in Malwa, and to desire that yourself and the authorities under your control will be prepared to afford to that officer every information in your power.

2. Copies of the Extract will be furnished to Mr. Wellesley and Major Henley.

I have &ca
Signed G. Swinton
Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William,
the 27th June, 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. No. 525, 27 June, 1823. p. 406)

## 164

Major General,
Sir David Ochterlony Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

In the report I made on the Lead Mines of this District shortly after taking chargo of affairs in 1818, I ventured to give an opinion that if instead of allowing the Miners three fourths of the produce and receiving only one fourth ourselves, the works were carried on under our own management, they might be rendered a much more profitable source of revenue.

2. Government were pleased to adopt the proposition and at my suggestion to allow a small establishment for this purpose, but though they have yielded more in our hands than under the Marhattas, I am sorry to say that my expectations on the whole have been completely disappointed.

3. This failure I entirely ascribe to my other more important duties having put it out of my power to give the works that constant personal attention which was necessary to the success of the plan I recommended. Indeed experience has so fully confirmed what I mentioned in my former report that no improvement could ever be looked for in these mines under native management that I have long intended to submit to your consideration the advantages which would attend their being placed under the superintendence of a European.

4. Mr. Paye who came to see Ajmere the other day on his way to Jeypoor has now very opportunely made an offer for these mines which appears to me to be so advantageous in every point of view that I lose no time in forwarding you a copy and requesting you earnest recommendation of it to His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

5. These Mines produced the first year after we came here Rs. 5,307/- the second year Rs. 4,354 and last year only Rs. 2751 but this year by a new arrangement it is expected they will again yield Rs. 5,000/-. In the time of the Marhattas when, owing to the troubled state of the country, Lead was Rs. 15 a maund, the largest sum they were ever farmed for was Rs. 4,500 but if that amount be calculated at the reduced price of Rs. 11.2.6. per maund which is the highest it has ever sold at since the restoration of peace and tranquillity in these posts by the establishment of our Government, it will not be more than Rs. 3,100/. Mr. Paye now offers more than the Lead Mines have ever netted ever since our Government. Because by letting them in farm there will be a saving of Rs. 70 a month on account of establishments which it will then be unnecessary to keep up, so that we shall not only be a gain[er] in actual rent as well as in knowledge and experience of their value but also in instruction of the Native Labourers besides.

6. Mr. Paye you will observe proposes either to farm these mines or to undertake the superintendence of them, but whether he holds them on the part of Government with a salary or on contract, I think in either mode it will be highly beneficial to have them placed under an Individual

who from his knowledge of chemistry and other sciences appears to be so peculiarly well qualified for the charge.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obdt. Humble Servant.
Signed/- F. Wilder
Poll Agent & Superintendent.

Camp
Nusseerabad
27th Decr. 1822.

## 164a

F. Wilder Esquire
Superintendent at
Ajmere.

Sir,

Having observed the very imperfect method by which the Lead is at present extracted from the Mines at Ajmere, and being convinced of the great benefit that would result to Government from the facilities afforded by such Mills and Furnaces &ca. as are in use for preparing and smelting the ores in Europe. I have been induced to take the liberty of proposing either to undertake the superintendence of the works or to rent the mines on my own account.

2. In engaging in a Speculation of this nature, it is obvious, very considerable expense, and great risk must be incurred, which, if practicable, I should certainly wish to avoid and would therefore solicit your recommendation of my services to Government as Superintendent in preference, but, should my proposal of superintending not meet the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, I beg leave to offer to farm the Lead Mines &ca. of this district, at five thousand Rupees, annually for five years.

3. This sum is I understand the maximum of what they have netted since the occupancy by the British Government and I do not venture an increase on this produce, because I have to look to many difficulties, in instructing the present labourers, the probable augmentation of their pay, the purchase of apparatus and many other contingencies.

4. But though I do not venture to offer any increase in point of Revenue, I would wish to hope that the exertions of an individual may ultimately prove of the greatest benefit to Government, as the great stimulant of self interest will be excited, to ascertain the full value of the mines, to establish the cheapest and most productive process of smelting and to instruct the workmen in all the practical operations, from each of which, on the expiration of the contract, Government will derive all the advantages which have been acquired by my personal Labour, and private risk.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obdt. Servant.
(Signed) R. Paye.

District of Ajmere,
Dec. 26. 1822.

True copy
F. Wilder

(For. Dept. Poll. Cons., 31 July, 1823, No. 10.)

## 165

To,

George Swinton, Esqre
Secy. to Govt. Poll. Dept.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th June, which has been forwarded to the Political Agent in Harrowtee, with the letter of which I have the honor to transmit a copy.

2. I conceive it to be a duty I owe to Government, and to truth to declare in the most solemn & impressive manner, my most positive conviction that the money advanced on the Jewels, whether taken at Dehli, Jeypore, or elsewhere, was not taken up with the most distant Idea of opposing the British Govt, but was required for the maintenance of a very large & numerous establishment, which had nothing warlike in its nature or construction but was very foolish & unnecessary display of show and Pomp, which the Maha Rao thought, perhaps circumstances required, should be more imposing at that particular Crisis, than he would have deemed necessary under a different situation of affairs.

3. I doubt if even opposition was contemplated to the very last moment when it was compelled by self-defence ; but if it was it could not have been at an earlier stage than Captn. Tod's refusal to meet the Maha Rao at Boondee, unless he reduced his followers to so small a number, as he thought inconsistent with his station, and subjecting him to the effects of a treacherous combination, which if he had not just reason to fear, did not the less possess his Imagination, and act on his feelings.

4. I assent, and I believe it to be capable of proof, that his flight from Kotah, and his Conduct at that place were brought about by slight, Indignity, & Inattention, perhaps intended to produce the event, & that from the beginning he had no object but to represent the real state of his Grievances through an unprejudiced & disinterested Channel to the attention, Justice & Generosity of the British Government.

5. It is not for me to dispute the interpretation of the first Treaty or the intention of the supplementary article, but without reference to Dictionary explanations, I cannot but believe that few natives of this country or of Hindoostan generally would construe either into an absolute & entire annihilation of the Power and authority of the hereditary Ruler.

6. They would say that the Treaty makes a distinct avowal of his authority as sovereign, and that the supplementary article still recognises his Right, but it takes from him the Right of electing a mookhtar of his own choice. It places it in the hands of Zalim Sing and his Descendants, but they would say, and I apprehend they do say, that as the supplementary article itself commences by assisting Omaid Sing, and his son and Descendants to be Rajahs of Kotah, and Zalim Sing, Madhoo Sing, and their Descendants to be Mookhtars, the fact of subordinacy is implied in the strongest manner possible, and as it is not expressly prohibited, it follows that he may at his pleasure call for accounts, and be made acquainted with the acts of the Person in whose hands the *"entire administration"* is vested by Treaty in which he had no voice though his supremacy is acknowledged.

7. I will take the English Translation of the Treaty, and I will ask whether leaving the entire administration in the hands of the Raje Rana and designating, as we now do, the legitimate sovereign by the just appellation of Titular Prince, we have not still a Right without the least

Infringement of one Iota of the compact, not only to see, but to insist that the Titular Prince acknowledged equally in the body of the Treaty and the supplementary article, shall be treated with Respect and Deference on all occasions, and his reasonable wishes acceded to when they do not extend to interference in the administration of public affairs, counteract the Executive in the internal Regulation of the Country, or are limited to matters purely personal, or relative to those who are naturally objects of his anxiety and solicitude.

8. It is not a doubt with me, but a real belief that if the British Government were to decide that the Mookhtar should exhibit regular accounts to the Prince, and pay into his Treasury every anna of the Revenue surplus to the expenditure, every Persian Scholar in Hindostan would consider the letter of the Treaty more strictly fulfilled than it is at present moment ; and I hardly think there is one who taking the words of the Treaty or supplementary article in their Common and general acceptation, that would consider the power and authority of the Prince absolutely annihilated by either, still less would they imagine it a deviation to secure even to a Titular Prince an observance of Respect, and an attention to his private comfort, our not doing so is in my opinion more a subject of surprize, and perhaps amongst themselves of Censure.

9. When he went forth a short time since for the celebration of his marriage the state Pageantry which had ever accompanied the Recluse, his father, was withheld. The redemption of the Jewels formed for the necessaries of life, as he well knows has been refused ; and a trivial grant of 6,000 Rs. has been denied unless the Political Agent would promise to stifle any future application for Indulgence ; and this when it is known that the stipend to this Titular Prince, including all expences of every description, does not amount to a fortieth part of the Revenues of his state—and does not, perhaps if they equal, exceed the total amount of the Revenue of Shahabad, which by Papers shewn to, and transmitted by Mr. Metcalfe, was the Gift of his father to this very usurper, whose vakeels requested to be excused a payment of 25,000 Rs. formerly paid from the gross produce to the Peishwah.

10. I fear I may have expressed myself too much freedom on this subject, which I am fully aware the Honorable the Governor General in Council feels as a Political Inconvenience and exhibiting almost at the same period a strange contrast. The Creation of a distinct Principality for the Rajah of Settarah from the Dominions of the Ex-Peishwah, and the erection of a hereditary Peishwah-ship in the petty state of Kotah, though the name of the one, I believe had never appeared in any Treaty, while the other had been thrown prominently forward by Zalim Sing in every stage—of the negotiation.

11. To sum up the whole, I beg leave to express my Hope, that the Honorable the Governor General in Council will not consider it a breach of any existing Engagement, to intimate a decided expectation that the Raje Rana will redeem the Jewels, and acquiesce in the application of the Maha Rao for 6,000 Rupees to the new Rana and that it may be deemed not only expedient, but absolutely incumbent on us, on the death of Zalim Sing to revise the stipendiary Provisions made by Captain Tod ; and without depriving Madhoo Sing of the Mookhtarry to which we are pledged, that such a line may be drawn as will contribute to the Maha Rao's comfort and Dignity, and regain us that estimation in the public Eye, which has been very considerably diminished by those who see only a fallen, or injured, and continued [ ?] Prince Struggling with Poverty and Indignities, which a word from us would remedy or remove.

When I say with Poverty, I write only a universal sentiment, in which the most confidential servant of Captain Tod participates, and who has been heard to declare that he ventured to express an opinion of the inadequacy of the stipend, and was answered only by the strange and unjust query "what will the Burrah meah say" Meaning the Raje Rana. This clearly shewing that the duty committed to him by Government, was left to the arrangement of a usurper and an Enemy.

12. It will afford satisfaction to the Honble the Governor General in Council to observe from Captain Cobbe's Letter accompanying, that there appears a favourable change in the Durbar of Oodeepore, and in a letter received yesterday he writes that the Rana at length seems sensible of his sincere desire to be useful to him. It required only that Impression to produce much good, but it is a cruel circumstance that their conviction is neither strong nor permanent, and though the great advantage and Gain of delivering the Districts of Mhairwarrah to our superintendance were clearly explained to the Rana, and unhesitatingly acknowledged by his vakeels, it was not obtained till I was compelled, by a Report from Captain Hall of increasing misrule and mismanagement to declare to the Rana that I would no longer risk the tranquillity of our own Districts by awaiting his acquiescence in a measure obviously profitable to himself, that he sent an order for their delivery.

13. It is lamentable to think, that nothing can be obtained by kindness or as a kindness. Whatever is yielded is yielded unkindly, reluctantly, and ungraciously, though Benefit is apparent, and when attained it is too clearly discernible to be the result of an apprehension, that a non-acquiescence would lose what they desire to retain, even to their own Loss, and as in the case of Mhairwarrah, the expense of collection exceeding the Revenue.

I have &ca
Signed/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

Malwa & Rajpootana
Residency
Nusserabad 5 July 1823.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Volume No. 527, 31 July, 1823, pp. 65-70.).

## 166

To
Major General Sir D : Ochterlony.
Bart G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa and Rajpootana

Sir,

The Governor General in Council having had under consideration your several dispatches with their Enclosures . . . . I am directed to communicate the following observation and instructions in reply.

2. The sentiments of Government have been so often stated on the general question of the nature of our connection with the Principality of Kotah, and the obligations devolving on us under the supplementary article of the treaty of 1817 and the State of things which has grown out of that compact, as to need no further Exposition in this place.

3. The sentence from Captain Tod's dispatch cited by Captain Caulfield in his letter to your address dated 14th Ultimo was not present to the recollection of Govt. at the time when the instructions of the 2nd May were written but is not considered at all conclusive on the point which it is now brought forward to establish, as it merely contains a statement of what the Raj Rana promised or proposed to do, whilst the letter of same month's subsequent date reporting the actual settlement of the amount of the stipend and the particulars of it contains no allusion to the principle of the arrangement. The observations however in Captain Caulfield's letter above noticed, induce the impression that the rule adopted by the adjustment of Kishore Singh's stipend actually was the amount disbursed by his ancestors for their Household Etc. Expenses.

4. The Governor General in Council must adhere to his opinion that no fairer scale could be devised by which to adjust the provision for the Maha Rao than that enjoyed by his immediate predecessors, but if any part of it is really inadequate to the expenses of the present day, the Raj Rana might be conceived very properly and in strict conformity with the line of conduct which Government has always proposed to pursue towards the parties, be urged to place it on a more liberal footing. A cautious and deliberate investigation of the facts of the case would however be necessary because if the mere complaints of the Maha Rao and his adherents, of insufficiency are to be adopted as a ground of increase and indulgence there would be no end to their grievances. The credit both of the Administrator and of the British Government is involved in securing to the Maha Rao of Kotah the enjoyment of every personal comfort attendent to his rank and situation, as well as the due observance of public respect and honor, but neither justice nor policy demands that he should have the means of accumulating funds to be again Employed in raising troops or presenting intrigues against the administration of the Raj Rana which we have guaranteed.

5. With respect to the allowance to the new Ranee and the redemption of the Jewels I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council conformably with your suggestion authorizes the Political Agent in Harowtee to intimate to Zalim Singh, the decided expectation of Govt. that he will adopt its advise on these points. He should be informed that the British Government would feel it beneath its dignity to enter into a specific-pledge of the nature which he wishes to exact, and that his experience of the equity, good faith, and mature deliberation which guide its decisions ought to inspire him with sufficient confidence that no unreasonable demands or expectations of his Prince would be at any time for a moment countenanced by the Governor General in Council.

6. The Honble the Governor General in Council has perused with much interest Captain Caulfield's report dated 15th Ultimo and is happy to have before him so clear a review of the occurrences and circumstances of which it treats your instructions in reply are so full, and so Entirely in accordance with the sentiments of Govt. that little is left to be added in this place. I am directed only to repeat that the Governor General in Council is disposed to entrust wholly to your discretion the determination of the time and manner of bringing forward the proposition for Madhoo Sing's relinquishment of his rights in the administration of Kotah, in Exchange for a separate Principality.

7. In conclusion I am desired to state that Government derives satisfaction from the prospect of improvement at Oudeepore held out by your

last communication, and has noticed, with approbation the zeal and intelligence, which characterize Captain Cobbe's proceedings at the Court.

Fort William
July 31st 1823. I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 31 July, 1823, No. 25).

## 167

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter received from the Political Agent in Harrowtee, for the consideration of the Honble the Governor General in Council.

2. In forwarding this document I am compelled, however reluctantly, to renew a subject I have already too often intended on the attention of Government. Of the first document quoted by Captain Caulfield and the Hopes and Opinions therein expressed, the Records of Government will prove how much the sagacity, regard to character and proper feeling of Zalim Sing have been overrated. His Sagacity has enabled him to discover that the existing arrangements do not affect his own character, but the Reputation of the Government that sanction and support them, and to all other considerations he is perfectly indifferent.

3. That Zalim Sing was the actual Negotiator and effective Ruler there can be no doubt, and if it had not been for his deep and base Hypocrisy, that Treaty might have been formed on Grounds, which would have placed us without Embarrassment, by an open and candid acknowledgement of his authority, as sovereign, and secured to the titular Prince a Provision, which whether adequate or inadequate would have left no ground for Civil, and have enhanced our Reputation under the circumstance of acknowledging a usurper of fifty years standing in proportion to the degree of Comfort, Respect and Attention secured to the Titular Prince.

4. It is admitted that abstractly considered the Treaty of 17/18 would give to the Maha Rao the surplus Revenue of the State. That treaty remains in force at this moment, for no other has been substituted, and I again venture to assert, that Natives, whose Forte is not abstract reasoning, do generally, if not universally conceive that the Treaty in its ostensible Terms and general acceptation has not been fulfilled. The only restriction or limitation of the authority of the legitimate Sovereign is that of not having the choice of his purdhan, Mookhter, or Minister, and had it been confined to that single point, the Raj Rana might not only have administered the affairs of the State to the day of his death without complaint but mutual Interest, and mutual Dependence with a perfect knowledge of them just relations to each other, and our intervening guarantee might in time have diminished or eradicated enmity between the Heirs of the then Maha Rao and the Raje Rana, and in the second Generation a real cordiality might have been produced from the mere force of Habit and Custom.

5. On the second Quotation of Captain Caulfield I have only to remark that I raised my public voice against the arrangement generally when I did not suppose the Revenue of Kotah to exceed twelve or fifteen Lakhs, and my opinion are not likely to be changed by the conviction that they are treble the amount.

Malwa & Rajpa. Recy.
Nusseerabad, 20th July, 1823.

I have the Honor, to be,
Sir
Your most Obed. Sevt.
Da: Ochterlony
Resident.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 August, 1823, No. 8.)

## 168

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony
Bart G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated 20th Ultimo (No. 262) with its enclosure, from the Political Agent in Harowtee.

2. The Right Honble the Governor General in Council conceives the conduct of the Raj Rana Zalim Singh, in Regard to the Maha Rao's family Jewels to be extremely illiberal, and is of opinion that he should be urged in the strongest terms to redeem them.

3. As however the sentiments of Government on this and other questions connected with Kotah Affairs, have been very fully stated in former dispatches, His Lordship will only on the present occasion refer you to those instructions, and request that Captain Caulfield may be guided by them on his representations to and discussions with the Kotah administrator.

Fort William
the 15th August, 1823

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 Aug., 1823, No. 11.)

## 169

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with its enclosures, respecting the coinage.

2. On a subject of which I do not possess, or profess the slightest practical knowledge I may have formed any Erroneous opinions and Impressions, and on the present occasion it seems necessary they should be corrected, if inaccurate by the highest authority.

3. I conceive in the first place there cannot be any necessity whatever for introducing the subject of Coinage to any Durbar where the rupee is already of superior Intrinsic value to the Kuldar or Furruckabad Sicca.

4. It does not seem to me to answer any useful purpose to effect or ask for any change, when the Rupee is of the same intrinsic value, which I believe to be the case of the Oojain and Indore Rupee, as it was decided by Sir John Malcolm, they should pass current in the Mow Bazar as equal. It is true that this order has not been attended to, and if I am correctly informed a Sepahee will obtain more grain for a Kuldar than an Oojain Rupee. But the Money dealers cannot I apprehend be counteracted in the daily fluctuation of Exchange, which they regulated and establish[-ed] amongst themselves, and were there twenty different Kinds of Rupees in Circulation they would still fix their current, without regard to their intrinsic value. The object of Government I conceive therefore to be, to Encourage the coinage of Rupees of a superior Quality, and induce the Durbars, who have the privilege, to coin a rupee which should not have less pure Silver or more alloy than our current military Rupee. If this view of the subject is correct, I shall communicate with the local Agents, and do not suppose it will be difficult to obtain their assent provided a Deduction is made in their tribute according to a fixed rate, of which I can only from memory give one Instance.

5. The Purtaubgurh Rupee is received into our Treasury in payment of the Tribute, and it used before my arrival at Nemuch to be issued to the Troops at 22/8 per cent. or 122·8 for a 100/- I prohibited its Issue to the Troops altogether, and the consequence has been, that the cultivators requiring the circulating rupee, they have sold from the Treasury at a more favorable Rate on Account of Government, and once I believe so low as 116 for the 100 Kuldars, which was a gain of upwards of 6 per cent to Government.

Nuseerabad
24th July, 1823

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Da: Ochterlony
Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 August, 1823, No. 13.)

## 170

Pol. Agent.
Office
Harowtee.
To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart & G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpa.

Sir,

I regret to say, that I can afford you but scanty if any information upon the subject of your letter under date the 24th Ultimo, forwarding

a copy of the proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the territorial Department, relative to a reform, in the circulating, medium throughout the States under the influence of the British Government, and requiring my opinions thereon.

2. Reform in the Currency of our own Districts, it is to be presumed cannot meet with many or serious obstacles. But in Countries the internal Managements of which are exempt from our Control, the question assumes a more serious aspect, and presents numerous, and to my view nearly insurmountable obstacles, which are chiefly these:—Interference, Deterioration of revenue, curtailed authority and Public Opinion. The first is too obvious to permit my troubling the Honorable the Governor General in Council with my crude Ideas upon the subject. The Second will appear to be the natural result, when I state that in the generality of tolerably well ordered Hindoo Governments, the executive authority is a money dealer participating largely, in all the benefits arising out of the Chicanery, so common in many Transactions amongst money dealers in India.

3. To illustrate this position with respect to Kotah I have only to state that the executive authority has a Gomastah in all the principal towns throughout the Principality, and is concerned with many of the principal shroffs and to which there exists a usage in this State, that the currency should suffer a Depreciation of one per cent upon the 3rd year, after its coinage, and continue at that rate during the reign of the Soverign, then, upon the Throne of Dehli, and upon the accession of his successor, the whole currency then in circulation suffers an annual fractional Depreciation[1] which operates to bring the whole of the circulating medium into the mint, upon the part of the Capitalists, which produces a duty of two per cent to Government.

4. There are three Mints established in the Kotah territories, one at Kotah, one at Jaulra Patun, and one at Gagrown. The Mint at Kotah is in constant employment, and coins upon an average of 10,000 Rupees daily, the introduction therefore of any principle regulating the currency and rendering it unsusceptible of Depreciation, would be a direct loss to the state, and necessarily meet with opposition from the executive Authority in its Ministerial Capacity, as well as in that of a Banker.

5. Batta upon foreign coins is another source of considerable Emolument to the executive authority in its mercantile relations. The great influence possessed in the Money Market by a Minister who is himself a money dealer, enables him to regulate all matters, with but few Exceptions so as to secure his own, and in his, the advantage of the State.

6. At present the Kuldar Rupee suffers a Depreciation of 5 per cent and is frequently at 6/8. With regard to the third ground of objection, altho' apparently of little moment it would from natural causes operate powerfully. The very Idea that any circumstance, connected with the internal management of the State was in any measure influenced by foreign policy would create heart-burnings, more injurious in their consequences, than the uncertain rate of Exchange could produce.

7. With regard to the last objection it approximates to that just alluded to and is only different in the circumstances of the private feelings of those, who rule public opinion in Indian Communities (Capitalists) being combined with the latter, by which it derives a two fold Influence, and would necessarily be both persevering and clamorous in its opposi-

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[1] This usage does not exist in any of the Rajepoot States, but those of Jeypoor and Kotah.

tion, to any reform calculated to diminish the enormous Impositions made by the aid, and thro' the Medium of a mixed and fluctuating Currency, the reform of which, in the Kotah State appears to be of no very great or immediate importance, as the rate of Batta is not considerable, and does not affect any portion of our public establishment, except this agency, which is too insignificant for consideration.

Kotah 1st
August, 1823.

I have the honor &ca. &ca.
Signed/- J. Caulfield
P:A: In Harowtee

A true copy.
Da Ochterlony
Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 29 Aug., 1823, No. 7).

## 171

Malwa & Rajpa.
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to Transmit a Letter and Table respecting the Coins received from Captain Jeremie, in the hope, it may be of some use in the consideration of the Question of a reform in the Coinage.

2. Captain Jeremie's Labours must be considered as subject to some disadvantages from want of Materials, but I have reason to believe they are, if not perfectly correct, sufficiently accurate to enable Government to judge of the intrinsic value of the different coins in Circulation.

3. It occurs to me, that such as are superior to our Furkabad or Kuldaur Rupee, will not interfere with the object proposed, and that a great point would be gained by suppressing the Salim Shahee and Chitour rupees. Of the Purtaubgurh Mint, we have the Command by agreement, and I have understood, that the Oodeypoor Government have long contemplated the change of their coinage, to bring it on an Equality with Jeypoor and Jodhpoor: but as I do not feel confident that the Currency of these baser coins may not, under proper Management, prove rather an advantage than a Detriment in our opium Purchases, I would, with diffidence, recommend, that the final Decision of Government be deferred till Mr. Swinton is able to investigate, how far this opinion is correct.

Nuseerabad
20th August, 1823.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 12 Sept., 1823, No. 11).

## 172

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.
Resident Malwa and Rajpootana

Sir,

... ... ... ... ... ...

2. Captn. Caulfield's Letter to your address dated the 14th ult. is considered very interesting and the Governor General in Cl. entirely approves the tenor of the instructions issued by you in reply. His Lordship in Cl. presumes that the suggestion of the Political Agent for withholding from the Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the proposal of a separate provision for his son has reference to the late orders of Government on that point, which it is only necessary here to remark, leave you a discretion either to bring the proposition forward should a favourable opening occur on any personal conference with the Raja Rana, or to postpone the agitation of it during his life time. Government will expect a further account of the progress of the reconcilement of all differences at Kotah some hope of which was held out in the first Paragraph of Captn. Caulfield's dispatch above referred to.

3. As anticipated by you, the arguments and objections advanced by the Raj Rana in the matter of the redemption of the jewels have not produced any alteration in the views of Government respecting the line of conduct which it would be the most creditable and becoming for him to pursue in that affair, and Captn. Caulfield will continue to urge his acquiescence unless the prospect of an early and cordial reconciliation between the parties, should render his further instances superfluous. In the opposite case, and if the administration continues to object strenuously, His Lordship in Cl. would wish to be apprized as nearly as the Political Agent can state, of the amount of the debt principal and interest for which the Jewels are pledged.

4. The Right Honble the Governor General in Cl. derives satisfaction from learning that the Raj Rana has so far yielded to the wishes and counsel of the British Govt. as to assign a small allowance in Jewels to the Lady recently married by the Maha Rao, though the concession does not appear to have been made in a gracious or conciliatory manner.

Fort William
Sept. 26th
1823.

I have &ca
G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 September, 1823, No. 30).

## 173

To
Major Genl.
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart, G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated the 13th Inst. forwarding translation of letter from the Nawaub Ameer Khan

on the subject of an overture made by a person calling himself an Agent of the Amirs of Sind to enter into negotiation to effect an alliance between those Chiefs and the British Govt.

2. The reply returned by you was entirely judicious, and the Govr. Genl. in Cl. does not wish that any countenance or encouragement should be given to a renewal of the overtures in a more accredited form.

3. Copy of your letter will be forwarded for the information of the Govt. of Bombay.

Fort William
Octr. 31st 1823

I have

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 31 October, 1823, No. 7).

## 174

To
Major Genl. Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.,
Rest in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch dated the 26th September forwarding a general report in Original from the Political Agent in Meywar under date 15th Do on the affairs of that state drawn up with reference chiefly to the instructions of the Governor General in Council dated 6th March last.

2. The Orders of Govt. on the above dispatch have been suspended for some time in expectation of receiving a communication of your news & sentiments in the principal suggestions and propositions sumbitted by the Agent, but no further dispatch having as yet arrived I am now instructed to state, & to request you will inform Captn. Cobbe that the Right Honble the Governor General in Council has perused his report with much interest, and considers it to afford a very clear and candid, as well as a highly able & useful exposition of the real state of the Country & govt. of Oudeypore. That exposition is indeed calculated to give rise to many mortifying reflections & to suggest no very encouraging anticipations for the future, but in the zeal & ability evinced by the present Agent ; his apparently just conceptions of the causes of past failure ; & the Judicious Character of several of the arrangements suggested or already in train under his supervision, the Governor General in Council sees confident ground to hope that a more favorable state of things may be introduced at no distant period.

3. On the principal points comprized in the Papers under review the Right Honble the Governor General in Council has directed me to communicate the following remarks & instructions.

4. The Counsel & assistance afforded by Captn. Cobbe to the Rana in the management of his affairs, promise, and indeed have already produced such palpable advantage, and have been conveyed in a tone & manner so entirely Judicious calculated to win Confidence, that it is considered quite unnecessary to discuss any further on this occasion, the question of the right of the British authorities to interfere in the internal administration of Meywar, or of the length to which that intervention should be carried. It may be here remarked that the observations contained in the 3rd and

4th Paragraphs of my former instructions were not intended to indicate the expediency of defining precisely the degree of interference to be exercised by the Agent in the concerns of the Oudepore Durbar but to show on general principles our right of interposing advice & admonition though not distinctly provided for by the Treaty to also the suggestion of adding a suplementary article to that treaty had reference Chiefly to the Crisis then impending which it was thought might not improbably call for a revision of the state of our relations generally with the court of Oudeypore. In the present favourable aspect of affairs, there is of course no adequate motive for requiring the Rana to acknowledge in terms, a right which he readily yields in practice to the just influence & ascendancy of the Agent, & His Lordship in Council willingly adopts therefore the Agents suggestion for relinquishing the enforcement of the proposed additional article.

5. Under the full explanation now afforded by Captn. Cobbe & adverting more especially to the check against abuse & extravagance which His Highness has himself placed in that officer's hands in agreeing to submit his accounts to him monthly for inspection & examination, the Govr. Genl in Council is confirmed in his former impression that it will be expedient to continue the guarantee of the Agent for the sum required on account of the Rana's Household expence, to the extent of from 700 to 800 per diem. You will be pleased to instruct that officer accordingly.

6. At the date of the instructions of the 21st March last Govt. was unable to collect very clearly from the papers before it the exact footing on which the management of the assigned Pergunnahs, had been placed, but certainly imagined the superintendence exercised over their revenues by Chand Khan to have been of a more direct & efficatious nature than now appears to be the case. On the subject of these lands His Lordship in Council has only to observe that Captn. Cobbe has acted wisely in directing his attention to the reduction of the burthensome & superfluous establishments maintained on them, & that his plan of farming the Pergunnahs for three years to respectable persons on good security, with the reservation of a right of interposing to protect the ryots from plunder & oppression, is entirely approved.

7. The measure likewise of farming the Khalsa lands of Meywar generally for a term of years seems the best that can be devised for the extension of cultivation & the punctual collection & just application of the revenues under the present circumstances of the country ; & it must be considered therefore an object of importance to obtain the Maha Rana's concurrence in such a scheme.

8. The condition of the Oudepore finances, & its means & prospects of discharging the heavy arrears & current demand of the British Govt. on account of Tribute have very properly engaged the Agent's special & anxious attention. It is satisfactory to find that Captn. Cobbe hopes to effect an early equalization of the receipts & disbursements of the state by the reduction of extravagant charges, & the discontinuance of unnecessary items of expenditure, & Govt. will of course look forward with much interest to the result of his arrangements under this head, which if successful notwithstanding the many obstacles opposed by the state of the Durbar & the personal Disposition of the Prince, will reflect the highest credit on his capacity & management. I am here instructed to observe that the British Govt. under actual circumstances has more at heart the early introduction of some method, economy & regularity into the Meywars finances & administrating generally, than the realization of the largest amount of tribute claimable by the Treaty, & that it will even be prepared

to make some present sacrifice on that head, if satisfied that the indulgence is necessary for, or would conduce materially to the speedy extriction of its affairs from their existing depression, confusion, & embarrassment. In order that Govt. may be kept fully apprised of the progress made in receiving the state of Oudeypore from its present incumbency & difficulties, you are requested to direct the Political agent to furnish half yearly figured statements showing the progress of the collections both on account of current demand & arrears, to commence with the present year of collection, & to transmit Copies regularly to this Department.

9. The question of the propriety of levying tribute from the Jageers of the Koonwur & Ranees etc., is one depending so much on local considerations, as also on the precise spirit & purport of the arrangements or assurances given by the former Political Agent Captn. Tod, that the Govr. Genl. in Cl. feels himself unable to pronounce any decision founded on the materials before him, and leaves it therefore to your discretion to determine the point finally in communication with Captn. Cobbe. It will of course occur to you that if the strict Justice of the demand appears questionable on a full consideration of circumstances, it will be better to relinquish it at once, than to act with any semblance of harshness or illiberality for the sake of securing so trifling a gain.

10. In conclusion I am directed to state that the Govr. Genl. in Cl. will expect Captn. Cobbe's promised report on the policy & measure, to be pursued towards the Rana's Feudatories, as well as regarding the distribution & appropriation called the Tenths, which under skilful management may no doubt be made available as a fund for maintaining something like an efficient system of Police in the still unsettled & disorganized territory of Meywar.

11. A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to the Poll. Agent in Meywar for his Information.

I have &ca,
Signed/- G. Swinton,
Secy. to Govt.

Nover. 21st 1823
Fort William

Ordered that a copy of the preceding letter to Sir David Ochterlony be transmitted to the Political Agent in Meywar for his information.
(For Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. No. 533, pp. 41—47, 21 November, 1823, No. 10)

## 175

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to transmit for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, Copies and Translates of a Khureetah to my address from Buldeo Sing, brother of the deceased Rajah

of Bhurtpoor, of a note from an Agent of the Bhurtpoor Durbar, and of my reply to the latter.

2. These communications contain the first official Information I have received of the Demise of the Maha Rajah Rundheer Sing on the 7th ultimo.

3. Three Brothers of the deceased Rajah survive him, vizt. Buldeo Sing, Luchmun Sing and Pirthee Sing. I am informed that thirteen days after the demise of the late Rajah, the elder Brother, Buldeo Sing entered on the exercise of the Duties of Sovereignty, but the Brahmins having indicated the Muhoorut or Auspicious moment for his formal Installation to be in the Bussunt Punchumee, that Ceremony will not take place till 3 months hence.

4. Public Rumour purports that the Ranee Luchmee, the favorite Ranee of the deceased, claims the succession for the late Rajah's Nephew Doorjun Sal, eldest son of the second surviving Brother Luchmun Sing, on the plea of his having been regularly adopted as son and Heir by her late Husband.

5. How far this plea could be supported by proofs, it is at present impossible to say, as agreeably to my Information, the Ranee and Doorjun Sal are precluded the free agency essential to the maintenance of such an allegation by a surveillance, amounting nearly, if not wholly, to confinement.

6. I am ignorant whether by the customs of the Jauts the widow can adopt an Heir in default of male issue conformably to the usage prevalent among the Rajpooths, with whom it is a common practice, as a means of establishing the power of the widow herself: though, even among them, the frequent attempts at the surreptitious Introduction of posthumous children would seem to imply, that the right is not deemed wholly absolute and irrefragable.

7. As to the alleged adoption of Doorjun Sal, by the late Rajah it seems probable that, if such ceremony had taken place, it must have been publicly known, and as Doorjun Sal is about 25 Years of age, it would probably have been denoted by certain marks of Distinction to him and by other acts of celebration.

8. I apprehend the delay which has taken place on the part of the Bhurtpoor Durbar in communicating these events to me, to have arisen partly from the Ranee's Introduction of the claims of Doorjun Sal, and partly with a view to bring the Subject for the first time before Government, through their own Vakeel in attendance at the Presidency. The delay of my report on the subject has been caused by the wish to have some more Authentic Matter to found it on, than the mere public rumour of the Rajah's demise and the proceedings consequent, which was all of Information that I possessed till now.

Nuseerabad
1st November, 1823

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
humble servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 December, 1823, No. 9)

## 176

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony.
Bart G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 11th, 17th and 30th Ult. with their enclosures from the political Agent in Harowtee reporting the birth of a son and Heir to the Maha Rao of Kotah and the tardily accorded assent of the Raj Ranah Zalim Singh, to the advice of the British Government regarding the redemption of the Maha Rao's family jewels.

2. The Rt. Honble the Governor General in Council desires me to express his entire approbation of the instructions issued by you to Captn. Caulfield on the latter subject bearing date 30th Ult. and his concurrence in your opinion that redemption of the Jewels should be effected on the Most advantageous terms that can be procured for the Raj Rana.

I have &ca.
G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
Decr. 19th 1823

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 19th Dec., 1823, No. 9).

## 177

G. Swinton Esqre
&ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I had the honor to receive last night your dispatch of the 5th Instt & if it had not been for the severity of my Illness at the time of my first report I think it must have occurred to me that the moment had arrived when it was not only proper but necessary to declare the object of the Khillut of 1821.

It had not however as supposed the most remote connection with the succession except so far as by Implication it seems a complete refutation of the rumour of Doorjun Sal's adoption and a Proof that the late Rajah did not suppose himself to possess the Decision, the means or the power to adopt the only course which could have seemed to be beloved object the attachment, Gratitude & Devotion of His Successor.

It has ever appeared to me indelicate and disrespectful to keep copies of my private Letters to any Member of Govt. If my Ideas are honored with attention they become the Property of him who adopt them if inexpedient or improper they are unworthy of record. Of my Letters to Lord Hastings on this subject I have no copy or memorandum but I am confident that I was informed by His Lordship it or they were communicated to Mr. Adam & the strictest secrecy was solicited not only as the slightest knowledge would have defeated Intention but the strongest apprehension was expressed that any Hints Transpiring would or might prove of fatal consequences both to the Rajah and the objects of his anxious solicitude.

It will be recollected by Government that the Rajah was naturally of a livid character, the Constitution broken, his Illnesses frequent & his Dissolution often expected hourly & that for the last two years of his life he had become totally blind. My letter to His Lordship stated those circumstances with an earnest request from the Rajah through his Vakeel that a very public & handsome Khilluts might be sent to him as a mark of Favor, Confidence & Friendship on the part of the Supreme Government under the Sanguine hope and expectation that such a Boon would enable the Rajah to secure within our own Provinces an Asylum for his favorite Ranee to whom it was stated to be his intention to give so large a sum of money as would secure her a splendid provision in the event of his death & shield her from an irksome restraint if not a very rigorous imprisonment which he feared might be the lot of her widowhood if such measures were not adopted. When His Lordship's aquiescence was real I accompanied the Vakeel to look at a House of Colonel Skinner in Delhi which it was thought would suit her. Simular enquiries were made at Agra but it was ultimately determined under the pretext of a religious Edifice to construct a magnificent residence for her at Muthra which I believe is lately completed. Here I understand Treasure was deposited or intended gradually to be collected for the maintenance of the Lady in affluence & splendour. It does not occur to me that in my own letters I made use of the terms which you have insisted in inverted Commas but I rather think they were applied by the most noble the Governor General to the reasons & motives on which I grounded my anxiety for His Lordship's acquiescence, Which were briefly stated as what I conceived to be a fair & equitable means of reducing the enormous wealth ammassed in Bhurtpore which never had been & in my opinon never would be used but for purposes inimical to the British Government.

That it would place a Lady in comfort, security and affluence who without His Lordship's acquiescence, would probably suffer long & rigorous Imprisonment and that Its Justice could not be questioned as there could be no doubt of the Rajah's right to bestow a portion of the Treasures he had amassed when it would not be denied that he might have lavished or dissipated all the treasures in Bhurtpore as his whim, his fancy or his folly had suggested.

If this Lady had not been held under some restraint I think I should have heard from her on the subject of these arrangements which were well known to her. The Hurkarahs who brought the Khareetah I had the Honor to submit for the Information of His Lordship in Council did not state her absolute Imprisonment but I think stated to some of my people that she was narrowly watched. That a confidential Eunuch had betrayed or deserted her & that as they believed a large amount in money supposed to be a Lakh of Gold Mohurs had either been seized or Information obtained of such a sum being somewhere in deposit. But on this subject they seemed to know but little, of what they did know very reluctant to communicate.

The unbounded affection the late Rajah felt for this Lady caused him I apprehend to procrastinate the very measures he thought necessary to her comfort & welfare & it is said his last Illness was of short duration & not considered to the last moment as of a dangerous nature when the Boon of a Khillut was solicited it will be recollected that our Vakeel at Bhurtpore had been withdrawn & the Bhurtpore agent at Delhi been dismist by Mr. Metcalfe & the mission to me was intended to express the regret of the Rajah at these untoward events & to shew by the renewal of present friendly offices that he was restored to favour and confidence.

In the persian Office there under your controul you will find a letter from the most noble the Governor General which was to be sent with the Khillut the substance of which was to remind the Rajah of the personal assurances of Friendship he had received from His Lordship (I think) at Agra & to acquaint him that the feelings which had dictated these assurances were unabated.

I do not think I have omitted in this recital any material circumstances but I have endeavoured to be as concise as possible as the best Explanation appeared to be a brief exposition of facts.

I have &ca
Nusseerabad 30th Decr. 1823. Sd/ D. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 17 January, 1824, No. 3).

## 178

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Rest in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive and to lay before Government your letter dated the 30th Ult. on the subject of the expensive Khelaat given to the Raja of Bhurtpore in 1821.

2. In reply I am desired to state that the Rt. Honble the Governor General in Council does not profess to understand the transaction in question from a perusal of the explanation contained in your letter, but of course accepts that explanation as the correct interpretation. His Lordship in Council is still quite unable to comprehend the object or nature of the extraordinary secrecy which it was proposed to preserve on the occasion, nor can he perceive what connection existed between the grant of the Khelaat, and the Rajah's wish and endeavours to secure for his favorite Ranee an asylum within the British Provinces after his demise.

3. Reverting now to the subject of your dispatch dated 1st November last I am instructed to inform you that as no grounds appear [to] be attaching credit to the rumour of the adoption of Doorjem Saul by the late Raja, and as Koonwur Buldeo Singh, the natural heir, has succeeded peaceably to the exercise of the full rights of sovereignty in Bhurtpore the Governor General in Council can no longer hesitate to acknowledge the accession of that Chief to the Musnud of his Ancestors. The Persian Secretary in Council accordingly be directed to address a letter to the Koonwur, ex-Raja of Bhurtpore in the terms of the accompanying draft. His Lordship in Council authorizes you to confer a khelaat on Maha Raja Buldeo Singh of the same nature and description as that given in 1821 but you will be pleased to confine the expense within the narrowest limits, practicable and to report the outlay incurred on that account without delay.

I have &ca.
Fort William, Secy to Govt.
Jany. 17th 1824. G. Swinton

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 17 Jany., 1824, No. 5.)

179

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Poll. Departt.

Sir,

With reference to my letters to your address dated the 1st Novr. & 30 Ulto relating to the succession to the Bhurtpoor Gudhee I have the honor to acquaint you that subsequent to the latter Dispatch a Vakeel sent by Baldeo Singh having joined me and being the same person employed on the occasion to which my letter of the 30th ulto particularly referred. I asked him whether he had made known the intentions of the deceased Raja to his successor, and on his affirming that he had I stated to him that as he was personally known at the seat of Government a declaration of his in writing to that effect would be useful, and would tend to prove him worthy of the Trust and confidence reposed in him, in consequence of which he yesterday gave me the Persian document forwarded herewith.

2. In his interviews with me he is always accompanied by another person in whose presence he read and delivered the paper into my hands ; in taking leave however he lingered for a few moments by himself and said he was entrusted by the Ranee to say to me confidentially that she had no wish to quit Bhurtpoor—that it was her fate that the intentions of the deceased should not be fulfilled—that she had adopted the son of his successor—had a provision allotted for her and hoped she would enjoy comfort ; but requested if I ever met Buldeo Sing I would speak to him to treat her with respect and kindness.

3. My reply was that the Raja was now to be considered master of his House and of his country but that if my friendly influence could contribute in any way to her comfort or welfare I thought the manner in which she had been first introduced to me and the original intention of the late Raja to place her under my individual protection at Dihlee would warrant my requesting that attention and kindness should be shown to her ; but that it was a subject of delicacy and required consideration.

4. I state the circumstance in the hope of obtaining the opinion on it of the Governor Genl. in Council, and in the idea that in the Persian letter which will be expected from Government on the new accession some allusion may be made to the case of the Ranee favourable to the interests of that Lady.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Nusseerabad
January 9th 1824

Translate of a Persian note under the seal of Janee Byjnath Vakeel of Bhurtpoor read to [be] delivered by him to Sir David Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B. Resident &ca 8th January 1824.

The Maharaja Birjinder Rundheer Singh Buhadoor deceased did in his life time with the knowledge of the General (Sir David Ochterlony) determine to remove, during his life time, the Ranee Sahiba from Bhurtpoor to Bindrabun—giving her some property and cash, so that none might molest her in any way : all which I duly represented, after the

demise of the late Maharaja, to the Maharaja Buldeo Sing Buhadoor ; and I also despatched an English letter to the same effect to Calcutta addressed to George Swinton Esquire.

True Translate
B. Ross.
1st Asstt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 February, 1824, No. 13).

## 179a

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government Poll. Departt.

Sir,

I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy and Translate of a letter just received relative to the succession to the Bhurtpore Gudhee. The writer of the letter is brother to the Ranee Luchmee the widow of Raja Rundheer Singh, and professes, as will be observed, to act on the occasion . . . . punishment [ ? ] to her desire.

2. The mention in the letter of the introduction of Koonwur Doorjun Singh to the late Governor General by the late Raja as his son and successor in your presence and in that of Messrs Adam and Metcalfe, invests the communication with more importance than I should otherwise have been disposed to attach to it : I therefore lose no time in submitting it where the truth or falsehood of the allegation may be most certainly ascertained and where alone—if true—its value can be decided on.

3. With regard to the allusion made in the letter to an introduction of Koonwur Doorjun Singh, to me by the Late Raja I can only say that I have no particular recollection of such introduction—that it could not therefore have been in any degree marked, or different from that of other members of the Bhurtpoor family present at the time—that in a long private interview which I had with the late Raja on the occasion in question (Vizt. in the end of Novr. 1821) the Subject of the succession to the Gudhee was not once touched upon—and, in short, that Koonwur Doorjun Singh never was introduced or otherwise indicated to me by the late Raja as his adopted son and successor.

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency
Nusseerabad Jany, 28th 1824

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obed. Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 Feby, 1824, No. 14).

## 180

To
Major General Sir D. Ochterlony
Bart G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 9th and 28th Ult. on the subject of Bhurtpore Affairs.

2. The Rt. Honble the G. Gl. in Council will entirely approve your availing yourself of any favourable opening which may occur for the use of your influence in the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the Rannee Luchmee, and should circumstances require it, you will of course consider yourself authorized to point out to Raja Buldeo Singh, how much his credit and reputation as a man and a Prince are concerned in the liberal and considerate treatment of his brother's widow.

3. With regard to the averments contained in the letter from Raja Ram Ruttun to your address His Lordship in Council is convinced that they are wholly unfounded in fact. Neither Sir Charles Metcalfe (now at the Presidency) nor myself have the slighest recollection of Koonwur Doorjun Saul ever being introduced to the Governor General by Rajah Rundher Singh as his adopted son and heir, nor of his being in any way acknowledged as such by the Raja. It appears moreover incredible that if the late Raja intended to make a deviation from the natural line of succession in favour of this Nephew, he should not have taken the obvious precaution, either of communicating his intention to the British Govt. or at least of conducting the requisite ceremonies with such publicity as should leave no room for future question.

Fort William
Feby. 20th 1824

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20th Feby., 1824, No. 16).

## 181

George Swinton Esquire,
Secy. to Government Political Dept.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 17th Ultimo. from which I have the mortification to learn that the explanation contained in my letter of 30th December last regarding the Khelaut to the Bhurtpore Raja in 1821 has been unsatisfactory to Government.

2. As it must ever be my earnest desire to render my explanations on such subjects as complete as possible consistently with fact, I would beg to submit with reference to the observation that the Governor General in Council did not perceive the connection between the grant of the Khelaut and the Raja's wish and endeavour to secure for his favourite Ranee an asylum in the British Provinces after his demise—that the Bhurtpoor Raja was at that moment under the marked displeasure of Government, his Vakeel having been dismissed from Dehlee and was

withdrawn from Bhurtpoor by Mr. Metcalfe—that he was blind, diseased and helpless—that thus circumstanced, nothing perhaps would have been more impossible for him than to alienate any of the Treasures of the Raj—and nothing, in his own opinion at least, more likely to have led to his death or deposition than such an attempt—that, on the other hand, to a Prince in that amicable relation to the British Government which the mark of favour I recommended was meant to denote, the arrangement was easy, calculated as such circumstance was to strengthen his hands and extinguish opposition to his views:—all which appears to me so obvious that I really put at a loss further to elucidate it.

3. To me it seems also quite unquestionable that in the management of a business of so much delicacy and on which the wishes of a dying Prince and his presumptive Heir were likely to be so much at variance the utmost secrecy was indispensable to obviate events of deplorable frequency in the families of Native Princes.

4. The irrelevancy of the grant of a Khelaut to the object proposed and the inutility of secrecy regarding it are the subjects animadverted in your letter and to these I have directed my reply. It will give me great satisfaction to learn that Government regard more favourably what I have now submitted on these points than my former explanation, more particularly as I despair of rendering myself more intelligible.

5. On points which appear to me so obvious and indisputable I should feel at a loss indeed to say more. A much more debatable matter is the policy of acquiescing in the Raja's views in favour of the Ranee at all;—but this point is not impugned in your letter, and all I shall remark on it is that my own judgment of its expediency was in unison with that of the then Governor General and one of his Colleagues in the Government—as mentioned in my Dispatch of 30th December last.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant
Da: Ochterlony.
Rest.

Malwa & Rajpoota
Residency
Camp Khanpoora
February 6th 1824

(For. Dept. Poll. Cons., 27 Feby., 1824, No. 21)

## 181a

To

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart
Resident in Malawa &
Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 6th Instant.

2. Under the circumstances therein stated, the Governor General in Council is satisfied, that the subject is not capable of further elucidation.

His Lordship deems it unnecessary therefore to enter into any further consideration of the question.

Fort William
27 Feby. 1824

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 27 Feby., 1824, No. 22.)

## 182

To
Captain R. Ross
1st Assistant to the Resident
of Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

You will herewith receive copies of Mr. Secretary Swinton's letters to my address dated 24th October and 19th December last, respecting the recent affrays between the Bhurtpoor and Ferozepoor Zemeendars, and also a copy of his Dispatch of 17th Ulto, conveying the recognition by the British Government of the accession to the Raj of Bhurtpoor of the Maha Rajeh Buldeo Singh and a duplicate Khureetah from the Right Honorable the Governor General to the Maha Rajeh, and you will be pleased to proceed on Deputation to Bhurtpoor with all convenient despatch.

2. On your arrival there you will present to the Maha Rajeh the letter of the Governor General and the Khilaat, authorised by Government under date the 17th Ultimo, with the articles of which you will be furnished on leaving this Camp.

3. After this and at a suitable opportunity you will enter with the Maha Rajeh on the subject of the Orders of Government of 24th October and 19th December last, and will shape your communications to him conformably to these orders.

4. You will report to me when your communications with the Maha Rajeh have been brought to a close or if necessary during their Progress.

Malwa & Rajpa Resy.
Camp Biswa
19th February 1824.

I have &ca.
Signed/D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 March, 1824, No. 8)

## 183

To
Malwa & Rajpa
Residency.
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have been for some time past in possession of the orders of Government, conveyed in your letters of 24th October and 19th December last, on the subject of the affrays between the Zemeendars of the Bhurtpoor

Rajeh and the Nawab Ahmed Buksh Khan: but the demise of the late Rajeh, and the suspended recognition of his successor, opposed obstacles to their Execution.

2. These obstacles being now removed by your Instructions of date the 5th Ultimo, for conveying to the Maha Rajeh Buldeo Singh the recognition of his accession to the Raj of Bhurtpoor by the British Government, a favorable opportunity appears to me to have occurred for combining, with effect, the recognition of the new Rajeh with the fulfilment of the orders of Government first referred to.

3. I have accordingly—and with reference to the authority contained in the 3rd Par: of your letter of 24th October, directed my first Assistant, Captain Ross, to proceed to Bhurpoor, and have the honor herewith to submit a copy of the Instructions with which I have furnished him.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient,
Humble Servant.
Da: Ochterlony.
Resident.

Camp Biswa.
19th February 1824

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 March, 1824, No. 8.)

## 184

To,
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you for the Information of the Right Honble the Governor General, that Captain Ross left me on Deputation the day before yesterday to deliver the Khullut of accession to the new Rajah of Bhurtpoor, & to carry into effect the Instructions of His Lordship in Council contained in your Dispatch, relative to the late disputes between Ferozepore and that state.

Annexed I have the honor to transmit a List of the articles presented in which it will be noticed I have made my first Essay by sending half the Woolen & nearly all the Liveries of British manufacture. The Cashmeer Shawls & Jewels are from the public Toshuk Khanah and the expence of the purchases will be defrayed by 2000 Rs. received on my late visit to Jeypore and by the same sum received in 1822/23, which the harrassing Duties of that period occasionted me to omit reporting at the time, and subsequently brought on the increasing Indisposition which terminated in my late long & painful Illness, and may be considered as the primary cause of my present journey in search of Health, and my solicitations for a diminution of the labors of my office.

I have the Honor, to be,
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant.
Da. Ochterlony.
Resident.

Malwa & Rajpa Resy.
Camp, Alwur
22nd February 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 March, 1824, No. 9)

[Enclosure]

List of Articles composing the Khillut to the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

1 Pairs of Cashmere long shawls.
1 —do— Europe Imitation —do—
2 Pieces of Jamawar—Europe.
1 Cashmere square Shawl
1 Europe —do—
2 Cashmere Ruzaees.
2 Pieces Khum Khwab.
2 Benares Doputtahs.
2 Rajah shaee Chura Surbands Price of one 12 Rs.
2 Pieces Chandelly Cloth.
2 —do— Leno
2 —do— Muslin
1 —do— Nainsookh-Europe
1 Sword and shield 63 Rs.
1 Pearl Necklace.
1 Sufpeech & Kulghee—the Kulghee purchased 55.
2 Horses with Silver Ornaments &c puich 1040-7 as.
1 Elephant & Jhool—purchased for Rs. 1120.
1 Palkee, purchased 1,565 Rs.

Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 March, 1824, No. 9)

## 185

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 19th & 22nd Ult and 4th Inst regarding the affairs of Bhurtpore and to communicate the orders of the Rt Honble the Gov. Genl in Cl. thereupon.

2. The deputation of your assistant to Bhurtpore for the purposes specified in your dispatches is entirely approved by Government, and His Lordship in Cl. sees every reason to applaud the manner in which Captain Ross acquitted himself on that occasion.

3. The amount & description of the articles presented by your orders to Raja Buldeo Singh, on the occasion of his investiture are approved and sanctioned by Government.

4. The GG in Cl learns with regret the recurrence reported in para 6 of Captain Ross's letter to your address, but I am directed to observe that that officer conducted himself with perfect judgement & propriety in regard to it, and that after the apology afforded by the Bhurtpore Durbar, any further advertence to the affair does not appear to be called for.

I have &ca.

Fort William
March 26th 1824

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 26 March, 1824, No. 12)

## 186

To

Major General,
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 7th and 16th Ult with their enclosures regarding a late occurrence at Kotah and to inform that the proceedings of Captain Caulfield with relation thereto are entirely approved by Government. The circumstances of the case would scarcely it is conceived justify the removal of Gourdhun Dass from Delhi to Chunar as solicited by the Raj Rana Zalim Singh, but he should be confined against any further attempts at intrigue or any proceedings tending to disturb the tranquillity so happily reestablished at Kotah.

I have &ca.

Fort William
April, 20th 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 20 April, 1824, No. 12)

## 187

To

Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart G.C.B.
Resident at Malwa and
Rajputana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 31st May and two of the 20th ultimo, with Captain Caulfield's dated 5th : 9th : & 15th ultimo, reporting the last illness and death of the Raj Rana Zalim Singh, and soliciting the instructions of Government for the regulation of your Conduct in consequence of that Event.

2. The Governor General in Council has learnt, with sentiments of sincere concern, the demise of this able and distinguished statesman, in whom the Country of Kotah and the public interests generally, have sustained a severe loss.

3. His Lordship in Council observes, that we are of course bound to acknowledge the succession of Madhoo Singh to the Office of Minister of the State of Kotah, with the full powers exercised by his father, but every consideration of justice and expediency suggests, that the attempts should now be made to induce that young man to accept the Principality, which it has been proposed in former instructions to create for him, as the price of his consenting to the abrogation of the supplemental article of the Treaty of 1818. The real interests no less of Madhoo Singh himself than of the Maha Rao, the welfare of the people of Kotah, and the assured maintenance of the public tranquillity in central India, so

imperiously demand this change under the altered state of things produced by the death of the Raj Rana, that Government is of opinion, no scruples of delicacy should restrain the political Agent from speaking out plainly and decidedly on the subject to the present Administrator and using the arguments which have been often before stated and discussed. The negotiation must of course be kept secret from the Maha Rao, until it appears likely to take this desired turn.

4. I am in conclusion directed to express to you the Governor General in Council's approbation of the tenour of the instructions addressed by you to Captain Caulfield ad interim.

I have &ca

Fort William
9th July 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 9 July, 1824, No. 25)

## 188

To

G. Swinton, Esqre,
Secy to Govt. Poll. Dept.

Sir,

Captain Cobbe having reported the Receipt and transmission to the Resy. of Neemutch of three Lakhs of Oodeepore Rupees, we shall now have so considerable a sum in that currency that it becomes necessary to solicit Instructions as to their disposal more particularly as the Shroffs, as on all other occasions wish to turn circumstances to their own advantage, & make such offers as I do not consider myself authorized to accept. vizt.
Bills on Benares—
Bills on Indore, at 127 for 100 Indore Rupees.

For purchase of small sums for the Treasury the exchange varies, generally from 26 to 28 per ct.

It may be thought worthy of the attention of the Rt. Honble the Govr. Genl. in Council to ascertain from the Mint of Calcutta, whether it would be better to accept of [sic] these terms disadvantageous as they are, to incurring the expense of a Remittance in specie to Calcutta, or were to Saugar, if that Mint should have been established. Captn. Jeremie's assay table forwared with Dispatch No. 282 of 20th August. 1823, may throw some light on this subject, of which I must confess a total Ignorance, excepting the knowledge that the Native Bankers will have in store contained [?] to increase their own Gains to our loss.

I am not at all aware that it would be of advantage, but as it may be, I could also wish to know, whether there would be any gain or utility in melting them down into Ingots of pure silver, before transmitting them to either mint.

I have &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Malwa & Rajpa. Resy.
Shalimaar near Delhi
26th June 1824.

189

Kotah 25th June 1824

Political Agent's
Office Harowtee

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge, the receipt of your official letter under date the 21st Instt. by Express yesterday evening, the instructions contained in which are so much in unison with my own ideas upon the subject to which they relate, as to enable me to assure you they shall be implicitly followed. I have little doubt that the present Raje Rana will express either a real or a feigned surprise, that any better understanding of the existing relations and obligations between the parties at Kotah should be considered advisable and that he will pretend to believe, if he does not really do so, that Captn. Tod had fixed immediately the principles that were to guide their several proceedings.

If the degree of authority secured to the administration by the original Treaty, and supplementary article, be as you say, more understood than expressed which to my apprehension is strictly the case ; I fear, that understanding has received additional strength by the subsequent arrangements and articles drawn up by Captn. Tod ; in reporting which he informs Government, that the Maha Rao is a defined pensioner, and as such he unquestionably treated him and afforded ample grounds, by his conduct for the then, as well as the present Ministers looking upon their sovereign in the light in which the British Agent held him up to the view of the most Noble the Governor General in Council. With regard to the propriety of defining at present with more precision than has hitherto been attempted the degree of respect, reverence, and submission, which shall in future be paid to the actual, tho nominal "sovereign" Captn. Tod's arrangement above alluded to, upon the restoration of the Maha Rao, would seem to have, not only anticipated, but defined the provision to which you allude, in as much as the articles drawn up upon that unhappy occasion were signed by Mahdoo Sing instead of by his father, which may possibly be thought to bear the construction, that they were framed, more for the purpose of regulating matters, between the present administrator and his Prince, than the former's conduct towards his titular sovereign. Captn. Tod in his Letter of the 5th of Feby, 1822, reporting the arrangement here alluded to, distinctly states, that, even the nominal authority of his father has been cancelled by the articles drawn up for the future guidance of all parties. Now although I am neither influenced by duty or inclination, to comment upon the tenableness of that assertion, or to animadvert upon my predecessor's conception of the engagements, I must take the liberty to confess, that however embarrassed the question of right to explain the notions hitherto entertained of the relations existing between the sovereign & the minister, may appear to be, by the construction which Captn. Tod's proceedings puts upon, the intention of his measures, I cannot after a full and unbiased consideration of the Treaty, the supplementary article, and the subsequent articles, see that there exists the most minute obstacle to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council dictating [?] his appreciation, of the relative situation in which the parties in this State stand towards each other, and so far from the Maha Rao's having resigned the nominal authority of his Father, as reported by the late Agent, the second article of the engagement entered into by the Maha Rao specifi-

cally limits the authority of the administrator, to the degree in which it was exerted during Omade Sing's life time—The words of the article are: 'according to the Treaty of Delhie in my name, and in my successors, Nanahjee, the Raje Rana Zalim Singh and his successors, shall possess and conduct the entire administration of affairs, as during the life time of my father Rajah Omade Sing, whether as regards the Country, its Revenues the army, Forts appointments and dismissal of officers, in all he shall be supreme. I will not interfere and do not in my apprehension at all tend to cancel the authority of his father, I shall therefore have no hesitation in availing myself of the first favorable opportunity to intimate to Mahdeo Sing, the probability of a more distinct line of conduct being ultimately marked out by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council for his observance ; and if opportunity should admit of it, I shall try and ascertain his sentiments, relative to a separate, and independent provision to which his natural habits will I think dispose him.

The Maha Rao never has received the slightest ground to expect or hope for a change in the present system, neither shall I hold out any expectation, but rather repress any he may give way to, in event of their coming to my knowledge.

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart.
G.C.B.

I have &ca
Signed/ J. Caulfield
P.A. in Haroutee.

P.S. I shall send a copy of this Dispatch direct to Mr. Secy. Swinton.

A true copy
Sd/ J. Caulfield
P. A. in Haroutee.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 July, 1824, No. 19).

## 190

Poll. Dept.
To
Captain Cobbe
Political Agent
at Oudeypore

Sir,

It appearing by a communication received from Mr. Swinton, the opium Agent in Malwa, that you have not yet been apprized of the views and resolution of Government regarding the traffic in Malwa Opium, I am directed to transmit to you herewith, Copy of a letter addressed to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana on the subject dated 18th July 1823, with copy of its enclosures, likewise copy of Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department dated 9th Instant, and to require your strict attention to the same.

2. You will observe that it is an object of the highest moment to our financial interests, to prevent the Malwa Opium from being carried beyond that Province, whether for sale within our own Territories or for exporta-

tion to the China Market, and to that end your endeavours will be mainly directed as far as the limits of your political influence & controul extend. It will of course be extremely important to obtain the willing cooperation of the officers of the Rana's Government in suppressing the above traffic, and you will be prepared to tender fair compensation for any loss which it may sustain thereby in the Revenue derived from transmit duties.

3. In replying to these instructions you are desired to report your sentiments fully as to the system of measures which it may be most expedient to pursue for effecting the object to which they relate.

4. You will be prepared to communicate with the Resident at Indore, and the opium Agent in Malwa on the subject of these instructions & to attend to any suggestions which you may receive from these authorities.

Fort William,
30th July 1824. I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 30 July, 1824, No. 21).

## 191

To
George Swinton, Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department.

Sir,

..... ..... ..... ..... .....

5. It appears to me sound policy to assess every protected state so lightly that they cannot form a rational Expectation of a lighter Burden under any possible change of circumstances and to bring them into the Field if any Enemy should arise with Hearts devoted to our Cause, and a firm Conviction that they are fighting for their own Interests ; on this principle I should say that the eight Lakhs which they now pay would be ample for any probable increase of Revenues beyond the stipulated forty. But as gratitude or reflection do not form any part of the Rajpooth Character, and their Turbulence and love of Change are notorious, I would beg leave to suggest that the Article should be modified in such a manner as to give us an Increase of half a Lakh annually for four years, and that the Ten Lakhs to which it will then amount, should be the only and utmost demand made upon them by the British Govt.

6. Whilst on this subject I would wish to draw the attention of His Lordship in Council to the Treaty with Jodhpoor, which obliges him to pay to us a Sum of Money to be transferred to Sindiah, and to furnish fifteen Hundred Horse to us, It will be seen by some of my former and earlier Dispatches, that I was compelled at one time to declare to the Jodpoor Vakeel that these fifteen Hundred Horse if required by us were to be maintained constantly, and that by the Treaty the whole force of the State was to obey our summons in case of a War. In consequence of this a very considerable Body were sent at one period to Major Miles, but they proved so inefficient, so untractable and so despicable doing as he said more harm than good, that I have abstained from all further applications, & would now suggest that it should be an object of the

present Discussion with Rajah Maun Singh, to commute, this service for a Cash payment of three Lakhs, or that he should bind himself to keep up a permanent Body of one thousand Hindostany Horse and Assistants in the same manner as our Irregular Russalahs. Or, that Fyzoolah Khan Bungish, whom I have had the Honor to mention, should receive an assigned Jaidaud of Lands equivalent to the full maintenance of such a Body, to be employed by himself in his own Country at times when we did not require their Services.

Malwa & Rajpa Resy.
Camp, Alwur
23rd Feby. 1824.

I have &ca &ca
(Signed) D. Ochterlony
Resident.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 542, 6-24 Aug., 1824, pp. 26-28).

## 192

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart, G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am now directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches dated 23rd February, 30th May and 9th ultimo, on the subject of Jyepore Affairs, and submitting the expediency of an alteration in the last clause of the 6th Article of our Treaty with that state, and to communicate to you the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council in reply.

2. His Lordship in Council entirely concurs with you in opinion, that a cordial reconciliation between the Regent Rannee and the Minister of the State of Jyepore, is much to be desired, and that it is incumbent on the British Authorities to use their best endeavours for effecting so important an object. You appear to consider that this desirable result might be materially promoted, by the British Government consenting to relinquish, on certain terms, the right of interference and participation conveyed to it by the last clause in the 6th Article of the Treaty an act which would greatly strengthen the minister's hands, and extend his just influence—and popularity. The measure, you conceive, is farther and more urgently recommended for adoption, from the tendency of the clause in question to check the spirit of exertion and improvement, to create irritating and vexatious interference on our part in the details of the local Revenue management, and to encourage frauds, concealment and corrupt practices on the part of the Jyepore Government and its Officers. Major Stewart has likewise on a former occasion expressed a strong opinion of the mischievous effects which must flow from the partition clause whenever an attempt is made to carry it into effect.

3. The specific arrangement which you wish to substitute, is, that the article should be modified in such a manner as to give to the British Government an increase of half a lakh annually for four years, and that the sum of Ten Lakhs to which the tribute will amount at the end of that period, should be fixed as our permanent demand against the state of Jyepore.

4. The Governor General in Council observes, that the obvious and perhaps the only objection to this proposal, is, that it may involve some eventual pecuniary sacrifice on our part, supposing that any material augmentation of the Jyepore Revenues is to be calculated upon hereafter.

5. It may well however be questioned whether any such considerable improvement is likely to take place, (at least whilst the partition clause continues in force) as would raise our receipts much beyond the ten Lakh which it is proposed to assume as the maximum amount of tribute. At the end of the sixth year of a state of profound peace, and after three years of the most intimate connection with the British Government, we find the Revenues of Jyepore nearly stationary, or perhaps rather below the standard of 1821. They appear at present to stand at about 38 Lakhs, but to yield to the British Government a tribute of 10 Lakhs, under the 6th article of the Treaty, they must amount to upwards of 46. Past experience would not seem to justify our calculating upon a Jyepore Revenue much exceeding the amount of 46 Lacs, if indeed we may carry our expectations so high, until some essential change shall take place in the system of Government, and in the character and circumstances of the people and their Rulers an event which we must at present rather hope for, than anticipate as of likely occurrence.

6. It is by no means certain therefore that we should not be gainers, even in a pecuniary point of view, by the abrogation of the partition clause on the terms proposed, whilst the irksomeness and political inconveniences attending the existence and still more the attempt to enforce such a provision, have been strongly pointed out by you, and are, indeed abundantly apparent.

7. Under all these circumstances the Governor General in Council has resolved to adopt the proposition contained in your dispatches and authorizes you to tender to the Durbar of Jyepore the Commutation of the rights possessed by the British Government under the Treaty 6th Article of the Treaty, for a fixed tribute of 10 Lakhs per annum at the end of 4 years, and an intermediate yearly increase of half a lakh.

8. The modification suggested in the concluding Paragraph of Lieutenant Colonel Raper's letter to your address dated 26th May last Viz. that when the Rajah's Revenues exceed 60 Lakhs, one third or one half of the excess, should be paid in addition to the permanent tribute, would His Lordship in Council apprehends go far to neutralize the benefits expected from the arrangement now contemplated. But to prevent misapprehension of our motives, it may be worth while to consider whether we should not make it one of the conditions of our offer, that the Government of Jyepore pledge itself formally to introduce such a system of administration as will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and to be guided by our advice in effecting that essentially important object.

9. In conclusion I am desired to state that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council entirely approves the proceedings of the Political Agent as now reported, and has especially noticed with approbation, his endeavours to bring about a settlement of the Revenues of Jyepore with the hereditary local Officers and Heads of Villages to the exclusion of strangers and farmers. Copy of these instructions will be communicated separately to Lieutenant Colonel Raper.

Fort William
August 6th 1824.

I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 6 August, 1824, No. 13).

## 193

To
Captain Cobbe
Political Agent in Meywar.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter to your address dated 30th Ultimo. I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department bearing date 6th Instant, and to call your special attention to the importance of closing up the route by which Malwa Opium is carried to Paklee and Jussulmeer via Oudipore. The Governor General in Council will of course be prepared to sanction a liberal compensation to the Rana's Government, or to the renter of customs, for the defalcation which our measures will occasion in the collection on account of Sayer Duties, whenever you may be enabled to furnish a tolerably correct estimate of the real amount of that loss.

2. In the event of Captain Dangerfield being deputed into Meywar to collect information regarding the trade in Malwa Opium, to concert with you the details of the prohibitory system which the Rana's Government should be moved to adopt, or generally for the furtherance of any interests of the British Government as connected with the Malwa Opium Agency, you will of course be prepared to cooperate cordially with that officer, and to afford him all the advantage of your local influence and information.

Fort William,
August 27th 1824.

I have &ca.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 27 August, 1824, No. 29)

## 194

To
The Political Agent in
Harowtee

Sir,

Government seeing reason to apprehend that you have not been as yet apprized of its views and resolutions regarding the traffic in Malwa Opium, I am directed to transmit to you herewith Copy of a letter addressed to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana on the subject dated 18th July 1823 with Copy of its enclosures,[1] also Copies of letters recently addressed to Captain Cobbe as per margin,[2] and to enjoin your strict and early attention to the same. In reporting your sentiments, as to

[1] To Rest. Malwa & Rajpa. 18th July, 1823. To Rest at Indoor 18th July, 1823. Extt. Terrl. Dept. No. 1024 10th July, 1823. To Captn. Cobbe.....30th July, 1824. Extt. Terrl. Dept. No. 829 9th July, 1824. To Captn. Cobbe.....27th August, 1824. Extt. Terrl. Dept. No. 939 6th August, 1824.

[2] Viz. one dated 30th July last, one dated 27th August last.

the practicability and the best means of accomplishing the important objects of restricting the growth of Malwa Opium and completely preventing its exportation into the British Provinces or to any part of the Sea Coast you will be pleased to correspond with this Office direct.

2. It being understood that a considerable quantity of Malwa Opium is carried annually to the mouths of the Indus for exportation beyond Sea by the route of Pahlee Joudpore and Jesselmere, to reach which it must pass either through Meywar or Harowtee, and it appearing probable that should Captain Cobbe's arrangements prove successful, the attempt will be made to transport an unusual proportion of the drug, across Kotah and Boondee I am further directed to desire that you will enquire specially into this point without delay, and Consider of the best means of closing up the passage through the States subject to your Political Controul. You will be pleased immediately to Communicate with the Raj Rana of Kotah and the Boondee administration on the above branch of the subject, stating the great importance to our finances of preventing the exportation of Malwa Opium, soliciting their cooperation for effecting that object, and assuring them of our full wish and intention to make the most liberal pecuniary compensation for any loss of revenue they may sustain thereby, care being at the same time taken to ascertain as correctly as possible the amount actually collected and realized by those States in the shape of transit duties on Opium passing through them for sale at Pahlee and Jessulmere or eventual exportation beyond Sea.

3. You will be pleased to place yourself in Communication with the Resident at Indore, the Opium Agent in Malwa, and the Political Agent in Meywar on the above questions, and will attend to the suggestion and information which you may receive from those Officers.

I have &ca
(Signed) G. Swinton,
Secy to Govt.

Fort William
24th September 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 543, 3 Sept. to 1 Nov., 1824, pp. 276-277)

## 195

To
J. Wilder Esquire,
Pol. Agent in Joudpore
& Jessulmeer.

Sir,

Government seeing reason to apprehend that you have not been as yet apprized of its views and resolutions regarding the traffic in Malwa Opium, I am directed to transmit to you herewith, copy of a letter addressed to the Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana on that subject dated 18th July 1823 with copy of its Enclosures ; also copies of letters recently addressed to Captains Cobbe and Caulfield . . . . . and to enjoy your strict & early attention to the same.

2. You will understand that it is an object of the utmost importance to the preservation of the public Revenue derived from the opium monopoly that the exportation of that article from Malwa to any part of the sea coast should be suppressed, and it being certain that large quantities of the drug now find their way to the mouths of the Indus across Jessulmere & perhaps also Joudpore, it must be the primary object of your endeavour effectually to close up those routes in concert and cooperation with Political Agents to the Southward. It seems probable that if the exertions of Captain Cobbe and Caulfield are attended with complete success no Malwa opium will find an entrance either into Joudpore or Jessulmere, excepting such as is destined for local consumption and in that event your interference will be limited to enquiring correct information regarding the actual state of the case. Should it become necessary to urge the Government of either of the above Sates to adopt measures within its own territories for preventing the transit of Malwa Opium, you will then be prepared to offer to them the assurance of adequate pecuniary compensation for any loss of revenue which they may sustain from the diminution of transit duties.

3. You will be pleased to communicate with the opium Agent in Malwa & the several Political Agents concerned in regard to the execution of these instructions.

I have &ca.

Fort William
Sept. 24th 1824

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 Sept., 1824, No. 11).

## 196

To
Lt. Col. Raper
Pol. Agent in Jyepore.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the several Papers . . . . . on the subject of Malwa opium and to desire your cooperation, as far as may be in your power, in accomplishing the views and object of Government as therein explained.

2. You will be pleased to inquire & report your sentiments whether any considerable quantity of Malwa opium is now taken by a circuitous route across the Territories of the State of Jyepore for eventual exportation to the sea coast, and regarding the best means of suppressing such traffic if it exists ; as well as on the other points comprized in the correspondence now transmitted to you.

I have &ca.

Fort William
Sept. 24th 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 24 Sept., 1824, No. 12.)

197

Malwa & Rajpa.
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

By this days Dawk I have forwarded to the Persian Office Khureetas from the Rajah of Bhurtpore to the Right Honorable the Governor General, to yourself and to Mr. Stirling, and along with this you will receive a copy of a letter from the Rajah to myself, which will show that these Khureetas are known to me to contain solicitations for a Khillaat of Investiture to the Raja's son and heir apparent a Boy named Bulwant Singh.

2. Everyday's experience tends so clearly to shew the important Benefit derivable from measures calculated to obviate the commotion and other evils incident to a disputed succession, that I most willingly, sincerely, and urgently recommend a compliance with the Bhurtpoor Rajah's request and am the more solicitous for an early communication on this subject, as I am informed he labours under some complaints which, though perhaps not dangerous in themselves, have suggested the apprehensions which induce his present application.

3. I should hope that, the call for a new expense so shortly after that incurred on account of the Rajah's own investiture, will not prove an obstacle to an object so desirable, as the recognition in the most public manner of the Boy named Bulwant Singh as Heir apparent, when the measure is considered in reference to its Influence on the public tranquillity, by averting the Civil Dissensions of which there were some indications on the Rajah's own succession, and to the opportunity it affords us of at the same time gratifying an Ally and inculcating and exemplifying Principles of succession on which the peace and good order, not only of the reigning family of Bhurtpoor, but of every other State in the Hindoostan so mainly depend.

4. I beg leave to add that the sale of Jewels lately authorised, and some funds in my hands will go far to, if not fully, cover the Expense which will ensue from a compliance with the Rajah's request.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant.
Da : Ochterlony
Resident.

Dehli 27th Aug. 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 1 Oct., 1824, No. 4.)

198

To
The Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th August No. 459, and to communicate to you the following orders and observations of the Right Honble the GGl. in Cl. in reply.

2. His Lordship in Cl. readily admits the advantages of settling beforehand the succession to the Indian Principalities under the protection of the British Govt. in all cases where any doubts exist, and for accomplishing an object of so much political importance, the mere expense of the Khelaut which it is necessary to confer, cannot of course constitute an objection of any moment. But before the Paramount State commits itself by the acknowledgement of a successor, it is indispensable that it should possess full information on the subject and be satisfied of the Justice of the arrangement which it is called upon to support.

3. In the present instance His Lordship in Cl. is not sufficiently apprized of the relation in which Bulwant Singh stands towards the reigning Raja of Bhurtpore, nor of the claims of the other members of the family. Bulwant Singh is in some of the Papers called son, and in others Nephew of Raja Buldeo Singh. Probably he may have been adopted by the Raja, and if the ceremony of adoption has been performed in the lawful and regular manner, the GGl. in Cl. presumes that the British Government may with perfect propriety accede to the request now preferred in his behalf. Even in this case however, before deciding finally, His Lordship in Cl. would wish to learn your opinion distinctly whether there is any prospect of an heir apparent being born to the Raja, whose claims might eventually supersede those of the adopted child.

4. If Bulwant Singh stands merely in the relation of Nephew to the ruling Prince, it will be necessary to consider the claims of Koonwur Doorjun Saul, whose name is mentioned in the former correspondence as a candidate for the succession to the Raj of Bhurtpore, and if any other collateral heir who may be in existence.

5. I am instructed therefore to request that you will afford full information on the above points, and that should there be any members of the Bhurtpore family who can plead a preferable title to Bulwant Singh on the ground of seniority or as being nearer in the direct line, you will state your opinion of their claims, and the course which with reference to such circumstance you would recommend the Government to adopt.

6. It must be superfluous to add that if Bulwant Singh is the Rajah's son & Heir apparent no doubts can exist under the sentiments explained in the 2nd Par [a] of the course to be adopted by the GG in Cl.

Fort William
Oct. 1st 1824.

I have

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 1 Oct., 1824, No. 6.)

199

Geo : Swinton, Esquire,
Secy. to Govt. Poll. Dept.

Sir,

I was not certain when I had the honor of transmitting a Kheruteh, [khureeta] from the Rajah of Bhurtpore, whether the Records of my travelling office contained a copy of the treaty or how far that treaty warranted application.

2. On a search the treaty was found in the Records, and I take the liberty to refer you to the 8th Article my interpretation of which will be found in the copy of an unofficial Letter I have this day addressed to Mr. Macsween to whom I forwarded a copy.

3. The treaty, the request of the Bhurtpore Rajah ; and the infamous conduct of the Woman who has sought Refuge, are now all before the Right Honble the Governor General in Council and it does not become me to offer my opinion on the matter immediately under discussion, but as a prevention of all of a similar nature, I trust I shall not be deemed presumptuous in suggesting that copies of the treaty should be sent to Magistrates generally, and to the Magistrate of Agra in particular, desiring them to warn all fugitives from the Bhurtpore State that they cannot be allowed to remain in the British Dominions with safety to themselves. Such an Intimation will free us from all degradation, and from all responsibility for a single instance occurring to give publicity to the treaty will prevent any one from seeking protection with us, and they will flee to those petty States of Rajwarrah or other Countries whom it is still thought a disgrace to deliver up the most atrocious criminal who has received sanctuary.

4. It would be unjust to Mr. Macsween were I not to state that throughout he appears to have been actuated by a sense of Duty and in a late letter, an extract of which I have the honor to transmit, he expresses himself in such a manner as would cause me very sincere regret if any thing I should have written will admit of the slightest consternation to his prejudice or as a subject of complaint.

5. From the vicinity of the Zillah to the Bhurtpore territory, there is a collision of Interests. The lower part of the community are too apt to remember past events with pride which to our people of the same class is regarded as insolence because it is felt with mortification, but the higher and better informed routes [?] tho' they may exalt in the Issue of that period are not insensible to some of the causes of their success ; & are perfectly aware of the strength, stability, power and resources of the British Govt. and I shall have taken occasion to state that the Rajah has only been deterred by an apprehension of its being misconstrued into arrogance, from offering a portion of his army for the Burman than in any quarter where they could be of use without going on ship Board.

6. Whether any continuance betrayed any doubt of the sincerity of such an offer or whether it was presupposed it might be doubted, the Vakeel certainly followed it up by very strong protestations, and by another which I mention as being not only easily susceptible of proof but if deemed expedient of some possible utility, under particular circumstances ; which was that his troops should occupy any posts or stations might point out in the upper Provinces.

7. Whatever opinion I may have of them as allies or auxiliaries it is proper to state the offer, and I shall only say that they certainly might be of great use whilst more successive ; and I hope there is no reason to apprehend such reverses as would shake their fidelity.

8. It has just occurred to me that I have omitted to state that on the first solicitation of the delivery of this woman, I demanded, I received the most positive assurances that the Rajah guaranteed the safety of her life, I was only interested so far in the matter as he felt disgraced by a connection of his, however distant, living in open Adultery with her Paramour under our protection. You will observe he has not alluded in his Khareetah to this charge but has claimed her as having fled with property belonging to her family.

I have &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony, Resident.

Malwa & Rajt. Resy.
Dehli 9th Sept. 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 8 Oct., 1824, No. 12.)

## 200

To

Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. & G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has had under consideration your dispatch dated 9th Ultimo. together with a translation of the Kharitah from the Rajah of Bhurtpore to His Lordship's address soliciting the surrender of the Ranee who has quitted his palace & sought refuge at Bindrabund.

2. In reply I am instructed to state to you that we are bound not to allow of the lady's residence within the British territory as the 8th Article of the treaty of 1805 provides as follows "The Maha Raja shall not in future entertain in his service, nor give admission to any English without the sanction of the Honble Company's Govt. & the Honble Company also agrees not to give admission to any of the Maha Raja's relations or servants without his consent." The only question can be whether in the present instance the British Govt. shall go a step further and deliver up the refugee to the Head of the family which is dishonored by her elopement, and subsequent conduct. As far as a Judgement can be formed from the papers before Govt., the Character & proceedings of this lady seem to be of a nature which affects very injuriously the Raja's honour, according to Native feelings and usages, and at the same time deprives her of all title to consideration from the British officers. The Raja is moreover willing to pledge himself for her personal safety. Under these circumstances the Govr. Genl. in council has resolved to comply with the application for her surrender, thus affording a striking proof of the friendly sentiments with which His Lordship is animated towards the state of Bhurtpore, and of his confidence in its present chief person-

ally. The single and [?] stipulation required in return will be a pledge on the Rajah's part not only that the Ranee's personal safety shall be secured but that she shall experience no unnecessarily harsh and severe restraint or deprivation.

3. The necessary instructions on the above point will accordingly be issued to the Magistrate of Agra through the Judicial Department, who will be directed to concert with you the best means of sending back the lady to Bhurtpore or making her over to the care of the Rajah's officers at Bindrabund. Conformably also with your suggestion a copy of the treaty of 1805 between the Honble Company and the state of Bhurtpore will be transmitted to the Magistrate for his future information and guidance. Where the Govt. shall have been apprized of the Execution of the above instructions. His Lordship will be prepared to return a suitable reply to the Raja's letter thro' the Persian Secretary.

4. In conclusion I am desired to acquaint you that the Govr. Genl. in Council has been gratified by the offer made by the Bhurtpore Govt. of a portion of its army to serve in any way that might be considered useful during the Burmese War, and to request that you will take an opportunity of expressing to the Rajah His Lordship's sense of the friendly spirit which dictated that tender of assistance.

Fort William,
8th October, 1824

I have &ca.
Sd/- G. Swinton,
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 8 Oct., 1824, No. 14.)

## 201

To

George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Govt. Poll. Deptt.

Sir,

I transmit the accompanying Dispatch from the Poll. Agent in Harowtee with the Regent as it is evident that the heart-burning, suspicion and jealousy between the Maha Rao and the New Raje Rana here within [neither ?] subsided nor diminished.

2. For the Maha Rao however much has been gained I should hope sufficient if acceded to by His Lordship in Council to ensure to the Maha Rao every deference, respect and comfort he could desire more particularly with his Habits.

3. Were the Raje Rana to relinquish his situation tomorow it would be essentially necessary for us to interfere in the situation of Minister, or we might soon expect the State to retrograde in improvement and himself to be in a worse state than at present, not from any desire to infringe on the respect due to his station, but from actual mismanagement on the one hand, and the great improbability or utter impossibility of finding a person fitter for such a situation by talents and integrity on the other.

4. I do not with Captain Caulfield anticipate a voluntary relinquishment on the part of Madhoo Singh, even for the sum held out. Rajpooth Loyalty is of a peculiar nature. It will grasp at the exclusive power, and seize the whole Revenues of the State, keeping the sovereign in the most abject slavery but it will not totally eliminate from the State a Beegah because such an event would be deemed treasonble, whilst we should consider it a just and fair compromise.

5. Madhoo Singh is disinclined to business, he is deficient in energy, and a very short period probably will shew him his utter incapacity to hold the Helm, but the knowledge will I fear neither induce him to resign or tempt to accept the offer given. It will only I apprehend induce him to delegate his trust, and whether this will be worse than holding it himself, or more advantageous to the Maha Rao, himself, and the State will depend much upon the selection of the substitute.

6. I do not feel warranted to recommend such a measure to His Lordship in Council in the face of the Treaty, but it occurs to me that Madhoo Sing would be rather gratified than displeased at a little gentle violence which should make it an act of ours rather than his own. But I must acknowledge at the same time that this is a mere conjecture, for which I have not a hint to support me from Kotah itself, or a surmise from any quarter that it might thus be rendered palatable. It is an idea founded on the unfavourable opinion I have formed of the low cunning, treachery and selfishness of the tribe in general, and is perhaps undeserving of notice.

7. I am not aware that Zalim singh actually added to the extent of the Raje, though he certainly greatly improved the country but it strikes me as not impossible that besides the Purgunnahs bestowed the old statesman and Warrior may have made annexations equal or nearly equal to the amount of Captain Caulfields offer in which case he might satisfy his mind that so far from being guilty of any disloyalty he was only receiving what was held by the Maha Rao only from an excess of Loyalty.

Malwa & Rajpootana
Residency—Dihli 21st
Sept. 1824.

I have &ca &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 Oct., 1824, No. 23.)

## 202

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secy. to the Govt. Poll. Department
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

With the view of preventing unnecessary delay I do myself the honor to forward a copy of my letter under date the 11th Instant, to the address of Major Genl. Sir David Ochterlony Baronet detailing my proceedings under the Instructions of Govt. relative to the supplementary Article of our treaty with this State.

In bringing the matter to the notice of the Raje Rana, it appeared to me advisable to prepare it in such a manner as to prevent the supposition, that the proposal for the abrogation of the supplementary article, originated with the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, conscious, that such an idea would tend to the persuasion that it had previously been resolved, he should not continue in the exercise of the Authority guaranteed to him and his Descendants.

Should the manner of my introducing the subject to Madhoo Singh prove so unhappy, as not to meet with the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General, I trust the motives under which I acted will obtain the indulgent consideration of His Lordship in Council.

I have &ca. &ca.
Signed/- J. Caulfield
Poll. Agt. in Harowtee.

Kotah 13th
Sept. 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 Oct., 1824, No. 25)

## 202a

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch No. 466, dated 21st Ultimo transmitting copy of a Dispatch from the Political Agent in Harowtee dated 11th Ultimo, with your sentiments thereupon.

2. After an attentive consideration of the facts and opinions stated by yourself and Captain Caulfield, the Govr. Genl. in Council have resolved not to press any further upon the Raj Rana, the observation of the supplemental Article of the treaty at the present moment, and is willing that the existing system of things should continue in force at Kotah at all events until we have given a fair trial to the temper, talents and Capacity of Madhoo Singh under the altered circumstance of his situation. The proposition having been very judiciously brought forward by Captain Caulfield as a suggestion of his own tendered in the spirit of Personal friendship and good will, the discussion of it may be temporarily abandoned, to be hereafter revised if necessary at a more convenient season without any appearance of a change of purpose on the part of the supreme Government as my formal communication of its sentiments and intentions.

3. His Lordship in Council observes with much satisfaction the disposition of Madhoo Singh to provide more liberally for the Maha Rao, and to increase his personal Establishments in those particulars where they have been found inadequate, and I need scarcely add that such a procedure on the part of the administration will obtain the entire sanction and approbation of the British Government.

4. With respect to the promised reform in the military establishment of Kotah, a more important object even than the formation of the proposed contingent seems to be, that the Raj Rana should be persuaded to remove the Chief ground of the discontent prevailing among the troops of the state by discharging their arrears and establishing a system of permutal payment for the future, in short, by exercising towards them that degree of good faith, and fair and liberal treatment without which neither subordination nor attachment to the Government can exist in any army. Captain Caulfield should accordingly be instructed to urge this point with the Rana as one which the Governor General in Council considers him bound to effect as exercising the executive powers of the Kotah State for the good Government of which he will be held responsible to his own sovereign and to us.

5. Before the Governor General in Council comes to any decision respecting the proposed contingent, he is desirous of receiving your sentiment on the subject, which is one of considerable moment. His Lordship in Council is not insensible of the advantages which would result to the interests under our general supervision from the existence of such a description of force at the disposal of the British Authorities, but has some doubts whether the measure would be well received by the Kotah Administration.

6. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to Captain Caulfield for his information.

I have &ca. &ca.
Signed/- G. Swinton
Secy. to the Govt.

Fort William,
The 15th Oct. 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 Oct., 1824, No. 26)

## 203

To

Captain Caulfield
Political Agent in Harowtee
Kotah.

Sir,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 11th Instant, and in reply beg leave to observe that it does not appear to Mr. Wellesley or myself that it would be advisable to include Kotah in any arrangement to be made for closing the roads of export for opium, as a considerable quantity of Poppy is cultivated in the Country, it is not to be expected that State will ever enter[1] heartily into any plan which must necessarily affect the Interests of the Zemindars and Ryots. Nor does it appear

[1] [Marginal note] From the conversations I have had with the Raje Rana upon the subject, have not a doubt of his entering heartily into arrangements such as I sketched to Mr. Swinton; i.e. furnishing opium at a price a little above the expense of cultivation, upon his being allowed participation in the produce of our sales as proposed by Mr. Mackenzie.

necessary if the roads through Boondee are closed, also those through Jeypore, all that is exported from Kotah must pass through one or both [of] those States and Col. Raper will I doubt not as soon as circumstances admit, take measures for preventing the transit through Jeypore.

2. Therefore all that appear necessary at present is to prevent transit through Boondee in the way Captn. Cobbe has done at Odeepore, modelling the Treaty as far as practicable on the Draft drawn out by Mr. Mckenzie, a copy of which I sent you.

3. Further the indemnifications required by the Kotah State as producing opium would be very great, and were we to agree to take opium, it would tend to encourage the cultivation, when there is every prospect that by closing all usual roads of export and by the cultivation in our Provinces being extended so as to produce enough amply to meet the demands of the Eastern market, the price will probably never be so high as to induce the saocars to seek a distant market by a circuitous route at an extravagant expence, therefore there will be but little or no demand, and the cultivation in Malwa must decrease and be regulated by the consumption.

4. The duties collected in Odeepore, were by Captain Cobbe's enquiries estimated at 50,000 Rupees, by those I had made at 26,000, and he settled with the State for 40,000 Rupees. I merely mention this to give some data in making your settlement with Boondee. Thus if the duties are only 12,000 Rs. it is probable not near that sum enters the Treasury of the Rajah, and any thing beyond what he actually receives may induce the State to enter heartily into our plan, as no Poppy is cultivated there.

5. With regard to the quality of the Kotah opium, I must observe, that I only spoke of what is actually produced in Kotah. Sant Millah, and Soondwarrah, and the Districts S.E. of the Mokundra pass, are I understand parts of Malwa altho' now belonging to the Rajah of Kotah.

6. This Year mustees of cheeck or opium juice were brought to me as the produce of kotah. I found it then watery and apparently adulterated and the natives of this part of the Country[2] told me it was always the case with Kotah cheeck, and that the late Zalim Singh, finding the Ryots adulterated it so much, had issued very severe orders on the subject but with little effect I fear as I had brought to me at Indore about 3 weeks ago upwards of 100 Maunds of Opium called Kotah, made up into cakes, evidently not pure, and which I rejected at the scales.

I am &ca
(Signed) S. Swinton
Opium Agent
A. True copy
Sd/- J. C.
P.A. in Harowtee

Camp Augein
22nd Nover 1824.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 February, 1825, No. 9)

[2] [Marginal note] It is natural that the Saocars of Agein should decry Kotah opium, & use every means to retain the monopoly of the quantity to be furnished to the opium agents. J. C.

203a

Political Agents
Office Harowtee

Boondee 19th January 1825.

Sir,

As a considerable time has elapsed, since I had the honor of receiving your Letter under date the 1st of October last, giving cover to an extract No. 1079 of the proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council in the Territorial Department, relative to the reform of the Currency in Central India, it would appear to be necessary, that I should intrude some explanation upon His Lordship in Council, as to the reason of my not having noticed your Letter, above acknowledged at an earlier period.

2. Upon the receipt of the Document alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, I made a communication of its purport to the Raje Rana, in a personal conference which I had with him upon the subject. He readily professed acquiescence with His Lordship's views, provided their adoption entailed no loss on the Revenues of the State. He then proceeded to explain the advantage derived from having two Currencies different in value, in circulation, one of which, the Kotah Hallee, although liable to fluctuation, generally bears a premium of from Rs. 4-8-0 to 5-8-0 per cent. The other the Gomaunshie rupee is usually at par with our Kuldar, or Furruckabad rupee. All payments made to the Exchequer, and all agreements Bonds &ca. are in the former, whilst all the disbursements, are nominally in the latter, but actually in the former, deducting the difference according to the exchange of the day. By this mode of transacting business, considerable advantage is gained by the Government. He further stated that he feared loss to the Revenue would be an infallible consequence of any change in the Currency, in as much as all agreements with the Government as before remarked, were made in the Kotah Hallee, therefore if a depreciated Currency, was adopted, the actual receipts of Government, would suffer a proportional decrease, as he was well assured, the Ryots and Zemeendars, would never consent to have their rents raised, in a corresponding ratio, to the deteriorated value of the reformed Currency, as their ignorance, and prejudice was a total bar to their right apprehension of the transaction and would confine their view of the case exclusively to the (necessary) additional assessment that would be laid upon their lands. Such was the result of my first conference with Raje Rana, and whilst I was considering the subject previous to a more full discussion of the particulars, which he had noticed, I received Mr. Swinton's Letter, stating that he, and Mr. Wellesley, considered it unnecessary to include the Kotah State in our Opium arrangements, with the several Governments in Malwa and Rajawarra. This exclusion, if confirmed by His Lordship in Council, will necessarily be productive of serious loss, not only to the finances of the Kotah State, but to every class of the inhabitants throughout the Country. Thus situated, it appeared to my judgement, that any further proceedings relative to the reform of the Currency would be ill-timed, if not altogether useless ; I therefore resolved to refrain from further agitation of the matter, until I was honored with the sentiments and commands of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

as to the exclusion, or otherwise, of this State, from participation, in the advantages connected with our Opium arrangements, and I trust that my forbearing to press the views of Government relative to the reform of the Currency, under the particular circumstance is I have detailed, will not be considered by His Lordship in Council, as an omission, or a neglect of duty.

3. In conclusion I have the honor to inform you that, the Boondee Rupee passes at par with the Kuldar. I have herewith the pleasure to enclose five rupees of each, and shall be much obliged, by your letting me know, the result of any assay to which they may be subjected.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Sert.
J. Caulfield
P. A. in Harowtee.

G. Swinton Esquire
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 Feby. 1825, No. 14).

## 204

Political Agents
Office Harowtee

Kotah 19th Feby. 1825.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the Copy of a Letter from Mr. Swinton, Opium Agent, to my address, together with my reply, by which His Lordship in Council will observe that, I do not contemplate, the slightest advantage from closing the Boondee road, so long as the Kotah road by Indergurh is left open. I must here take the liberty to remark that if the line of the Chumball, through the Kotah State was shut against the exportation of Opium, there would not be any necessity for entering into arrangement with the States of Boondee, or Jeypore, for preventing the exportation of that Drug.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.
Sd/ J. Caulfield.
P. A. in Harowtee.

G. Swinton Esquire,
Secy. to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 March, 1825, No. 13).

## 204a

To

Captain Caulfield
Political Agent in Harowtee
Kotah.

Sir,

It is to be regretted that the transit of Opium through Boondee has not been prevented, as accounts have reached me of several Parcels having been sent to Kotah, and Jaulra Paton from Mundissore, Rampoora, and Rutlam to be thence exported thro' Boondee and Jeypore.

As some of the Dispatches cannot yet have reached Jaulra Patun, let me request you will immediately settle with the Boondee State ; and throw every obstacle in your power to the transit of any ; and indeed at present, any thing that would create delay in the passage of the Opium would be advantageous as a Public Sale of Opium takes place at Bombay on the 15th March and a report that any quantity had illicitly reached the Coast would necessarily alarm the Buyers at the sale, and affect the Public Revenue.

All that has been sent is insured by Gouroo Munnah, who is a creature of Eungah Dhur, Appah Scindia's Manager, at Mundissore, and Nolaye ; his Sepoys and Horsemen, accompany every Dispatch.

I have &ca.
(Signed)- S. Swinton.
Opium Agent.

Camp Dulla
10th Feb. 1825.

True Copies
J. Caulfield
P. A. in Harowtee

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 11 March, 1825, No. 13)

## 205

Political Agent
Office Harowtee

Kotah 4th March 1825

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of the 11th ultimo, and in reply beg leave to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that subsequent to my former Letters upon the subject of our Opium Arrangements, I have had an interview with Mr. Swinton, from whom I learn, that Government have it in contemplation, to make some compensation to those States, whose fiscal interests, may suffer depreciation by the present system, in

consequence of which, I shall abstain from any communication with the Raje Rana upon the subject, that Mr. Swinton's present plans and measures may not suffer embarrassment, from any precipitance upon my part.

With reference to the Paragraph of your Letter stating His Lordship in Council, to be ignorant of the reason why, I determined to refrain, from the adoption of measures, to shut up the Boondee road, I take the liberty to repeat, that it did not appear to me that any benefit, could accrue from closing the Boondee vent, whilst the route by Indergurh, a short way to the N.E of it, was left open especially, as it was equally practicable, and afforded equal facility for the exportation of Opium.

I have now the pleasure to state that measures for closing the Boondee road, have, in compliance with Mr. Swinton's request, been adopted.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Sert.
Sd/ J. Caulfield
P.A. in Harowtee

G. Swinton Esquire
Secy to Govt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 25 March, 1825, No. 17)

## 206

George Swinton Esquire,
&ca &ca &ca.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive your several letters of the same date yesterday & on the subject to which they allude beg leave to transmit a copy of my letter to Captn. Mcdonald.

2. Without professing a particular acquaintance with the subject or the object my Idea is that the southern & Western lower outlets should be maintained by the Opium Agent with great efficiency and perhaps at a considerable expense but if the chokie thus placed are active it seems to be not only impossible that any contraband Drug can pass but the passes thus guarded will comfort the North and northwestern Dealers to have recourse to one Agent for this usual supplies and all engagement with the upper states will be avoided by taking engagements from individuals that the drug they purchase shall be liable to forfeiture if sent towards the Sea Coast and is bona fide for the use of their own proper State or for exportation to the Northern States which cannot affect our commercial objects in Malwa.

3. There can be little doubt I apprehend that efficient Guards joining the lower order will very soon decrease the Cultivation of opium altogether as its increase was not so much to be ascribed to peace and good order as by the encouragement we give by heavy purchases at high prices and by the competition of certain mercantile Houses at Bombay.

4. Mr. Wellesley's Idea of purchasing Demaun from the Portuguese Government in Europe before its value is known & which the local authorities in all probability conceal for their individual benefit appears to me a very beneficial project and it might be of considerable use to throw up at certain seasons such boats or vessels as are employed in England for the prevention of smuggling towards the mouth of the Indus or Gulf of Cambray.

5. I trust these under thoughts will be received with the Indulgence often experienced by [me]

Sir, &ca. &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.

M. & R. Resy.
March 5th 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 25 March, 1825, No. 18)

## 207

G. Swinton Esquire
&ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit of the Copy of a Letter received this day by which His Lordship in Council will learn with regret the Decease of Maha Rajah Buldeo Sing of Bhurtpoor on or about the 26th ultimo. I feel an unusual degree of concern on this event from the minority of his successor but still more from the loss of a Prince who appeared to hold our alliance & protection in high and just Estimation & to have decided on a line of Conduct which should mark his attachment and attention to the Interests of the British Government.

I have &ca
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

Mal : & Raj Residency
6th March, 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 5 April, 1825, No. 36, Vol. No. 550, p. 180 ;
For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 April, 1825, No. 36).

## 207a

A. Stirling Esquire
Secy Persn Dept.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Khurettah for the Governor General and one for yourself but am sorry to say that since they were written there appears to have been attempts made to disturb the succes-

sion but with what success I am yet unacquainted as all I yet know has been forwarded to the Secy of the Poll. Dept. and accounts only to a certainty that an attack was made on the Gates the night of the Thirteenth Inst. But the firing was heard till seven or eight the next morning when it ceased but whether by the repulse of the assailants or their successful entrance into the Fort is not yet known.

I have &ca
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

Dehli, 16th
March 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 5 April, 1825, No. 38, Vol. No. 550, pp. 181-182 ; For. Dept. Poll. Cons., 5 April, 1825 No. 38)

## 207b

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.
Private

My dear Sir,
Not having a word of news either from Ulwar or Bhurtpoor this day I can only send Translations from the Hindee into persian of the latest Intelligence communicated by Harkarahs to,

Your &ca
Sd/ D. Ochterlony

March 21st 1825

At Bhurtpoor the Child's party is said to be increasing, Dissatisfactions amongst the Troops who first joined the Usurper & the Jauts generally on the side of the rightful heirs—So say Different Letters of this Day's receipt.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 5 April, 1825, No. 33, Vol. No. 550, pp. 162-163 ; For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 April, 1825, No. 33)

## 208

Geo : Swinton Esquire,
Secretary &ca &ca.

Sir,
As yet I cannot add any thing to the Information contained in my private letters but I expect in the course of tomorrow to see a man sent off to prevent or delay the Vakeel making any representation to me and inviting him previously to pay a visit to Bhurtpoor under very loose assurances of Safety. He imagines the Invitation intended to lure him within their power for the purpose of his Destruction but it may be for other purposes. The day selected for the attempt on the fort is said to have been the day fixed for the Boy receiving the offerings of his courtiers and Chiefs. Doorjun Saul must I should imagine have given some cause for suspicion as he appears by their own statement to have

been placed in some restraint and they do not conceal that the Guards placed over him were those who first joined and brought over their comrades to the extent of two Batts. Doorjun Saul's residence is said to have been in a Garden, near a Gate, which was only used for private purposes such as when the Rajah wished to go out Hunting or to shorten his distance by avoiding the long and circuitous route of passing thro' the street of the town. His (Doorjun Sal's) vicinity to this Gate was every way favorable to his purpose as it allowed him being situated and covered by a thick Bamboo Jungle to make his arrangements under its Shelter quite unperceived and it appears to me more than probable that from the purposes of this Gate and its concealed and covered situation it was one of far less strength than the one commonly used. Still however unless he had a considerable number of partizans within and more of a rank superior to mere common soldiers I cannot account for the ramparts some guns or even a single gun which after even their blowing the Gates might have done very great Execution with Grape and would possibly have repelled them. In what state the troops now are or whether they have joined the successful party or kept aloof is yet unknown. I do myself the Honor of sending copies of letter written since I received information of the event besides which I addressed a short note to Major General Reynall who is now rear Ludianeh Somewhat to the same purport as the present addressed to Sir G. Martindell but which from Hurry I omitted to have copied even admitting that the too general opinion of our present Inability to bring Troops to the Field has had its weight, still a very common degree of reflection might have told them that this State of things could not last long and that it was highly improbable (even if no acknowledgement had been previously made) that the British Government could or would admit of the claims of a nephew to the prejudice of the son & therefore that a usurpation of this nature would be opposed by the British Government. I had not when I began this letter any Intention of intruding so long when I could give so little Information and meant this address only to give cover to the letters now forwarded which having detained you so long I am ashamed to confess contain the essence of all that was worthy of communication.

Malwa & Rajpootana
Residency—Shelimar
18th March, 1825.

I have &ca.
Da : Ochterlony.
Resident.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 5 April, 1825, No. 40, pp. 183-185, Vol. No. 550 ; For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 April, 1825, No. 40)

## 208a

Geo : Swinton Esquire,
Secy. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you my arrival at this Station and to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. in Council that I have been informed that Doorjun Sal now disclaims all Intention to usurp the Guddee. He professes to have been driven to the

measures he pursued by the repeated Indignities offered him by the maternal Uncle of the child who was guardian and prime Minister. At the same time He asserts he was invited by a very large party of the Tribe who disapproved of the Administration he has overthrown. He effects to prove a general concurrence in his views and wishes by the facility with which he attained his object and declares that the Gates were not blown open but opened to him and in Extenuation of the Murders he declares them to have been committed without his orders or concurrence by the Soldiery in the Heat of the moment. It is clear that the Guns were heard at this place near Agra from 2 O'clock till 7 in the morning so that if the Gates were ultimately opened it is probable they were so shelled as to afford those within little hope of their lasting much longer. The Murders were at first said to be deliberate and by his order and on their perpetration he declared his wishes complete and desired his people to desist from all further outrage. The object however of this is to communicate the new light in which the subject may be viewed and which Doorjun Sal has given it. I apprehend it to be a change of Intention and that he originally aimed at the Guddy but has been persuaded to alter his views as more likely to be attainable with the consent of the British Government.

To obtain the Neabut or Mookhtarree is in effect to obtain the Raj and though he has yet saved the infant's Life because he would not add such a murder to the Deeds of the day yet it cannot be doubted or at least it may be strongly apprehended that he will not fail to rid himself in a more secret way of the Bar to the attainment of his projects. I write hastily and on very slight and imperfect Information but supposing the Facts to be as I have stated and supposing the Tribe to be one and all or a Majority in his favour I wish as early as possible to know whether His Lordship in Council would deem it proper that such proceedings should be rewarded by the virtual attainment of the object sought.

I may hereafter see matters in a different Light or circumstances may combine to induce a different view but at present my Idea is that we should express our abhorrence of his proceedings. At the same time it may eventually be desirable to bring on negotiations for the avowed purpose of the future security of the Infant in the first place and as a further object to ascertain how far the Jauts generally can be brought to declare their wish that the claims of Doorjun Sal as limited to the Mookhteerry or Neeabat should be recognized after proceedings which we regard with horror but which we might consider less culpable if we could suppose it sanctioned by those of his own Tribe and particularly by those who must have lost near and dear relations by his precipitancy as it might be truly said that a general wish of such an arrangement calmly expressed and requested would have obtained a ready assent from the British Govt. as not militating against the rules of succession and at the same time in conformity to the wish of the nation to which the British Government are always desirous to pay due attention.

This is written in great Haste and may not clearly express my sentiment but I hope it will be sufficient to enable His Lordship in Council to form his own opinion and issue his orders with as little delay as possible to.

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Da. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Muthra, 24th
March, 1825.

47

The Infant is in their Hands—and it is still to be learnt whether Doorjun Sal's proceedings are supported by the popular voice. Were I to follow merely my own immediate Idea I should say that the B. Govt. had no object affecting the Independence or Integrity of Bhurtpoor but it could not admit of the lineal Successor being set aside and still less could it admit of placing a murderer at the Head of the Administration of a minority the succession to which even should the decease of the Infant render vacant he has *forfeited* by crime.

His younger Brother Mudho Sing is said to be intelligent active and brave but very daring and very wicked and twice attempted the Life of Baldeo Sing. What other Branches of the family there may be I know not and as yet I write in ignorance whether Doorjun Sal Has changed his intentions or whether he was as we heard at Dehli actually proclaimed Rajah. Allow me to expect a letter by Express in reply and if events should not permit me to wait I shall report whatever has influenced my conduct and leave it to make its own Impression with His Lordship for we have no precedent to guide us and the case is full of difficulties as we are now situated.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 5 April, 1825, No. 45, pp. 193-196. Vol. No. 550; For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 April, 1825, No. 45)

## 209

To

The Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.
To Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, G.C.B.
&c &c &

Sir,

Your Dispatches and private Communications relative to the occurrences at Bhurtpore, and the measures you have taken for the support of Bulwunt Singh in the Raje as successor to his father, the late Rajah Buldeo Sing have been submitted to the Govr. Genl. in Cl, and are now under his Consideration. In the mean time I have received his Lordship's instructions to desire that you will immediately countermand the advance of the British Troops upon Bhurtpoor, directing them to stand fast until the receipt of further orders. If any of them shall have actually entered the Bhurtpore Territory, you will order them to retire, and take up a position without the Boundaries of that State.

2. You will receive the detailed instructions of His Lordship in Council at the earliest practicable moment. At present it will be sufficient to remark that the Govr. Genl. in Council is not aware of any engagement which pledges the British Govt. to support by force of arms the succession of the lawful Heir of the Bhurtpoor Raj against internal Rebellion, the Treaty only binding it to protect the Govt. of Bhurtpoor against External Enemies. The recognition of the Heir apparent during the life of the reigning Rajah, at that Rajah's earnest solicitation, backed by your strong recommendation of his request was never considered by

the Govr. Genl. in Cl. as committing the British Govt. to maintain him at all hazards, in the event of any disputed succession. No adequate notice could exist for such a gratuitous pledge, involving, as it would do, a Boon to the then reigning Rajah Buldeo Sing, greater than any stipulated for by the Original Treaty, and committing the British Govt. eventually to uphold a Prince whose succession might be in direct opposition to the wishes of the Chiefs & People. The Chief Consideration which induced the British Govt. to gratify Rajah Buldeo Sing by the recognition of his son as his Heir Apparent and future Successor were, first, the desire to conciliate the friendship of that Prince by acceding to his earnest wish, which appeared to injure the rights of no one, and secondly the natural hope and expectation that such avowed Countenance of the British Govt. towards the lawful Successor to the Throne would conduce to repress faction and intrigue on the demise of the Rajah, and thereby prevent any disturbance of the general tranquillity by attempts on the part of other competitors to seize the Throne. But the Case is certainly altered when, notwithstanding such Countenance of the British Govt., the succession to the Throne is disputed and the acknowledged Heir is actually deposed by a successful Rival supported by a party in the State. It becomes then, if no positive stipulation to guarantee the succession in the regular line exist, a mere question of political expediency whether the British Govt. shall or shall not embroil itself in the quarrels of the several competitors, and take up arms to compel the Ruler defacto to vacate the Throne in favor of that claimant whose title may be unquestionably the best but who has, of himself been unable to maintain his right.

3. As the Case of the Minor Rajah Bulwunt Rao now stands, the Govr. Genl. in Council must ever regret that you did not refer the question of enforcing his succession for the decision of Govt. before calling out our Troops or issuing Proclamations to the Jaut Chief & population of Bhurtpore.

4. In the judgement of the Govr. Genl. in Council the obvious course to be pursued in the first instance is to call on Doorjun Saul to account for his apparently outrageous proceedings, and to hear what he has to offer in justification of such violent measures. It may appear, after all, that he only claims to exercise the Regency during the minority of Bulwunt Sing, and if such be [the] case the Govr. Genl. in Council would not consider, that we are warranted in opposing the arrangement by force of arms however violent and irregular his mode of assuming that authority may be. The Govr. Genl in Cl. has never been apprized who are the regularly constituted guardians of the Minor Rajah, nor does it even appear whether the two Brothers of the Late Rajah alluded to by you as having prior claims to Doorjun Saul, even setting aside Bulwunt Sing, are actually resident at Bhurtpoor. One of these Brothers, Luchmee Sing, the Father of Doorjun Saul himself, would appear by the proclamation which you have issued, to be dead. But upon these points as well as upon the several questions referred to you in the Instructions of the 1st October His Lordship has been left in entire ignorance, neither would the fact of your having invested Bulwunt Sing with a Khillat have been known to His Lordship in Council had it not been communicated by the young Rajah himself.

5. The Govr. Genl. in Cl. by no means desires to say that he is indifferent to the interests and welfare of the legitimate Heir to the Throne of Bhurtpore, or that the British Govt. can view with unconcern the prevalence of a state of Civil War and serious internal Commo-

tion in that Country, from whatever cause arising, and a disposition to set the declared sentiments of the British Govt. in favour of the legitimate Heir at defiance ; but he wishes you distinctly to understand that he does not consider himself to be necessarily called upon to interfere in the internal disputes of the several protected and dependent Allies of the Hon'ble Company, and to regulate and control the line of succession in those States, unless under very special Circumstances.

Fort William
3rd April 1825

I have &ca
Sd/ G. Swinton
Secy to Govt.

P.S. 3rd April.

Your Dispatch of the 24th Ultimo by Express was received this morning after the foregoing Instructions have been drawn up. His Lordship in Council directs me to observe that the Circumstances therein reported strongly confirm the view of the case already taken.

You will now be pleased to issue orders for the immediate return of all the Troops to their Stations and to recall the proclamations, or neutralize their effect by a further one declaring that as Doorjun Saul has disavowed all intention of seizing the Guddee the advance of the British Troops have been countermanded, and an enquiry will be held by you into the causes of the Commotion, which you trust will be satisfactorily settled.

In your communications with Doorjun Saul you will be careful not to commit the British Govt. by any threats of Compulsion, but will limit your demands, to a full explanation of his extraordinary conduct, which if afforded, you will transmit for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, accompanied by all the information you can obtain of his probable views and intentions, and of the state of parties and popular feeling at Bhurtpore.

You will be cautious also how you exercise the representations of the partizans of the Minor Rajah which have already proved to be exaggerated, and you will obtain from making any call on Doorjun Saul to deliver up the person of the Minor Rajah, it being the desire of His Lordship in Council that no measures should be adopted by you likely to commit the Govt. to any particular course of policy involving an appeal to arms, until the whole question be fully investigated and maturely weighed.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 5 April, 1825, Vol. 550, pp. 196-200)

## 210

To
G. Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir,

In reply to your letter under date the 11th Ult. calling on me to submit an early and full report on the subject of the steps taken by me under the instructions of Government & the arrangements made with the

Ranah's Government for preventing the export or transit of opium from or through Meywar I have to request you will submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council my regret that I should have been *apparently* so dilatory.

In communication with and under instructions from Mr. Swinton, the agent for opium, I early in October concluded an agreement with the Ranah which I am happy to say has been successful beyond my expectations, the same was immediately reported to Mr. Swinton for his information and at the same time a report made to Major General Sir D. Ochterlony for submission to Government, a copy of which I have the honor to forward the date of it will I hope exculpate me from any charge of negligence.

It will be satisfactory to Government to hear that seizures of contraband Malwa opium have been made to the Value of upwards of a lac of Rupees, which circumstance I have been informed by Mr. Swinton has occasioned an exceedingly great fall in the price of opium in Malwa where large adventures [?] prepared for dispatch are now offered for sale at the reduced prices, I venture to hope the arrangements made will meet the approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obdt. Servt.
T.A. Cobbe
Pol. Agent.

Pol. Agency
Odeypoor March 6 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 5 April, 1825, No. 54)

## 211

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Poll. Secretary &ca.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that I marched from Jeypore yesterday in progress to Bhurtpoor, where in Obedience to the commands of His Lordship in Council I shall comply with the wishes of the Rajah by acknowledging His son as the Heir apparent. The necessary Presents with the exception of a Palkee for which I have written to Agra, will be furnished by those received at Jeypoor.

Under existing circumstances it is consolatory to me to report that the arrangements made at the latter place, may be better, but I trust and hope cannot well be worse than they were under the administration of Rawul Byree Saul as I received previous to my departure—demonstrative authenticate proof that on his taking charge the State was only in Debt 37,000 Rupees which is now increased to more than two Lackhs, independently of four for the half yearly tribute of 1824/5—that—On the time he complained that the Ranee could not receive a surplus Lakh of Rupees into the treasury. There was not a surplus of one Rupee but on the contrary this sum was to have been borrowed at the rate of 12

per cent ; and the sole Fault of the Ranee was that she called upon Captain Stewart to investigate his accounts and if after payment of all Debt and Demands there was ten Rupees over and above, she would willingly deposit it in the Treasury, and letter to this effect is in Lieut. Coll. Raper's Office—that At the time he asserted and Captain Stewart reported, an Increase of 40,000 Rupees on the former year there was in reality a Decrease to more than that amount on the accounts of the year. That, Instead of reducing expences and augmenting the Khalsah Lands, he increased the one and diminished the other by recorded Grants to his kindred and tribe, in direct violation of his promise. Of the instructions he received and so far to the injury of the British Government that it was utterly impossible, whilst such a practice existed that the Khalsah could attain that productiveness which entitled us to 5/16th of the Excess to 40 Lakhs And it is proved by muster that of the Jageerdar Horse thirteen hundred are deficient and it does not appear on the Books whether any Compensation was paid for this Deficiency, or whether it was an act of his own indulgence to curry favor with the Jageerdars, or the compensation appropriated by his confidential servant as yet the Dufter to which he refers as a complete elucidation of his administration does not exhibit a single Rupee derived from this source, which ought either to have been kept up in full Efficiency or have yielded to the state more than a Lakh of Rupees.

All this is now I consider demonstrated by Figures and it is for such a man that the Political Agent chose to exhibit the very novel spectacle of acting in direct contradiction to the sentiments of his superior Pronouncing him without the slightest Enquiry and without even waiting the result of a pending Investigation the Friend and well wisher of both States.

I have only enumerated those matters which appear to be and may be the effect of mismanagement as I conclude His Prime Minister to have been too guarded to admit of Proofs of Corruption and fraud of which there were however very strong assertions & when I left Jeypoor great hopes, that they would be substantiated even by the rigid proof we demand.

I have &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.
Resident

Camp Mohenpoora
26th January 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, pp. 5-6, 15-29 April, 1825)

## 212

To
G. Swinton Esquire &ca. &ca. &ca.

My dear Sirs,

This Dak conveys two Kureetah from the minor Rajah of Bhurtpoor to the Address of the Governor General & Mr. Stirling. The man who brought them, left every thing as they supposed most happily settled and Doorjun had been left in the Garden House where he always resided and

to all appearance perfectly reconcile[d] to the order of Succession. He was astonished when I communicated to him the Intelligence Conveyed in the accompanying, which as you will perceive by the Persian writing has been forwarded with more than usual celerity. I wait only to hear why the firing has ceased and what events have taken place to adopt *some* measures but what they will be I cannot say in the present State of our military Force, in this Quarter. It is a cold step of Doorjeon Sel to seize the Guddy so very recently after the Investiture of the Boy as Heir Apparent and there is no knowing on what Plea, for his father is the next Heir, supposing Buldeo had been childless, and there is yet [torn] Brother who has a prior Claim before he as Nephew of the deceased can succeed unless by usurpation.

16th March 1825
Dehli

I remain &ca.
(Signed) D. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 April, 1825, No. 6.)

## 213

To
G. Swinton Esquire &ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

Doorjun Sal blew open the Gates and carried the Fort by a Coup de main. He has not injured the Infant but many lives have been lost amongst whom are the Boy's maternal Uncle to whom the late Rajah confided the Guardianship. A letter has been intercepted from Rajah Ram Rutten to Dorrjun Sal telling him there were no British Troops at hand to prevent the fulfilment of any Design he might meditate. The Bhurtpoor Vakeel Jaumy Byje nath who has come from Agra on a Camel, is so fatigued, as hardly to be able to move or speak, but he asserts that the Majority of the Jaut Tribe incline to the Boy and rightful Heir, but I confess I doubt his assertion and cannot account for Doorjun Sal's successful exploit, but by supposing him to know that he had a powerful party within and without. I have written to General Reynell to know how many & what troops he can muster at or near Muthra from his whole Division. I have directed two from Nusseerabad to move with all expedition on Fattehpoor sikery and Proclamations are now in Preparation exhorting the Jauts loyally to support their lawful Prince and expel the Usurper and his adherents.

I shall write daily the Intelligence of the day. The few troops to be seen at the different stations, is a constant Ingredient in every inflamatory and encouraging document I have yet seen.

17th March 1825
Shalimar.

I remain &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 April, 1825, No. 8).

## 214

To
G. Swinton Esquire &ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

All I hear to day is that the measures adopted by us do not appear to have been contemplated in Bhurtpore and have consequently occasioned a considerable sensation, and were I disposed to believe the accounts given, I should say some Alarm. But I cannot suppose that the party of Doorjun Sal can have been so weak and unreflecting as to imagine we should quietly acquiesce in Proceedings not merely subversive of right, but opposed to our acknowledgement of the succession, and I conclude therefore that of that party there are a certain number who must have made up their minds to every possible consequence, and determined to abide the result—whether that party is sufficiently powerful to resist the Impression our preparations are calculated to make or the timid or wavering will be hereafter seen. I had a conversation with two Jaut Zumindars sent me yesterday by Mr. Macsween of our own Territory who seemed to be inclined towards Doorjun Sal and to soften down his conduct by representing the Deaths of the late Rajah's Friends and relatives as the effect of a want of Discipline in the Soldiery, and not as having been caused by order of Doorjun Sal. I said my Information was different, but supposing their's to be correct I asked them whether they could show a single reason, why Doorjun Sal should succeed & by way of bringing the matter home I asked them what they would think of any attempt to wrest their Zemindary from their sons to give them to their nephews. They replied without hesitation that the Right was undoubtedly with the son, and that Doorjun Sal had displeased the Tribe very generally by not consulting the Punch or national Council in which he had done—still it appeared that tho' displeased with him, they did not approve the arrangements made subsequent to the Rajah's Death, and the minority, I thought, was dreaded as being likely to throw too much power into our hands. I told them that my Maha Rajah was Bulwunt Singh and if Doorjun Sal had called a Punch and they had told me an arrangement better calculated for his Interests and those of the Raje, all could have been done without an uproar and certainly without Bloodshed, and I could tell the Punch and themselves that I would be answerable, Bulwunt Sing would be as independent as any of his ancestors, when he had got his Huq and was out of the hands of a man who had shewn himself capable of murder and could not be trusted. I do not know what impression I made, but they left me saying in the Hindee Dialect that mine was the cause of Justice.

I state this as I have since heard that Doorjun Sal's conduct in not consulting the Tribe has a more extensive Influence than I supposed when the Zumindars mentioned it.

March 26th 1825
Mutthra

I remain &ca.
(Signed) D. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 April, 1825, No.9)

## 215

To
G. Swinton Esquire &ca. &ca. &ca.

My dear Sir,

I send for the information of His Lordship in Council Copies of letters addressed to Chiefs and Persons of the Bhurtpore State and sent off by Hurkaruhs, early this morning.

The certainty of our interference is said to have had an effect ; but it has not yet I think produced more than a wavering, if it has done so much. My accounts however assert roundly & positively that Doorjun Sal has not the least Confidence, either in the Tribe or in the old Troops —but places his Dependance, by some said to be five hundred by others a thousand, who have adopted certain sum, Ceremonies, and Oaths, which imply a Determination to adhere to him under all circumstances and at all Hazards.

It has been reported to me that a Mission has arrived in the vicinity, commissioned to speak with me—I have intimated my Intention to hear whatsoever they may have to communicate but it must be an unsatisfactory meeting as they will come of course either to lay claim to the Guddee or urge his right as nearest relation to the office of Mookhtar, to neither of which do I feel myself at liberty to accede or even encourage a future Hope. The Right of the Infant to succeed his Father is, as I have said in the accompanying letters universally acknowledged.

His claim to be Naib or Mookhtar which ever it may be, has been brought forward by violence & disgraced by Atrocities, and to admit his claim in the way it has been insisted upon, appears to me to be in fact placing the infant in the hands of him, who has an Interest in removing an obstacle to his Ambition, and encouraging every turbulent spirit to appeal to the sword and instigate Treachery and Murder.

How I shall shew through a conversation of so delicate a Nature without repressing hope, or exciting Despair I know not, but whatever passes shall be faithfully reported by [me].

My dear Sir &ca.
(Signed) D. Ochterlony.
Enclosure

March 28th 1825

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, pp. 14-15, 29 April, 1825)

## 216

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secy. to Govt. Poll. Department.

Sir,

The Mission from Bhurtpore were with me this day, and the only spokesman asserted roundly that Doorjun Sal had nothing to do with the disturbances which had taken place. That all had been effected contrary to his wish and inclination, and that he had been compelled by

the Insurgents to accompany them to the Fort, and that all the atrocities which had occurred there, were not only in opposition to his Inclination, but his positive Orders—That the Chowdree had personally ill treated him and placed him in restraint ; and had assumed in his Ishteears, a consequence which was disgusting to the Jauts in General.

2. My reply was, that such a disinterested and violent proceeding where efforts were to be made and lives to be risked, was without a precedent in the History of Hindoostan and that I could not believe a body of Mercenaries who had no local or tribe attachment were likely to volunteer a service of such importance, without any previous Intrigue or subordination. That admitting the fact it did not establish a Right in Doorjun Sal to act as he had done in any one or in every stage of his proceedings—It would be in vain to say that he could not have stated any Injury or Degradation he received from Chowdree Ram Rutton ; and that if he had found my endeavours fail he would have had more excuse, but all his proceedings had been marked by Haste & by Rashness as well as by Injustice, & I could not suppose that in the very short period in which Ram Rutton had been allowed to hold the Reins of Government, there could have been any thing so very offensive in his conduct that the whole Tribe should have felt disgust without exhorting or remonstrating with him on the points at issue and recommending a change and it was still more incredible that the course adopted to redress their own wrongs, should be through the medium of foreign Mercenaries.

3. I should however have stated that in the commencement of his speech, there was a Reference to Doorjun Sal's claim on the Guddee and pointed mention made of what passed with Lord Hastings. To this, my answer was that I had sent the Claim of Doorjun Sal to Govt. either by transmission of the original or Copy of his Letter and that not one of the Gentlemen mentioned had any Recollection of any such expressions, as were at all calculated to induce an Idea that Maha Rajah Rundhun Sing intended to impress a Notion of his being his intended Heir—That he and the whole mission must be sensible, that such adoptions even among the poorer Classes were contended with form and ceremony, and that my most diligent enquiry had never enabled me to discover that there was the slightest rejoicing or any demonstration that could lead to such a Belief. [T]he said Rundhun Singh had left a sort of testamentory Document, to which he and others had been Witnesses, and he went on unguardedly to say that Lutchmun Sing the younger Brother of Buldeo, and father of Doorjun Sal had acquiesced in his accession to the Guddee from his great Love and affection, notwithstanding this Document. That single fact I answered annihilated all possible claim, for if Doorjun Sal's father had without scruple admitted the Right of his Elder Brother to succeed, he had by that act alone acknowledged the Succession of Buldeo's Son, for whether they referred to their own Shaster, the Koran or the custom of every nation and Tribe it would be denied that the claim of a son was superior to that of a Nephew.

4. A long conversation took place, but all I could extract of any meaning, was, that he wished me to hear every thing and decide according to justice, or as he expressed it, he constituted me Moonsif. I said I had heard all he had to say with the greatest attention and without attempting to controvert either his facts or any Reasoning he had affored I would ask him whether he was not one of many who had offered their Nuzzurs to Bulwunt Sing on his being declared the acknowledged Heir and joined in the general joy expressed on that occasion—He admitted it—I told him there two of them who seemed to be well advanced in

years, and I asked him, if they had ever heard or known of the Company's deserting any one whom they had once taken under their protection, and whether the Proceedings which had been adopted by Doorjun Sal, did or did not manifest the utmost slight and contempt of the British Government.

5. If, said I, instead of acting as Moonsif myself I was to say to you or to any Man whatsoever possessed of an upright mind decide upon this case, He could only say, the right to the Guddee is Bulwunt Sing's. If you mean to urge any other claim as has been put into your mouth by Juary Byjenauth and which you have not confirmed I can only say, that so far as my opinion goes I think it most improbable, that Govr. Genl. will ever consent to acknowledge as Mooktar, a man who has not only treated the British Government with Disrespect, but has stained his Proceedings by causing or admitting of unnecessary Murder.

6. Innumerable Repetitions took place, both of his statements and my Replies, but to the best of my recollection, the whole of the slightest consequence is condensed in the above Recital and our Conversation ended by his requesting, I would not decide hastily, and that I would permit him to reside so near to me that he might step over and bring any new Matter or proof as it occurred to his mind, without delay to my Notice—to which I assented and he is to come this evening or tomorrow morning and pitch his Tents near me.

I have &ca.
Resident
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

Malwa & Rajpootana Residency,
Muttra, 30th March 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, pp. 21-25, 15-29 April, 1825)

## 217

To
C. Swinton Esquire &ca.

My dear Sir,

You will have observed by my Report of yesterday how reluctant the only spokesman of the Mission was to deliver any particular Message or make any specific proposal. That, he even avoided confirming, what he had said himself, respecting Doorjun Sal's more restricted Views. Whether this was prevented by my arguing on the subject, both as it respected his claims to the Guddee or as Mookhtar for his cousin, I do not know. In fact I apprehend there will be no serious Effort at Negotiation till they see us before the Town, and it is then supposed that many will desert him, who now fear to declare their sentiments, lest any accomodation favorable to his Views, should give him the power of punishing their Desertion.

This seems the natural course for them to pursue and is somewhat corroborated by their having returned the letters (of what I sent you a copy) unopened after making a Display of their Loyalty to Doorjun Sal. There is not the least Dependence to be placed in assurances, or even on Oaths, and therefore I do not think it of Importance to state that two of the four have privately declared their fixed Intention to act in conformity with whatever may be my final Determinations—and so far as they

could to promote my views—The Ulwar Favorite is said to have sent a letter of Encouragement to Bhurtpore and an expressed Intention to make common cause, but I do not think it probable the Thaquoors, will admit of an act which would so unnecessarily augment the causes of Dissatisfaction now prevailing.

Muttra
31st March 1825.

I remain &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, p. 25, 15-29 April, 1825)

## 218

To
Major General
Sir David Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.
Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

My letter of the 3rd Instant having conveyed to you the sentiments of the Governor General in Council on the general question of interference in support of the succession of the legitimate Heir to the Rauj of Bhurtpore, His Lordship in Council has hitherto delayed to issue further instructions for your guidance, in the expectation of receiving from you full details of your late proceedings at Bhurtpore, of more recent events and transactions at that place, and of your communications with the Party now in power, since your arrival in the neighbourhood by which His Lordship in Council might be enabled to form a more accurate judgment of the real State of affairs, and of the course which the British Government ought to pursue in so embarrassing a conjuncture.

2. Your public and private letters of the 26th 28th, 30th and 31st Ultimo, since received, have not however afforded His Lordship in Council any satisfactory information on the several points above adverted to, and I am now directed to communicate to you the following observations and Instructions in continuation of the subject of my letter of the 3rd Instant.

3. On the 1st of October last, in reply to your Dispatch reporting the anxious wish of the late Rajah of Bhurtpore that a Khillaat should be conferred by the British Government on his son Bulwant Singh, you were informed that before the Paramount State should acknowledge a successor, it was indispensable that it should possess full information on the subject, and be satisfied of the justice of the arrangement which it was called upon to support. You were accordingly requested, among other matters, to ascertain and report on the relation in which Bulwunt Singh stood towards the reigning Rajah and on the claims of other members of the Family. At that time, some doubt was stated whether he was the son or the Nephew of the Rajah, and if the son, whether he was born to the Rajah, or had been adopted, and whether the ceremony of adoption had been performed in the lawful regular manner.

4. To the above instructions, no answer has ever been received from you. In a private letter to me of the 5th November you briefly stated that the Boy whom Buldeo Singh was anxious to install as Heir Apparent was his own son, born a short time before or about the time of your

assuming charge of the Residency of Delhi, and that the Raja's anxiety was increased by the tender age of the Boy, and the knowledge that there would not be wanting a disposition to usurp his rights. You added, "I shall therefore do the needful under the orders received (if not confirmed) on my way back from Jyepore, making the circuit of Alwur and Bhurtpore."

5. By the expression, *"orders reecived"* the Governor General in Council presumes you allude to the Instructions before adverted to, of the 1st of October, as those orders however called for a distinct report as preliminary to any decision on the question. His Lordship in Council is at a loss to understand, how you could have expected that orders for the investiture of the young Raja could be confirmed, until such report had been submitted to Government.

6. Subsequently to the receipt of the private information from you above quoted, you adverted to the affairs of Bhurtpore, incidentally, in the 1st paragraph of a Dispatch dated the 26th of January last on the affairs of Jyepore. The paragraph is as follows "I have the honor to acquaint you that I marched from Jyepore yesterday in progress to Bhurtpore, where in obedience to the Commands of His Lordship in Council, I shall comply with the wishes of the Rajah by acknowledging his son as the Heir apparent. The necessary presents, with the exception of a Palkee for which I have written to Agra, will be furnished by those received at Jyepore."

7. On 6th of March you transmitted officially a Persian letter from the Vakeel of the Bhurtpore state to your address, reporting the death of the Rajah, and merely observed "that you felt an unusal degree of concern on the Event, from the Minority of his successor, but still more from the loss of a Prince, who appeared to hold our alliance and protection in high and just estimation, and to have decided on a line of conduct which would mark his attachment and attention to the Interests of the British Government." At this time Government had received no report from you of the fact of your having actually executed the intention, announced in your Dispatch of the 26th January before noticed, of visiting Bhurtpore and investing the Rajah's son with the Khellaut. In a private letter to me of the 9th March, the circumstance of your visit to Bhurtpore was first mentioned, and the same was subsequently inferable from the young Rajah's letters to the Governor General transmitted in your Dispatch to Mr. Stirling, dated the 16th March. Intermediately you requested me in a private letter of the 9th March to explain to His Lordship the cause of your having neglected to report your Proceedings at Bhurtpore, your words were: "some days of wet and storming weather, which always affect my enfeebled constitution, occasioned my neglecting to report my proceedings at Bhurtpore, and from the neglect of the moment caused it to escape my recollection altogether; nor did I advert to it, or recollect it when communicating the melancholy intelligence of the Raja's death or indeed remember it till consulting with Captain Frushard yesterday, I received a confirmation of my apprehensions of the very culpable omission from him. I have to request you will inform His Lordship of the facts I have stated, and make the best apology you can, for me, as I can only plead forgetfulness, and acknowledge negligence." It would be superfluous, His Lordship in Council observes, to say that the above explanation was sufficient as to the cause of the omission; but still it was naturally to be expected, that on recollecting that omission, you would have availed yourself of the earliest opportunity to report the proceedings in question, more especially as the recent demise of the Rajah and the

apprehension you entertained of disturbances, in consequence of the minority of his successor, rendered it peculiarly incumbent on you to apprize Government minutely of all that passed between you and the late Buldeo Sing, with regard to the succession of his son, and to the degree to which in the name of the Governor General in Council, you had pledged the support of the British Government. It would have been desirable also, that Government should have been apprized of the arrangement for the administration of affairs in the event of the Rajah's death, an occurrence which from his extreme debility, and his anxiety to secure the recognition of his son's succession by the British Govt. was probably regarded, as not very distant, at the time when you were at Bhurtpore, and therefore the subject of the guardianship of the young Rajah was likely to have been discussed. Indeed when you construed the recognition by the British Govt. of the late Rajah's successor, into a positive pledge to support him against all other claimants, to the length even of a resort to arms, you must have been aware that in undertaking such an office the British Government had a right to satisfy itself that the most efficient measures had been taken by the late Buldeo Sing, to ensure the peaceful succession of his son, and that we owed it to ourselves to insist on the adoption of every precaution best calculated to prevent the occurrence of any opposition which might entail upon us the necessity of employing a large military force in his support. It would be superfluous in this place to advert, more particularly, to all the conditions it would have been prudent on our part to have required, previous to any such solemn pledge as that of supporting, at all hazards, even the acknowledged Heir apparent of a native Prince, more especially if there was reason to apprehend that the succession of that Heir apparent would not be unopposed.

9. [8] So convinced indeed must the late Rajah have been that difficulties would be made by the British Government to a compliance with a direct application to guarantee the succession to his son, that he never ventured to make such a request. He wished either to entrap the British Govt. into such a guarantee, or he must have flattered himself that our simple recognition of Balwunt Sing, as his Heir, would deter the other claimants to the Guddee, from attempting to seize it, and thus secure to his son a peacable succession, without the necessity of his executing any engagement with the British Govt. which might convey to it, as the Guardian of the young Rajah, a right to interfere in the domestic concerns of the Rauj, and thereby encroach on the independence of the State.

10. [9] The Govr. Genl. in Council is decidedly of opinion, that our simple recognition of Bulwunt Sing as the Heir apparent did not necessarily pledge us to enforce his succession to the Throne, a direct guarantee of which the late Rajah himself never ventured to propose a question of such vast political moment & one upon which the most opposite opinions may obviously be entertained, ought at all events to have been distinctly referred to Govt. for its orders, before you adopted measures, which, whilst they could produce no immediate good, must necessarily involve your Government in a predicament of the most cruel and embarrassing nature, and entail consequences, the extent and duration whereof no one can well foresee. In nothing which you have yet stated can his Lordship in Council discern any adequate justification of the steps to which you resorted on being informed of Doorjun Sauls' proceedings, and which have placed the Government in the situation of unexampled embarrassment, in which it now stands.

11. [10] The Govr. Genl. in Council now collects from your late dispatches, that your preparations for offensive operations continue to be

unremitting, and that the party in possession of Bhurtpore also, is preparing on his part to the best of his means to oppose face to face. Under his knowledge of the assemblage of a large British force in the neighbourhood, and from the tenor of your communications to his Agents now in your camp, hopeless of attaining his object by negotiation, it is not surprising that Doorjun Saul should be exerting himself to collect troops, and to excite other disaffected chiefs to afford him assistance. The national feelings of the Jauts must also have been strongly excited by the threatened attack of their renowned Fortress, which formerly baffled all our attempts to take it, and the desire to uphold the fame of that exploit cannot fail to reconcile, for a time at least all party spirit, and induce those, who might otherwise have condemned the violence of Doorjun Saul, to rally round his standard as the Champion of their Tribe.

12. [11] The precipitate measures adopted by you, have placed the Govr. Genl. in Council in the distressing dilemma either of disavowing the act of his Representative, or plunging into hostilities in Hindoostan at a season, peculiarly unfavourable in itself for military operations, independently of other obvious objections, with reference to the war in which we are now engaged with the Government of Ava.

13. [12] As these continued hostile demonstrations, moreover, on our part, will, as above observed compel Doorjun Saul to make every exertion for assembling the largest possible force to resist our expected attack, it may not now be safe to disperse entirely the troops which you were directed by the instrucions of the 3rd instant to break up and remand to their several stations. Their departure from the vicinity of the Bhurtpore territory might, it is to be feared, tend to embolden the licentious soldiery, which the Bhurtpore chief is now, in all probability, collecting from every quarter and independently of the discredit of failing to act up to the terms of your proclamation and retiring in the face of a determined foe, our frontier might thus be exposed to their inroads, and agriculture and commerce be materially injured.

14. [13] In such a state of uncertainty with respect to the views and intentions of Doorjun Saul, and the force which he may have collected it becomes indispensably necessary to vest you with a discretion to act according to circumstances. You will therefore consider yourself empowered to deviate from the orders already issued to you so far as to keep together a part of the British force now assembled, and assembling, at Agra and Muttra, should you and the local Military authorities be decidedly of opinion, that the return of our troops to their usual stations would be likely to produce the evils alluded to.

15. [14] You will distinctly understand, however, that the discretion now conveyed to you, to keep the British Force on the Frontier, by no means authorizes you to engage in offensive operations in the Bhurtpore territory ; but that you are to remain wholly on the defensive, unless attacked, until you receive positive and explicit orders to the contrary.

16. [15] In conclusion I am directed to state to you the wish of the Govr. General in Council, that at your earliest convenience, you will report on the several points on which information was called for in my letter of the Ist October last, and also state in detail your proceedings at Bhurtpore on the occasion of investing the young Rajah with the Khillaut. The Govr. Genl. in Council is also desirous of receiving full information regarding the character and views of the several Bhurtpore Chiefs, more especially the late Rajah's younger Brother, Pritthee Sing, who, it is believed, is the next lawful successor to the Rauj, failing

Bulwant Singh. You will be pleased to report whether you have opened any communication with Pritthee Sing, and whether you conceive, that, in the event of hostilities becoming unavoidable he would join the British Troops, and his presence in the British Camp be useful in undeceiving the people of Bhurtpore as to the views of the British Government in resorting to Arms.

I have &ca.

Fort William
15th April 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 April, 1825. No. 17)

## 219

To
G. Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Govt. Political Department.

Sir,

As the differences of opinion between the Poll. Agent and myself have terminated in a breach, in which he has declared his intention to appeal to, and accuse me to the Supreme Government, I deem it necessary to send such of the correspondence as has passed between us, not for the purposes of soliciting any immediate decision, but merely that the matter which will probably now be very voluminous may be distributed in portion, suited to a Dawk Conveyance.

As I conclude he will send the threatened Denunciation through me, I shall endeavor to exculpate myself from all unfounded Imputation and frankly acknowledge when and where his assertions are correct leaving His Lordship in Council to form his Judgement on the opinions I have offered of all our past attempts and my reasons for adopting those measures which do not accord with the sentiments of the Political Agent. Till I receive this document I wish to defer all Reports of my Proceedings and their Motives.

Malwa & Rajpa Resy.
Jeypore 26th Decr. 1824.

I have &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, p. 56, 15-29 April, 1825)

## 219a

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government Poll. Dept.

Sir,

I have now the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Govr. Genl. in Council the Letters of the Poll. Agent stated to be threatened in my dispatch No. 516 dated the 26th Ulto.

2. I do not wish to impute to Lt. Coll. Raper any desire to mislead or deceive, but I disclaim all recollection of the arguments and reasoning

which he states as occurring on our first conversation so far as my memory can assist me, and it is yet considered a good one tho' perhaps impaired by age, it began by his presenting me the Compliments of the Rawul, or some mention of his name, on which I exclaimed—what! is he still here! if he had possesed a spark of proper pride or feeling he would now have been at Samode. Coll Raper so far agreed with me in this observation that he declared it was a measure he had recommended to him, but that the Rawul had excused himself from his anxiety to receive a Khillat from the Durbar. That I said did not appear unnatural and such a hope was the only excuse he could offer for his protracted stay. "I thought it would be my most difficult task, but I would try." There was as far as I recollect no particular discussion, or much reasoning or argument. It was a mere talk in which Lt. Coll. Raper left me impressed with an opinion that the Rawul wished it from the Durbar to answer his own purposes or any future vacillations to which a Rajpoot Durbar is subject, and the Coll. supported it as being required as an additional reparation.

3. If the Coll. means to insinuate that the change of opinion communicated in my letter of the following morning (30th November) was the consequence of any influence or consultation, I declare upon my honor that from the moment of his departure to my writing that Letter I had not spoken with or consulted a single Individual Native or European on the subject, but it was the result of my own reflections during the remainder of the day, confirmed by the most mature and well weighed deliberations of a sleepless night in which I came to the determination, that It was under all circumstances most for the honor and dignity of Government to express my participation in the feelings of the Ranee, so far as regarded the negligence Inefficiency and mismanagement of the Rawul in his general administration, and latterly my dissatisfaction and disgust at his inattention to my oft-repeated advice and the remonstrances of the Poll. Agent in not paying up the troops regularly, and his subsequent absurdity, independence, disrespect and disloyalty in sending out a body of men to oppose and fire upon the Troops of the Rajah whom he knew had been ill treated, without going himself or sending any intelligent Person to soothe reason or remonstrate with them. In coming to this determination and laying down this principle I did not consider myself as sacrificing the Rawul to expediency, or to prejudice, but as admitting what my private letter to Captn. Stewart and to Lt. Coll. Raper, abundantly proved and which had formed subject of my public Reports to Govt.

4. It is for His Lordship in Council to decide whether this principle was just, politic or correct for on this hinges every act of my proceedings from the 30th of Novr. to the present moment. It was communicated to Coll. Raper as soon as possible after it was formed and the Coll. so far from bringing forward or according to his own Statement again repeating these arguments which had been brought forward at our first interview only rejects the change, and expresses the Rawul's readiness to obey my order in either going to Samoda or retiring to the Company's Territory. When I noticed this expression as insolent and disrespectful the Coll. Declares his belief it was made only to convey submission and had not the slightest intention of disrespect.

5. Samoda was secured to him by a pledge, which rendered it a sanctuary and there could not be a motion for my wish the Rawul to proceed elsewhere, and I have not the slightest hesitation from my knowledge of the Rawul Individually and the Rajpoot character generally in declaring my still continued belief that this pretended submission was

intended to be couched in terms of disrespect. Lt. Coll. Raper's opinion on this subject, if I estimated his Discernment and tact higher than I do, can have no weight with me nor will I suppose myself so much inferior that in 7 years acquaintance and study [of] Rajpoot dissimulation and hypocricy I am not as good a judge as himself, after a very partial intercourse of a few months.

6. About the 16th of November I communicated to Coll. Raper that I had had a conversation with the Rannee that I had commenced it by saying I should begin with what I feared would be a most disagreeable subject, a Khillut to the Rawul. Of more than 3 hours a third was spent in arguing on this subject, and she earnestly entreated me to spare her feelings the mortification of bestowing a mark of honor on a man who had during the whole of his administration appeared to study her humiliation by the most unnecessary and degrading conduct to herself.

7. That at length she had said something which shewed me I had been misunderstood and that I had instantly explained to her that my great anxiety on this subject did not proceed from any wish to aggrandize the Rawul at her expense, as she could not, but be aware from what I had repeatedly said to her Vakeel that I highly disapproved of the Rawuls Proceedings during his whole administration, but particularly latterly, and that what I sought was more as an additional reparation to the British Government than a favor to him, and I stated to Coll. Raper the eagerness with which she had caught at this explanation, and had almost immediately expressed her anxious desire to give me every proof of her attention to my wishes, her respect for the British Govt. and when I explained to Coll. Raper, that it would probably be given to the Rawul with such a declaration, the only observation I recollect him to have made was that he hoped it would not be so considered by the Supreme authority. With this understanding to which I did not reply he sent me in a List of the articles which the Rawul required, when fresh subject of difference arose on the wording of the mochilka and the delivery of accounts. To this first the very moment I heard from the Coll. that the expressions were objectionable, I asked if he had brought one from the Rawul which he deemed more becoming and proper, and expressed my readiness to use my influence to get one more suitable acceded to. To the second it will be seen from our correspondence that I have all along expressed my disbelief of Futteh Ram's assertion that he had not a scrap of an account to produce, and that defended and supported by the opinions of Moulves Sudder ud Deen and Mahomed Saleh, I have declared it appeared to me only just and reasonable in the Durbar to demand accounts from a Mookhtar, and most improper in the Mooktar to refuse them as well as ungrateful and disrespectful to the Govt. who placed him in authority to withold them, I still retain these sentiments and consider the refusal of the Rawul as disgraceful to himself. It will be seen that I have not neglected or omitted a single thing, which could operate to shield Futtah Ram who in this Department I consider as Naib Mookhtar, from any unjust or unimproved accusation, and verbally declared to Coll. Raper that I was confident he could not be more strenuous than he would find me in protecting him from Malice, Rancour and Enmity.

8. When Coll. Raper stated that the persons who had received Khilluts of office had not yet waited upon him, I did not hesitate a moment in saying that it was a great omission and if it had occurred to me I should have been the first to have mentioned it to them. I did not

admit to the same neglect having been shewn to me, or hint at the perpetual calls on their attention by the Rawul's refusal to give in any kind of account whatsoever.

9. When Coll. Raper thought proper to characterize all my proceedings here as disgraceful to the British Govt. and ruinous to the state, I only replied that he had already intimated his intention of drawing up a community, and I considered the Supreme Government the best and only judge. I shall here however take the liberty to observe that such language if used even in a Representation to Govt. would probably have been thought of the first unnecessarily strong and of the second premature in one who complained that he was kept in ignorance of all that I had done or intended ; and as an oral communication to the Representative of the British Government ; loaded with years and Infirmities it was coarse rude and inhuman and cannot fail to impress me with apprehensions that his agency here will be more calculated to verify his own predictions than to fulfil my intention.

10. Taking a most deliberate retrospection of everything that has occurred since the death of the late Rajah to the present moment with all the proofs of the inefficacy of moral support, and the strong conviction of the impropriety of Physical force, I have acted on the ideas long since submitted to His Lordship in Council in my official and Demi official Dispatches, particularly of the 17th and 21st of October last at the very earliest stage of these occurrences, and in conformity to Rajpoot customs and prejudices, and agreeable to the Letter and spirit of the 8th article of this Treaty, I have considered the Ranee as Regent in right of her son, and she has selected the administration, which is in future or temporarily to carry on the Duties of the state. If assurances, writings or oaths are to be relied on, I have established an influence in this administration superior to what we have possessed since my departure from this Residency to take charge of Dehli, and the accompanying transcript of what I said to the different members on their receiving their appointment will convey an idea of the footing on which I placed the present arrangements in which Coll. Raper can see nothing but the completion of ideas stated in my Letter to you of the 21st of October, of which he was furnished with a Copy on the following day.

11. With respect to our latter and most serious differences they rest on the opposite opinions we entertain.

12. I consider the demand for account usual, just and reasonable a compliance with which is due to the respect he owes his own declared malik, to his own character and the Govt. which placed him in the administration. Lt. Coll. Raper deems it necessary to believe the extraordinary fact that Futteh Ram has not a single account to produce tho' it is declared by the Shaidy that his subordinate officers were only in four Departments, and that he was interdicted by Futteh Ram from sending them to others as well as into some Purgunnahs which had become Khalsah by the failure of the Farmers to perform their Engagements ; and tho' he has been repeatedly told that the accounts most particularly called for are those which exclusively belong to the office of Mooktar, and are included under the head of Nuzzerana, Cehturee and others which I conceive to mean monies received for certain purposes which rested entirely on his will and decision, but are accounted for the State. He conceives that if Futteh Ram was guilty of peculation and conception they can establish the fact without a single account, and a denial of the possession of any. The people of the Durbar on the contrary insist

that they must have an account or a denial under his head that he possesses any before they can convict him of fraud.

13. If he is guiltless of fraud and conception what he has to fear under the assurances I have given to Lieutt. Coll. Raper and my proposal that an Aumeen on our part should be present to hear and report the accusations, and Defence as well as to prevent all severity and unjust procedure I cannot imagine.

14. Whatever may be my contempt for and dislike of the Rawul's whole proceedings Lt. Coll. Raper has been told verbally and in writing that he himself cannot prove a more strenuous Defender against all rancour, malice and oppression than Futteh Ram will find in me, and in supporting him against a usual, just and reasonable demand I conceive Lt. Coll. Raper to have lost sight of the obligations naturally expected from our Govt. on the removal of a Man of our own nomination.

15. In conclusion I shall only say that whatever may be the result of the measures I have adopted I feel a positive conviction that they will be generally considered as just, and in conformity to ancient usage by every Rajpoot State under my authority.

16. If I have formed sanguine expectation, they are not unalloyed by fears of a counteracting and mysterious influence on a secluded woman, but if the arrangement should prove unfavourable I shall not deny that I was not insensible of there being some peril respecting the internal administration ; but my firm conviction was and still continues to be that there was greater peril in any other measures we were not prepared or warranted in mentioning by Physical Force.

Malwa & Rajpa. Resy.
Jeypore 4th Jany./25.

I have &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony, Rest.

PS : Having waited for Coll. Raper's second Letter a week I feel too anxious to delay longer the communication of the present, and I also enclose in original a Khureetah unexpectedly received from the Maha Rana [who] has not hesitated to declare his marked satisfaction of the measures adopted, as being in perfect conformity to Rajpoot Customs.

Sd/- D. Ochterlony.

(For Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, pp. 108-115, 15-29 April, 1825)

## 219b

To
George Swinton Esquire.,
Secy. to the Govt. Poll. Dept.

Sir,

The correspondence I have transmitted between Lt. Coll. Raper and and myself, have in a great measure lessened the necessity of any very detailed Report of my Proceedings since my arrival at this place on the 29th of November 1824.

2. The first fortnight was expended in seeking and receiving information of past proceedings and future views, as well as in the interchange of messages between the Ranee and myself, in which she had

given me the names of the persons she wished to employ in the new administration.

3. At first however the name of Rao Chund Singh was mentioned as Mookhtar, a brave soldier and tolerably good man, but indolent, averse to business, and fond of pleasure and field sports. It was subsequently changed for Thakoor Mekh Singh, a man prominently opposed to the last arrangemet, but whom I had known as one firm in purpose and possessing the rare qualities of greater attention to his promises than the generality of his Rank and Tribe, which qualities had in fact contributed to render him so conspicuous.

4. The Mooktarree in whosever hands placed was not of the importance of the last as the Ranee had signified her ready assent to a proposition I had made for the division of labour and responsibility which will be found in No. 1. and Mekh Sing had intimated to me this he had reason to believe the Ranee intended to bestow on him some mark of Favour, but either was ignorant or concealed the nature of his future appointment.

5. Believing Mekh Singh to be as fit, if not better qualified for the situation as any one, and wishing that every member of the administration should be her own free choice, I desired Mekh Sing to be told I should not oppose his nomination, but as he perfectly knew, however we might have been opposed on former occasions, that all my intentions and views were directed to the prosperity of the State, and Interest of the Maha Rajah, I should wish to receive from him a solemn pledge that he would exert all his influence and interests to effect these objects, whatever might be the office intended for him, before I notified to the Rannee my concurrence in her situation. Mekh Sing did not hesitate, and on the morning after his arrival or on the second day sanctuaries, and in the presence of four Brahmins, two of them my private servants, swore as presented above, and added that on all occasions he would prove himself the obedient well wishers of the British Government, and endeavour all in his power to promote those Views.

6. Of the eight officers nominated I consider your [?] therefore as pledged to the only objects which endured our first Interference and at this moment I feel the utmost confidence in the sincerity of the assurances which the Ranee has given me of her anxious desire and fixed Determination to be governed by my Counsel and make material changes [not] without my concurrence. These assurances were most strongly expressed in our inter-Communication, for it certainly was not an Interview on the 14th and has since been reported in writing vide persian translation No. 2.

7. Occupying places of Trust in the new administration will be seen the names of Misseers Gunnaish and Govind Narrain, both Men well acquainted with the Revenue Detail of the Country, and whose advice if taken cannot fail to prove salutary and beneficial ; but I was so far from having any part in the nomination of those men, that at this moment I do not feel certain whether the appointments are to be considered as proof of Good faith and a resolution to abide by the assurances given, or as scenes [?] to engage in their service temporarily, ultimately work their Ruin. They asked and received my permission to accept their offices, but in public Durbar I told them it had not my Recommendation for many reasons that respected themselves individually but had no connection with any unfavourable opinion I had formed of their character and abilities.

8. In all that I have done I have exercised the Discretion confided to me to the best of my Judgment and ability, and I feel the most deep Conviction that whatever may be the Result, the Measures I have adopted will be heard with pleasure by every State in Rajewarra, not only as being in exact Conformity to their own Customs, but in strict adherence to our Treaty with the State. Their permanency as well as their beneficial Consequences will depend mainly on the continuance of the declared disposition of the Ranee to attend to advice and I trust this sentiment will not be changed by any personal Feelings of hostility to the persons employed.

9. In the course of twenty one years employment in public situations, this is the first time I have had a dispute with any officer under me on public, and only once on private matters, and I can most sincerely declare that Lieutt. Colonel Raper's most serious Complaints have arisen from inadvertance ; or considering the circumstances too trifling and at the same time a too earnest desire to save him trouble and Inconvenience. When I say his most serious complaints, I mean that my letter to him of the 22nd November my demi official to you of the preceding day, copy of which was enclosed and my letter of the 30th November put him in as complete possession of my sentiments as could have been by the most elaborate oral explanation, and being possessed of those Documents It did not appear to me I could add any thing to the Information.

10. I will not make myself amenable for the neglects of the Durbar, who without considering my Vicinity and his distance sent messages to both at the same Instant, but I believe the acknowledgement of having shewn all the attention in my power by deferring the Ceremony and remaining two Hours, till I received a note stating his intention not to attend. I claim the merit of having shewn politeness when he did arrive in expressing my concern that they should have so mismanaged, and of somewhat more than common Courtesy when the Ceremony was over, in expressing the pleasure his coming after all omission, had given me in affording me the opportunity in his presence to point him out to the Ahilkars as the officer to whom they must immediately look, and who would keep me informed of their Proceedings.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant.
(Signed) D. Ochterlony.
Resident.

Malwa and
Rajp. Resy.
Jeypore 6th Jany.
1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., Vol. 551, pp. 131-136, 15-29 April, 1825)

## 220

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart G.C.B.
Resident
Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

Your dispatches in continuation of your former Reports on the affairs of Jyepore, having been under the consideration of the Right Honorable

the Governor General in Council, I am now directed to communicate to you the following observations and Instructions of His Lordship in Council.

2. In sanctioning the arrangements for the future administration of the affairs of Jyepore, as reported in the series of Dispatches above acknowledged, the Govr. Genl. in observes, that you have acted under the discretion vested in you by the orders of Government of the 12th November last, and that discretion having been given, His Lordship in Council is satisfied that the arrangement so concurred in by you, was assented to under a thorough conviction on your part, of its propriety and necessity, with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the case and the embarrassing situation in which we were placed by our authoritative interference in the concerns of the Rauj as the avowed and legitimate Guardians of the rights and interests of the Minor Prince, in our capacity of the Supreme Power.

3. The Govr. Genl. in Cl. cannot however, conceal from himself the apprehension that the persons whom the Raun has nominated to conduct the affairs of the State, are ill qualified for the important trust confided to them, both from general character and from the fact of their being principally the connections and adherents of Jhotah Ram, whose removal from Jyepore with the Faction of which he was the Head, was insisted on by the British Government, and carried into effect in 1823. The return of that corrupt and profligate favorite of the Rannee to his former place in her councils, or at least the revival of his influence and the recurrence of the abuses and mal-practices, for which he was banished from her presence, are events the probability of which, is but too apparent, and while Roopa Budarun continues to exercise her all powerful and pernicious influence over the Rannee's mind, little hope of improvement in the administration of affairs can reasonably be entertained.

4. The Govr. Genl. in Cl. is fully sensible of the difficulties with which you were beset in making an amicable compromise with all parties, and such as the plan of administration is, he does not hesitate to sanction it as an experimental measure, liable of course to revision and modification should interference in the internal affairs of Jyepore again be forced upon us. It will remain to be seen whether the remedy now devised by the Rannee for the defects of Rawul Byree Saul's system will prove efficacious and it is now necessary that the Political Agent should abstain from all interference with the interior concerns of the Rauj, and continue to be a silent but attentive observer of the success or failure of the new administration.

5. That the Chiefs of Rajwarra will be prone to misconstrue the motives which induced the British Government to assent to the Rannee's determination to remove an obnoxious and certainly in many respects an incompetent Minister, is one of the undesirable but unavoidable consequences of the course which has been sanctioned, but where there is only a choice of difficulties, some evil must necessarily be submitted to and in the opinion of the Govr. Genl. in Cl. it was decidedly preferable to relax from the system which we had previously endeavoured to establish, and which had failed to produce the expected benefit, than to persist in upholding a Minister evidently unequal to the task he had undertaken.

6. You will distinctly declare to the Raunee and the Chiefs of Jyepore, that the British Government in yielding to the present arrangement, agreeably to the wishes of the Raunee, is actuated by the same disinterested and benevolent motives which influenced its former proceedings in vesting the Rawul with the chief control, and making him

responsible to it for the good management of the country. The Rawul having disappointed the expectations which the British Government had formed of the benefit to be derived from his administration, and having by his remissness and inattention to the duties of his office, afforded just ground of complaint, he had at the instance of the Raunee been deprived of the Mookhtaree. The Raunee has now engaged to form an efficient and trustworthy Ministry. The British Government consents therefore to give the measure a fair trial and will rejoice if its success shall obviate the otherwise unavoidable necessity imposed on the British Government, as the Paramount Power, of interfering in the regulation of the affairs of Jyepore during the minority of its Prince, an interference which you will distinctly state, it is at all times, our earnest wish to avoid.

7. To guard against the return of Jhotah Ram to Jyepore, it should be distinctly stated to the Raunee that the sentence of banishment pronounced against that corrupt and profligate individual, cannot be withdrawn and the Raunee should be cautioned against her ever admitting him again to a share in her councils.

8. With reference to the conduct of Rawul Byree Saul, the Governor General in Council does not deem it necessary to enter into any detailed examination of the charges preferred against him of personal corruption and Malversation in office. It is sufficient that he has shown himself not to be a man of that decisive and energetic character requisite for the due administration of the Country, and for enabling him successfully to triumph over the intrigues of a hostile Faction, headed by the Raunnee herself. The accusations of his Enemies, under such circumstances are little worthy of credit, and in his replies submitted in your correspondence before Government, he appears to the Governor General in Council successfully to have repelled many of the general and loose charges of criminality, brought against him. The assemblage of the Battalions under their respective sirdars at Jyepore, was not in the opinion of His Lordship in Council to be ascribed solely to the ostensible cause That they were in arrears, there is little room to doubt, but the correspondence before Government, furnishes strong reason to believe that they were called in by the Rannee herself, for the express purpose of effecting the objects she had in view, namely the removal of the Rawul and her assumption of the uncontrolled Management of the affairs of the Raj.

9. Rawul Byree Saul, has, the Governor General in Council conceives been sufficiently punished by the disgrace of his removal from Ministry of Jyepore, and his banishment to Samode, and he should not be exposed to the further persecution of his Enemies who it is evident are bent on his ruin. Adverting indeed to all the circumstances connected with the late transactions at Jyepoor, which rendered it expedient to temporize, and avert, by some modification of the principles formerly laid down, an appeal to arms to enforce due respect to our insulted authority. The Governor General in Council would have approved of your supporting Rawul Byree Saul in his natural and not unreasonable desire to be honorably dismissed to his place of retirement, by the grant of a Khellaut from the Rannee, in your presence. Where conciliation was so much an object of Policy, that you properly abstained from demanding from the Rannee more adequate reparation for the very offensive character of her proceedings throughout the whole course of the transaction, it would have been consistent only with that motive of action, if the Rawul had been gratified by a compliance with his wish as to the mode of his dismissal. His rank as a Takoor, and a relation of the Rajah, his known

attachment to the British Interests, and the arduous and invidious nature of the task in which he had failed from other causes besides those alleged against him, gave him some claim to indulgent consideration, more especially too, when it was very apparent that criminal as had been the conduct of the Rannee and her Faction in having recourse to the violent measures by which she ultimately effected her object, the British Government had drawn the veil over her errors while it allowed those of the Rawul to be visited with the marked displeasure of both Governments. In such a state as Jyepore where so little dependance is to be placed on the gratitude or good sense of the principal Chiefs, the Governor General in Council conceives that we should avoid as much as possible to alienate the attachment of such of them as we could reckon on in the hour of need. While we refuse to support a minister who has proved himself unfit for the high functions of his office, We might still mark by the manner of our procedure that our object was not to degrade him unnecessarily in the eyes of his equals and of the people over whom he had ruled in the name of his Prince, but that we were not insensible to the good qualities he possessed, though compelled by his want of others to require his relinquishment of an important trust, which he had proved himself incompetent to perform. The Rawul has now retired to Samode under three stipulations. 1st That he is to remain undisturbed in his possessions. 2ndly. That he is to receive a quietus on the subject of his accounts. 3rdly. That his vakeel is allowed to be in attendance on Lt. Coll. Raper & His Lordship in Cl. trusts that the conditions in question will be faithfully observed on both sides.

10. With regard to the disagreement between yourself & Lt. Coll. Raper, His Lordship in Cl. directs me to observe, that you appear to have attached more importance to it, than the correspondence justifies. From some of the expressions in one of your Letters, His Lordship in Cl. would have inferred that Lt. Coll. Raper was about to prefer heavy and direct charges against you but on a perusal of the letters alluded to His Lordship in Council can discover nothing but the most temperate Statements on the part of Lt. Colonel Raper with regard to the whole course of the transactions, differing unquestionably from the view which you had taken of them ; but in no wise affecting the Character of your proceedings, further than that in his judgement some of them had been hasty towards himself. His Lordship in Council on a dispassionate review of all Lt. Coll. Raper's correspondence is satisfied that he was anxious to conform to the wishes and Instructions of his Superior Officer, and placed as he was on a very difficult and delicate situation at Jyepore, previous to your arrival there, he is considered by His Lordship in Council to have acted with more than ordinary judgement, prudence and address. In the presence too, at Jyepoor, of the superior Political authority, it was peculiarly requisite that the Rannee and her Party should not be allowed to relax in the observance of that courtesy and respect towards the inferior and local Agent which was unquestionably his due. His Lordship in Council observes, that the Ranee has recommended to you to establish a direct communication between herself and you, without the intervention of a third person. This probably points to the local Political authority and will of course be met by you with a direct refusal.

11. It appearing inexpedient that Moulwee Sudeleroo-Deen should continue to reside at Jyepore, you will be pleased to recall him accordingly.

12. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to Lieutt. Coll. Raper for his information, and he will be instructed at the same time carefully to watch the progress of events at Jyepoor, and report through you

whatever may tend to show whether the new system of administration is likely to prove beneficial to the interests of the country and is generally acceptable to the Chiefs and people of Jyepoor.

Fort William
10th April, 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 April, 1825, No. 38)

## 221

Poll. Dept.

To
Major General,
Sir David Ochterlony, Bt. G.C.B.,
Resident in
Malwa and Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated 31st ultimo, forwarding a general report by Captain Cobbe on the present state of the Territory of Meywar, and the results of his financial and other arrangements for effecting the liquidation of the debt due by the Rana to the British Government, and for restoring prosperity to his country.

2. The Governor General in Council has perused Captain Cobbe's excellent and interesting report with much satisfaction and gives great credit to that officer for his able and successful management of the difficult and delicate trust which has devolved on him. Objectionable as the extent of interference which we have been compelled to exercise for a time in the internal administration of Meywar, may be considered on general principles, His Lordship in council is quite satisfied that much practical benefit has resulted therefrom, both to the Government and the people of the country, as well as to the interests of the Alliance between the two States and he is no less persuaded that the Rana himself is sensible of this truth and acknowledges the value of Captain Cobbe's exertions in extricating him from his pecuniary difficulties, and in restoring stability to his finances, and order and good Government to his country. Government therefore does not hesitate to express its general approbation of the Political Agent's arrangements, and to authorize him to persevere in introducing gradually those reforms which his report contemplates.

3. The following detailed orders and remarks appear to be called for on the several points comprized in the dispatch now under considera tion.

4. The realization in sumbut 1880, or from July 1823 to July 1824, of Rupees 4,00,123, whereof 3 Lacs are in payment of the current tribute due to the British Government, and the remainder an instalment for the liquidation of arrears, is considered highly satisfactory ; more particularly as Captain Cobbe has been able to effect, in addition to that primary object, the discharge of several of the Rana's private debts, the redemption of his plate and jewels from Pawn, and the liquidation of the interest due on the sums raised for his household expences from the Banker.

5. The lease of the reserved Pergunnahs and the Transit duties, on good security, is approved. You will hereafter learn the final decision of Government regarding the collection of Palsora duties by the Officer of Dowlut Rao Sindia at Jawud.

6. The Governor General in Council entirely concurs in opinion with the Political Agent, that, adverting to the expectations held out at the period of the negotiation of the Oudepoor Treaty, and still more, to the extreme misery and depopulation which that country had experienced ; the frequent partial failure of the Crops subsequent to 1818, & the peculiarly heavy defalcation of the present year, considerations of humanity and sound policy equally suggest the adoption of the most lenient and liberal course, in adjusting our demands of tribute from Meywar. The Governor General in Council therefore authorizes you to continue, until further orders, the demands for tribute at the existing rate of 4 anas, which is understood to yield about 3 Lacks in an average season. It is not considered necessary to fix the precise period to which this indulgence shall extend, nor on the other hand is it proposed that at any rate it shall exceed the term of the reigning Prince's life. Government observes further that in consideration of the late scarcity and failure of crops, every practicable degree of indulgence must be extended to the Ryots, both in the reserved Pergunnahs and the Khalsa generally, in the way of remissions and suspensions ; and His Lordship in Council will be prepared to make a large sacrifice of tribute of the current year, provided you can so arrange as that the benefit of that relinquishment shall reach to the cultivators. It appears very necessary, also, that to provide in some degree against future calamity, pecuniary assistance should be afforded to the Government and the cultivators for the repairing of Tanks and wells ; and Government would propose instead of relinquishing absolutely any part of the debt due by the state of Oudeypore to the British Government, as suggested by Captain Cobbe, to appropriate a portion of the Instalments realized on that account, to the above beneficial purposes. Any distinct suggestion which Captain Cobbe may found on this intimation, accompanied with estimates of expence, will receive due attention from Government. Independent moreover, of the above extraordinary aid, it is desirable that the repair or construction of public works calculated to extend and improve cultivation in Meywar, should be at all times properly looked after,—the expences of course to be charged on the public revenues both of the reserved Pergunnahs, and the Rana's Khalsa Lands.

7. The principle having been fully established by former orders of Government that life Jageers and other temporary alienations from the Rent Roll are liable to pay their share of the tribute dues from the protected state to the Supreme Power, and as the measure is strongly recommended by the Political Agent, he will consider himself at liberty to assess the Jageers of the Koonwur and Rannees in their fair proportion.

8. On the subject of the Revenue management of the Khalsa of Meywar at large, I am directed to state two observations, Ist that the term of the leases to the Farmers, if that system of collecting the Revenues be generally adopted, should be made of long duration, so as to afford to the farmer the prospect of a fair return from any improvements which he may effect ; 2nd The Demand for one half of the produce as the fixed Revenue of the state, is quite excessive. The abolition of the Tax called the Berar by which the Class of artizans, manufacturers, and inhabitants other than cultivators, were formerly made to contribute to the support

of the State, whilst the burthens of the Ryots were at the same time doubled, seems to have been a very injudicious proceeding and Captain Cobbe is authorized therefore, at his discretion, to revert to the system of levying one third of the produce from the Ryots, and restoring the Tax as above named.

9. The principle which the Political Agent has assumed of requiring the feudatory chiefs of Meywar to contribute towards the maintenance of an effective Police, for preserving the quiet of the interior, while their Prince has by a pecuniary sacrifice secured them from all external attack, is entirely judicious, and the Government sees much to approve in the whole of Captn. Cobbe's proceedings and arrangements with those Chiefs. The degree in which he has succeeded in conciliating their good will and gaining their confidence can scarcely fail moreover of working an extensively beneficial influence on the habits, conduct, and character of that rude and turbulent class.

10. In conclusion I am desired to state that Government being fully convinced of the advantages which will result from the Political Agent's frequent visits to the interior of Meywar, and his personal inspection and controul of the affairs of the reserved Pergunnahs, and adverting at the same time to the heavy expence of maintaining travelling establishment in that part of the country, is pleased to grant to Captain Cobbe an Extra allowance of Sa Rs. 200 per mensem from the present date, to cover all expences under that head.

11. A copy of these instructions will be furnished direct to Captain Cobbe for his information & guidance.

Fort William
29th April, 1825.

I have &ca

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 29 April, 1825. No. 12)

## 222

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

My Dr. Sir,

I had a conversation with the Vakeels on the 2nd Inst. but all that passed was of so vague and inconclusive a nature that I did not deem it worthy of mention. To-day we had another meeting and conversation equally unsatisfactory but still perhaps proper to report.

After a great deal of the same Language as had been used on former occasions of in my power—I told them that so far from having much in my power I considered it but too probable that my receiving and hearing Him as the messengers of Doorjun Lal might draw upon me the high displeasure of the Gr. Gel. that it was true they had formerly said as now that I was malik and had made sundry propositions which they probably considered as conspicuous but how did I know that they were authorized to say what they did or that they would not in the End deny all they had said. That in order to screen myself from that displeasure which I apprehended as much as possible I thought it would be proper for

Doorjun Sal to write to me express by stating that he disclaimed all right to the Guddy. That he would be faithful and obedient to the Mah Rajah Bulwant Sing that he could declare upon oath he neither approved nor ordered the death of the Chaudhury Ram Rutton and others and lastly that he relinquished all desire of Interference in the Raje.

The latter seemed of all the most impalatable but they asked if I would receive a Khareetah to that effect.

I said I was quite unacquainted with native Customs in matters of this nature but I suspected from the word Khareetah that there was more meant than I could with propriety concede. I Rec'd Khureetah from princes, and chiefs of states but I did not recollect that I had recd. any from persons situated as Doorjan Sal was and that he was not elevated in my Idea one step above what he was when he sent me a common Letter which I had transmitted to Govr., should be governed perhaps by letter Information [?] but I then thought I could not receive a Khareetah.

They left me with a promise that one of them should proceed to Bhurtpoor to report what had passed and that I should know the result by as before the evening of the 7th.

I remain &ca
Signed/D. Ochterlony
5th April 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825 No. 4)

## 222a

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

My Dr. Sir,

I send accompanying all the Communication I have to make to-day as the man who left me for Bhurtpoor is not yet returned I cannot say however I have any speculation of Doorjun Sal's conceding to the Terms offered and were I to be governed by my opinion of the result I might dismiss the Vakeel at once but my Ideas and Practice do not allow me to adopt the straight form and course of John Bull as I believe it to be always advantageous to leave a Door open for the consequence of reflection and its possible companion repentance and the other option leads to a Desperation which would not have occurred if not hopeless.

General Raynell arrived the day before yesterday. I have probably mentioned this before as well as my obligations to him for the Zeal and Promptitude with which he has met all the wishes.

My Dr. Sir &ca
Sd/Da. Ochterlony

Mutthra
7th April 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 5)

223

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

My Dr. Sir,

I have so little confidence in any declarations of natives that even when I can discover no motive for Falsehood I do not feel assured that they do not speak falsely. With this Preamble I will venture to state that the vakeel waited upon me this morning with very positive Declarations that Doorjun Sal was inclined to make the personal Concessions I required on assurances of his safety & to bring with him the Infant Rajah. It seemed to me, however, from some part of their conversation that he was only dubious of his capacity to execute his Intention but that even if he came, we should still have to perform our Task of reducing the place from the obstinacy of his younger brother Madhoo Sing. I did not hesitate to acknowledge that the extrication of the child was a matter of Importance to me on the score of Humanity but I affected Indifference as to Doorjun Sal's coming if it did not ensure a final settlement. I however told them that he might come and having come he might be assured that the act of itself would prevent any seizure or detention such as he apprehended as perfectly incompatible with our customs and Ideas of Propriety. If Doorjun Sal came and brought with him his infant Cousin & we could not ultimately settle matters satisfactorily he should have liberty to return but before he came I wished him clearly to understand and recollect that even in the Performance of this act who placed his cousin in safety all I had said or could venture to say was that it might dispose the Gr. Gl. to regard him favourably on my recommendation which was the sum total of all I could promise. I repeated this using the Terms that it might mollify or render His Lordship *Rhyn Dil*, and probably produce the *nuzer Mhyapanee*. His personal security I ventured to promise but for this I thought I obtained more than an Equivalent If the poor child was freed from the Danger of a Bombardment. I was not however insensible tho' I made light of it or rather did not give any satisfaction that if he did come in I should have not only the legal Heir but the Pretender and that the daring dissolute but active and brave Brother would be left in all probability without or with very few adherents, At the Departure, if Doorjun sal would leave him without Pretensions. There is on the supposition that Doorjun Sal should come in an important Point to be considered on which I have not had leisure to reflect sufficiently to suggest the course to be pursued and on which if I had made up my own mind it should still be proper expedient and necessary to leave open if possible for the Receipt of his Lordship's Commands. I mean the measures to be pursued to prevent a recurrence of what has already happened and what should be done to place the Infant or securing [?] and conduct the administration of affairs. The one and only one that occurs to me without involving an Interference which experience has taught me to deprecate is to take machilkas from a select number, say 4 or 5 amongst whom may be those most confided in by the late Buldeo Sing for his personal safety and the management of the Territory according to ancient usage and Prescription. In this state it is simplified and the very reverse of the Rajpoots. Every zemindar Cultivator knows the Demands that will be made on him and he knows that they will be just and moderate.

I shall possibly be able to write more and with more confidence to-morrow. In the mean time I try to assure you that I am,

Mutthra 15th April, 1825.

Yrs &ca
Sigd/D. Ochterlony. Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 10)

## 223a

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

My dr. Sir,

I cannot add any thing to my letter of yesterday. One of the members of the mission has proceeded or will proceed to day to Bhurtpoor and his return will probably enable me to discover which [what] Doorjun Sal *can do*. I say can do because all my account agree that he seriously intends what the vakeels have proposed, but how far he may be able to carry his own Intentions into effect seems rather dubious from the ascendancy which the superior Energy and Boldness of his younger Brother has obtained over him. It is ordered [?] now said that Doorjun Sal has been more passive than I at first believed and that ostensibly engaged was dragged in by the Intrigues of this youth with the Troops. If Doorjun Sal should come we are freed from a very serious Inconvenience by his placing the Infant rajah out of Danger and I hardly think under any possible circumstances he will relieve [?] if he once comes out. So that the Delivery of the rajah and his Coming in to us will be a public and manifest reparation of a public slight and leaves Madhoo Sing to act without even the Shadow of a claim. I have every reason to hope that the Ulwur people have not only retracted their promise of cutting the Bund but are somewhat surprised and dismayed at hearing of the Preparations in progress and the Troops assembling which is so contradictory of all their will necessaries [?] had written as my Letters of to-day say that they are not only delivered to keep the Bund Closed but to offer their services to bring in from or to be employed in any way I may direct.

Mutthra 11th April 1825.

Yrs. &ca
Sigd/D. Ochterlony Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 11)

## 224

G. Swinton Esquire

My Dr. Sir,

When I tell you that I have this moment recd. your Express of the 3d Inst. You may be able to form some slight Idea of my surprise, mortification and regret. All I can now say or do is to obey the orders I have recd. in the manner least degrading to that Govt. whose applause I anticipated for upholding their reputation and Dignity.

When I recommended a compliance with the solicitation of the late Rajah I certainly did suppose it would of itself prevent all future dissension and prove a preventive of every claim but I certainly did not suppose it would be declared nugatory under such Exigencies as have arisen nor could I suppose that circumstances of Insult and murder could be overlooked after being told that proof of the Maha Rows' having any share in an assassination would subject him to the Forfeiture of his Raje. Having used so egregiously in what I conceived to be the proper and dignified course to pursue I cannot longer conceal from myself my unfitness for the situation I hold and so soon as I have carried His Lordship's orders into effect I shall consider it incumbent on me to retire from a station in which it is so dangerous to draw Inferences or incur responsibility.

April 14th 1825
Mutthra.

I remain &ca
Sigd/ D. Ochterlony

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 12)

## 225

Malwa & Rajpoo.
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secy to Govt. Poll. Dept.

Sir,

I had the Honor to address you yesterday a short Letter on Receipt of your Express of the 3rd Instant.

2. You will have perceived by the accounts and faithful Reports I have occasionally transmitted since my arrival at this place that acting on my own Judgement, and my Ideas of the necessity of maintaining the reputation & Dignity of the Br. Govt. I have in almost every Instance acted in opposition to the Instructions therein contained, and you will observe that without a compromise either, I entertained very reasonable Hopes of accommodating matters without an appeal to arms, by receiving such concessions from Doorjun Sal, as I conceived it proper for him to make, and indispensable for us to receive.

3. You will also have seen that the military Preparations were of such a nature as to justify an expectation that Bhurtpoor would fall in less than a fortnight after we come before it, and in a short time after the Batteries were opened.

4. If the young Rajah had not been acknowledged as the legal successor it would not have suggested itself to me that the Br. Govt could tolerate a usurpation so unjust in itself, but having been acknowledged with a well grounded Hope that it would prevent all dispute or commotion, it certainly never occurred to me that any Events could change principles or lead to the adoption of measures of Expediency and a timid Policy which must ultimately defeat its own ends and purposes.

5. The usurpation would never have been attempted but under the strongly prevalent Impression that we were unable to chastise Insolence

or support right and it was not the question of a moment in my mind, that we could not too early or too effectually refute the error.

6. However Doorjun Sal may have changed his Plans on reflection, There is not a doubt that his Origl. Claim was to the Guddee, and that he was proclaimed as such on his first success. But whether his object was the Guddee or the Mookhtaree, it never extended my Imagination that Govt. could possibly admit of either after the manner in which they had been acquired, or till such concessions had been made as would satisfy the elevated station we had openly & generally assumed of a paramount state, and universal umpire.

7. Having thus briefly, stated the views and Principles, by which I have been governed, it now only remains for me to conform to the Instructions received, and to express my most sincere Regret that my opinions should have been throughout so opposite to those of His Lordship in Cl. that the only way left me to proceed is by making on the explicit Declaration that my proceedings from first to last have been condemned by the Right Hon the Gr. Gl. who however he may disapprove of Doorjun Sal's violent Proceedings is willing to suppose there may have been some extenuating circumstances and will consent to recognise his claim to the Mookhtaree, provided on a full and faithful statement he is found to have suffered hardships or Indignities from the deceased mookhtar, and has, as he asserts really the voice and wishes of the Mahjee, and the majority of the Tribe. I shall state that I have acted hitherto on erroneous conception of what would be His Lordship's sentiments but being now in possession of them, I lose no time in communicating them as freely as I should if they had conveyed an approbation of my measures. Such are my present determinations, & as I expect a visit from the mission in the course of the forenoon, the remainder of this Dispatch will be occupied by a condensed Recapitulation of our conversation.

8. The Vakeels have just left me, I have the honor to transmit in origl. the Letters they delivered from Doorjun Sal and his Grandmother. Whether any further Discussion would have produced additional concessions, it is now needless to enquire. I received them, and they were read to me by one of the mission, and on the Lady's Letter I observed that it was much to be lamented that the circumstances therein detailed had not formed a part of any of their communications during the 16 Days they had been with me and I requested them to answer me with the utmost sincerity whether the old Lady and mother of Bulwunt Sing had the same Influence and prerogatives as obtained in Rajpooth states, as such a circumstance would undoubtedly have great weight with the Gr. Gel. who was always attentive to the prevalent customs of the states in alliance. With reference to Doorjun Sal's Letter, I desired them to state to me fairly and explicitly what was meant by the word Tuqunel if we were to have a meeting. It was answered by saying that as he and Bulwunt Sing would bring with them a considerable body of Cavalry & our Troops were assembled, he wished to avoid the possibility of all collision by proposing that we should meet at some distance from this cantonment. To which I replied that to save Rajah Bulwunt Sing from any extraordinary Fatigue or trouble, I would willingly pitch my Tents in any spot within their own Territory that they might think proper, & then I hoped from what was written in the two letters, matters might be adjusted to our mutual satisfaction and that till then it would be best not to enter into any further Declaration, those that on both sides, it should be a cool and amicable conference.

9. I took a slight notice of the claim to the Mookhtaree only by observing that it was evident he had not assented to my Proposition of relinquishing, but so many reasons appeared in the old Rannee's Letter for yielding this point that I should not touch particularly upon it, at this moment.

Muttra 15th April 1825.
1 O' Clock P.M.

I have &ca
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 13)

## 225a

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency

George Swinton, Esquire
Secretary to Government.
Political Department.

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit copies of my Letter in reply to Ranne Jil Koorh and Koonwur Doorjun Lal[Sal], & have only to express my Hope that they will be found in conformity to the instructions I have received, tho' they may not be in that Tone, which I had hoped would place the British name & Character on the pinnacle of Honor, Good faith, & high & honorable Principles.

Camp, Muttra
16th April 1825

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed. Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825, No. 16)

## 225b

George Swinton Esquire
Secy &ca

Sir,

Tho I cannot at this moment & under present circumstances flatter myself that my opinions are of the slightest value yet having this day recd a letter from Captain Caulfield a manuscript of which has been sent to your address I conceive it a duty to state that in my Judgment it merits the most serious and deliberate consideration of Govt. as a Branch from the same events which has produced the Disturbances here and which I apprehend will extend as the native states Discover our disinclination to

meet them with vigour and effect. I have not heard from Bhurtpoor to-day and I cannot but fear the change with which I met their last Proposals will cause an alteration in their feelings and sentiments. It is however so far fortunate that I am not condemned to retire after having advanced into the Bhurtpoor Territory as their events[ ?]but such a measure to increase the evils already too prevalent.

Mutthra 17th
April 1825.

I have &ca
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 18)

## 225c

Malwa & Rajpa Residency
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department.

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit letters delivered to me by the Vakeels from Bhurtpore, which of themselves will prove the Propriety, the utility & efficiency of the Proceedings I had adopted previously to the Receipt of your Dispatch by express.

If my own individual Character and conduct were alone affected by a strict obedience to my Instructions, I should not hesitate a moment to conform to them, but I feel it a duty to delay them to the last moment, convinced as I am that a rigid adherence will involve such future Evils & Perils, as His Lordship in Council could not been [sic] contemplated when they were dictated & as I have acted all along in direct opposition to His Lordship's sentiments, a continuance in error for a few days may redeem much & cannot be prejudicial.

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obed. Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

Camp Muttra
20th April 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July 1825, No. 19)

## 226

George Swinton
Secretary &ca

Sir,

After an Interval of five days and destroying as I am told many rough draughts of Letters I have at length recd. the accompanying from Bhurtpore which though they state that a confidential person with

full powers will be sent, omit to mention the name of the person the probable Time of the arrival.

As many Letters have been recd. from various Quarters which explicitly announce the Instructions I have received by Express I feel it useless to struggle longer against Events & shall therefore transmit a persian Letter of the Tenor mentioned in the accompanying copy of the original Drafts. In transmitting this Document I beg leave respectfully to offer my resignation to His Lordship in Cl. as however sorry I may be that my measures have not been honored with the approbation of His Lordship in Cl. I should be guilty of falsehood if I acknowledged any conviction of their incorrectness or impropriety thinking as I did that every moments Delay was a Submission to Disgrace & feeling as I do that a few days Delay in the arrival of your Express would have brought matters to an amicable & Honorable Conclusion.

I have &ca
Sd/D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Mutthra
25th April 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 23)

## 226a

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary &ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I have the Honor to acquaint you for the Information the Rt. Honble The Govr. Gr. in Cl. that I returned to this City this Morning.

I have also to report that on the Evening previously to my march from Mutthra I recvd a visit from the Gooroo or Spiritual Director of Doorjun Sal who entered with me into a long conversation respecting the late Proceedings at Bhurtpore and the claims of Doorjun Sal first to the Guddy & subsequently to the Mokhtearee on the first of which he made use of only one new argument in which he denied that Bhurtpore could be considered as a Raje. It was only he said a Zamindary exactly acquired by Force of arms & that as Jauts according to the Shaster the Domain ought be have been equally divided amongst the son and Heirs. I told him in reply that I was familiar with the Mitakshera by Translation tho' I did not understand Sanscrit & that tho' I was well aware of the practice amount Sikh Chiefs who were originally Jauts yet even amongst them there were exceptions who for the sake of preserving there some of their acquisition entire did not admit of this Division & retained tenaciously the Rights of Primogeniture & Integrity of possession but that it was unnecessary to go to a distance as it would be sufficient to ask him if any such Division had taken place since Soorj Malls first brought & have it happened that such a Division had taken place on Ranjit Singh's Death which would at once have portioned it out in Quarters to his five sons of whom the late Buldeo Sing was the second. He could only reply that to preserve its Inegrity Ranjeet had assembled his Lords & induced the juniors to give their Nuzzers to the Senior. That is to say I answered he arm'd his eldest son with the power & the Treasure to maintain his

right & it was never attempted to be overturned. He smiled & reverting to the arguments invariably used by the former vakeels roundly asserted that he had never aimed at more than the Mokhtaree & that only in consequence of personal Indignities & wishes of a considerable party amongst the Tribe. To this I could only reply that a representation of such Indignities & such wishes would have recvd every attention & it was by no Means an Improability that all he had aimed at might have been attained without commotion or Bloodshed. That on a former occasion he had shown that he was not ignorant of the course to puruse by sending his claim to me & which I had carefully & faithfully transmitted to Calcutta as I should have done any other representations he had sent to me. The Gooro admitted he had acted improperly & hastily but said he had come as a Faqueer to solicit the Forgiveness of his disciple. I paid him the compliment of saying how happy I should have been a few Days since to have attended to the wishes of one I had so long known & one so universally respected but the Orders of my Govt. had now arrived the several corps had all returned to their station & all that was now permitted to me was to be the channel of any Proposition his Disciple had to offer but I would candidly tell him what I thought might possibly be listened to & I desired the Moonshy who was present to draw out a memorandum of which the following is the substance.

1st. That he must make the most ample recognition of the Right of Bulwunt Sing to the Guddy—as he had done by Letter.

2nd. That the claim to the Mookhteree should be decided by the Govr. Genl. after a full & clear Investigation or report of all the Proceedings which had taken place as well previously as at the moment of the Disturbance.

3rdly. That if demanded by the Govr. Gl. a sum not exceeding five Lakhs of Rs. should be paid for the Expence incurred by Preparations. &ca.

With this Memorandum he took leave assuring me that he should give his Disciple his most serious opinions and advice & if they were attended to be hoped I would not subject him to the Disgrace of having said in vain.

I have &ca
Sd/ D. Ochterlony. Rest.

Delhi. 6th May, 1825.

Note: This communication may furnish a good basis of negotiation with Doorjun Saul if any should be called for as it probably will be.

But the Gooroo's argument in support of Doorjun Saul's pretension to the Rao Ray showed manifestly what were the original views of the latter.

As he has now renounced them it may be as well to give him credit for claiming the management only and upon this a decision may be passed after the enquiry (real or nominal) pointed out by Sir David.

But if Doorjun Saul should under any circumstances, renew his endeavours to usurp the Raj to the exclusion of Bulwunt Sing from his Birth right, his title to which was recognized at the request of his father, the late Rajah, by the British Govt. I am decidedly of opinion, that the system of Justic & policy hitherto observed by this Govt. towards the Native powers under its protection as well as a regard to our national

honor and reputation, will require us to use our Military force in support of the rightful successor to Bhurtpore, and to maintain the tranquility of the country.

Sd/ J. H. Harrington

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 31).

## 227

Malwa & Rajpa Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter received last Night from the Mahunt Nund Koowar, whose visit to me at Muthra I stated in my last Despatch of the 6th Instant.

2. I also send the Persian Memorandum alluded to in that Despatch, and a Paper of Intelligence received from my HurKarrehs, on which, though no great confidence should be placed from the humble situation of the Intelligencers, I conceive to be very probable.

3. It will be observed that the Gooroo asserts positively, a Person will be sent, vested with special Powers, and His Lordship may deem it proper to give specific Instructions on the subject of my Memorandum in case Doorjun Sal should persevere in his Intention—on a subject in which I have been so egregiously mistaken, according to the notions of Government, it ill becomes me to offer any opinion, and I should not venture to intrude on, if I did not feel impelled by an imperative Duty due to my own Character and the public Interests.

4. I have ever considered that he Hour of necessity or the call of Honor, fixed the time of military operations. It was on this principle that, in my youth we kept the field for three years against Hyder, Knowing no repose, but in the Rains, when the Country was equally impossible to the enemy and to us. It was on this principle, that Lord Lake took the field in the Height of the Rains of 1803, and remained during all the Hot winds of 1804, under Canvas in the hottest country in Hindostan—Jeypoor.

5. According to the new doctrine, the Resentment of an Insult, and the punishment of crime are to be suspended from March to November, and in many cases Vengeance, though delayed would not be less severe, or less exemplary, but there are others, and particularly those where the eyes and minds of men have been strongly and earnestly directed, where the general effect is lessened or lost by the least delay quite independent of the consideration of affording time to strengthen that which was weak, and thereby adding to the difficulties and obstacles always opposed to attacks and particularly to siege operations.

6. I shall entirely at this moment lay aside all consideration of the Investiture, and suppose no pledge or assurance whatever to have been given, and I still boldly perhaps presumptuously, though still most concientiously deliver my opinion, that consistently with the character we bear and the station we have assured, the Proceedings at Bhurtpoor were exactly of that Description as should have called forth our earliest and most decided Interference, and the very circumstance of its renown, and its having baffled our former efforts, so far from lessening augmented the necessity, under the prevalent opinions of the moment.

7. Respecting the Investiture and the Pledge thereby given I conceive your second Paragraph of the Despatch 1st of October, to shew clearly that its possible consequences were well weighed whilst the last paragraph rendered the intermediate ones nugatory, by Bulwunt Singh being the undoubted son and Heir apparent of the Prince then on the Musnud a fact, which still remains undisputed and undenied. My letter however of the 5th November shewed, that according to the constructions now given, I had misconceiv̧ed and misinterpreted that Despatch, and a single line, public, or private, notifying that misconception and misinterpretation, and calling for minute details would either have elicited all the Information required, or prevented the fulfilment of my declared intention, which did not take place till three months subsequent.

8. Labouring as both Buldeo Singh and myself did under a misconception respecting the virtue and value of the Investiture, there was little past between us either in public or private, but expressions of Gratitude on his part, and congratulations on mine. His motives I did not imagine could be misunderstood, and I supposed myself carrying the orders of Government into effect with a full knowledge of his object. I certainly was not entrapped, nor had I the least Intention of entrapping Government.

9. All that I recollect of our conversation in private was a repetition of the same grateful language he had addressed to me in Durbar, only adding that he had offered his son as a Nuzzer to the British Government, and that he hoped should the occasion arise, I would personally afford him my aid and advice, and that all he could now say was to repeat the presumtuous offer he had formerly made, with a modification, that if his troops could not be useful to the eastward, they might be employed any where in upper Hindostan where Government required their Services. My answer only expressed a high opinion of the Prudence and affection which had governed his conduct, that, considering the difference of our ages, it was improbable I should survive him, and an assurance that, when necessary, I would regard his army at my command. On his part or mine there was not the Slightest mention of a Regency or administration during the minority of his son—by both I suspect it was avoided for I had mentioned the utility of combining the two, at Dehli, and his Vakeel thought well of the plan, but I subsequently learnt that he considered it objectionable. He did not wish even those in his confidence to know his selection, but it should create ill will and jealousy, not unmingled, I suspect, with apprehensions, that any public record, or registered Document, might, from the love and prospect of power, accelerate his own fate. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, that Doctor Ranken had a very long and private interview with him, in which he disclosed unreservedly all his complaints and symptoms, and that Gentleman, so far from thinking his death so near, did not despair of a great mitigation of his Disease, tho' he did not hope a perfect cure, and had he not overexerted himself in his devotional exercises

at Goovurdhun, it is probable he might now have been living. He was aware of his approaching Death from the Moment of his attack, and it is said, gave his orders with great Coolness, that certain persons should proceed with all speed to Bhurtpoor and proclaim his son nominating the deceased Chowdree Ram Rutten Guardian and Regent and foujdar choorameen and Jowahir Lal Dewaun, assistants or counsellors, and as I understand recommending that Lalla Janee Byjeenath should be particularly consulted in all matters in which the British Government were concerned or interested.

10. It is not easy now to ascertain the Truth, but it is suspected that Jowahir Lall, fearing the informaion, ability and Integrity of the chowdree, lent himself to the conspiracy ; which was not so secretly conducted, that some slight knowledge of Doorjun Sal raising men and being engaged in some intrigues thro' his father-in-law, Khooshal Singh, a Zemindar of the Agra District, was not acquired. He was in consequence, as he himself represents surrounded by troops and placed in restraint : but, having written to Ranee Umril Kooer the favourite wife, and sister of the Chowdree, in terms of submission and obedience and in Solemn Terms, which were regarded as sacred. The greater number were taken off, and only a small party left with orders to keep at a respectful Distance, to watch, but not to place any resraint on his actions or movements. These troops he corrupted and thro' them the Corps to which they belonged whilst Madho Singh, his younger Brother, who had been confined within the Fort seduced the greater part, perhaps all those in the Garrison, excepting a select body, in whom, Buldeo Singh placed confidence and were considered as the personal Guard of the young Rajeh.

11. When enterprize is crowned with success and an Individual has obtained rank and power, He carries with him apparently the general voice, and for my part I know no way in Hindostan of discovering the actual strength of his Party and influence, but by placing that power in Jeopardy. I did not expect that there would be the slightest Indication of Dissatisfaction with Doorjun Sal or his Proceedings, till his real well wishers and friends were encouraged to declare their Sentiments by seeing an army before the place in support of his Right, and when there, I intended to hoist his standard and expected to be joined by many of the tribe, and by at least half of the old Battalions of the Rauj, and I had particular reason to be confident of the Junction or neutrality of all the artillery. I confess myself very indifferent as to what may be done six months hence in support of Bulwant Singh, as the general effect and Impression will be essentially different, both as they will affect the interests and Rights of the Child, and our motives and Reputation.

12. If Doorjun Sal is to be allowed to remain in Power, and we are to affect to believe the assertions he had urged in excuse of his proceedings, and that the revolution was produced by a disgust at the administration of scarcely a month's Duration, and that Doorjun Sal has the popular voice, we cannot I conceive settle it in that way too soon and trust to time, to bury the whole in oblivion.

13. I should be sorry to suppose that the British arms could not be successful at any time and in any season against Bhurtpoor, but in favor of accommodation or compromise it may be very justly and truly urged that the interval allowed will render it a very different place.

14. The works of every Description will be repaired and strengthened. A Ditch of any width or Depth they choose, may be thrown round the town, and if we have the usual rainy season, that ditch will be filled to the Brim with water from a neighbouring Jheel, which at this moment,

owing to the draught of last year, would not yield them a single drop. The season so far from being unfavourable, was the one we should have selected.

15. If I had fortunately possessed the confidence of Government, it would perhaps have been thought, that Calcutta was not exactly the place to form a Judgement on these matters, and it might have been conjectured, that with fifty years experience, I was not a very inadequate Judge of the general Impression Delay would cause, and how far it was wise, politic, or imperative to remove certain prevalent opinions. As a Soldier too, I might have received credit for so much Common Sense and Discretion as would enable me to appreciate, whether my means were equal to the end, provided my Hopes were disappointed as a politican, in producing such apprehensions as of themselves would prevent an appeal to arms, with an equal degree of Eclat and Honor almost, as would have resulted from the Capture of the Place.

16. Of the real Disposition of the Jauts in General or of the principal men of the Tribe, I should deceive Government if I affected to possess any decided Information many are undoubtedly favorably inclined to Doorjun Sal, but I cannot see why as he is represented to be very deficient in Intellect, wavering in his counsels, and wanting in personal Courage. He perhaps owes all the popularity he possesses to Madho Singh, who has much personal Bravery and not under the slightest restraint of Principle. They appear to have on their side those, who are most remarkable for turbulence and a cherished hatred of the British Character, and this would not be with me the least Argument for seeking to depress rather than elevate either and indeed, I think it would be a great object if we could any way induce Doorjun Sal, as Mookhtar, to emancipate himself from the Influence of the Brother, by giving him a separate provision and a place of Residence.

17. Doorjun Sal, is, as supposed, the son of Luchmun Singh whose father died about six months ago, but whose Death was never reported to me, or so entirely forgotten, that I reckoned him in one of my letters to your address as being a Prior Claimant, or, as having of course a superior Claim to his son, and it was not till my letter was dispatched, that I discovered the mistake. An extract of a letter which I transmit from Captain Stewart will shew, that Pirthee Singh had not escaped my recollection, and I should have been glad (had circumstances permitted) to have paced him as Mookhtar and guardian had he been otherwise than represented.

18. It is curious to observe the different customs of different tribes at Ulwer, without any dislike, or perhaps with favorable feelings to Bulwant Singh, they shrink with abhorrence from the Idea of being governed by one whose race is not pure and indisputable and whose mother they have seen dance before them, whilst amongst the Jauts it does not seem to be a matter of the slightest attention. I understand that, of the four sons of Runjeet Singh, this Pirthee Singh was the only one born of a marriage conducted with any form pomp or Ceremony, or in other words according to our notions, by a wife yet the others, though by different mother and of different castes succeeded to the Gudee and the mothers were or are called Ranees, amongst whom is Ranee Jil Koorh whose letters I have transmitted—of the two Propositions alluded to in the Mahunt's letter, I had no knowledge till that letter was read to me, and I then discovered they were written in Hindee and explained to the Moonshy after I had left the room, being so oppressed with the Heat and fatigue, that I was near fainting and the moonshy thought them of

a description which had better be mentioned by the future negotiator if one was sent.

19. The second if I understand it rightly is an impudent attempt at demanding or soliciting that this vakeel or others taking sanctuary in our dominions should be given up, as he does this Vakeel the Injustice or the Honor to suppose I acted under his influence in assembling the army. Whatever may have been the Inpropriety or Impolicy of that measure in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, I must take all the blame attached to on myself, for it was done with deliberation, tho' without consultation with any one, and in that stage of it, I looked upon it only as an anticipation of the orders of Government, for which I hoped and expected Reward and approbation.

20. I have only in conclusion to observe that the Intelligence and the letter of the Mahunt are reconcileable, as I suppose Hindostanee duplicity and Cunning will readily accommodate themselves to the title of Mookhtar with the British Government for the attainment of the actual power and station and Rank of Maha Rajeh in the Eyes of the Natives in General.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Humble Servant.
Da : Ochterlony.
Resident.

Camp Shalamar
11th May 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825, No. 32.)

## 228

Malwa & Rajpootana
Residency

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to the Government
Political &ca Department.
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit in original two Letters, received from the Mahunt Nund Kowar and Doorjun Lal [Sal], which do not contain any thing of the least Importance.

2. The man who delivered them said, that the Mahunt had addressed me only to shew, that he had not forgotten what I had said, and he had promised at Muthra : but, though he could assure me that Doorjun Lal [Sal] was individually every way inclined to act properly, and as he could wish, there was much folly and arrogance to contend with, and those "who did not weigh a maund when I was at Muthra, now thought themselves a hundred." I only replied that his sending or not sending any one with special powers was his Business, not mine, and that, when the scales were brought, the real weight of men and things would be discovered. I afterwards heard from the Moonshee the Impression on the Seal, and

said it was not a matter of any particular consequence, any further, than that my Ignorance of it, had induced me to hear what I otherwise probably should not have received, and gave in his presence very particular Instructions only to acknowledge the receipt, and to address him only as formerly by the title of Koonwer.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant.
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident.

Shalamar near
Delhi 22nd May 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825, No. 37)

## 229

Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

My Dear Sir,

I have this Inst. recd. yours of the 10th. I shall only say of what regards myself that I shall receive gratefully whatever is offered to me for past services that does not imply Blame on my recent conduct which I shall feel at liberty to defend in every way that that can give publicity to my motives and reasoning on the act which have been considered rash and Precipitate. I also hope that your Instructions will be of a nature to admit of Delay till every success I have lately written can be most inclose by [closely ?] considered. I most sincerely rejoice in the selection made of my successor but I beg leave to express my humble opinion that it will be imperfect in itself and unwelcome to my friend if it does not embrace a general political control from the getting to the Narbudda or Chumbul and a residence at Dihli.

It is much to be regretted on the public account as well as my own that His Lordship should not long since have carried what now appears a long thought of Intention into effect. I have never yet shrunk from any Duty or service which it has been thought proper to entrust to me and where my Instructions have been explicit I have never yet considered how far they accorded with my opinions. In whatever I have done on my own Judgment within [ ?] I have yielded or insisted, concious or Conceived I have had but one consideration and that has ever been how best to promote the Interests of Govt. and the national Honor and however unfortunate I may think myself when my proceedings are disapproved I shall always find Consolation in the rectitude of my Intentions.

Yours &ca
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony

Shalimar
24th May 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 40)

230

G. Swinton Esqre. &ca &ca

My Dear Sir,

I have this day a Letter from the Mahunt informing me that a man has been selected & vested with special powers by Doorjun Sall and I think it states that he has taken his Departure but I am not certain whether it says that he has provided or will immediately Proceed as the letter is to the moonshy desiring him to give me the Information and I hope to receive before or soon after his arrival. The Instructions of His Lordship in reply to my Instructions of the Probability of this Event communicated to you early last month.

The Poll. agent of Jeypoor, I observe, states that the Durbar assisted Bhurtpore by the pretext of discharging Troops. This I shall not deny, any more than others which I greatly doubt, but till these men return and are entertained again in their service I shall consider myself at liberty to believe that the fact of their discharge is true and a consequence of a recommendation to which I should never get the Rawul to attend though immediately called for and as to their Proceedings they have gone on better than I hoped or expected, better than I believe the Rawul could have done, struggling as they have had to do with bad Seasons, and hostile feelings. You are well aware that I am not an Enemy to Shagoon Chund and you will not suppose that I mean to defend the misappropriations of the assignments given him but it is a duty I owe to myself as he acts as Treasurer to the Residency to state that he has had expected warning from me that I now would interfere or aid him in the recovery of my advances he made to the state of Jeypoor as they were not called upon for payment in advance or till the Revenues of the past Harvest *ought* to be in the Treasury and I thought they might and should give ready money for any Hoondies he gave on Dehli. To act otherwise was to encourage extravagance & that forestalling of Revenue which I highly disapprove and had repeatedly reprobated.

I have &ca

Shalimar June 1st 1825. Sd/ Da. Ochterlony. Rest.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons. 15 July, 1825, No. 45)

231

Malwa & Rajpa
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 5th on the 26th Instant, and shall endeavour to reply in that calm and respectful tone which is due to a great Government from an humble

Individual subject to its censure and proud of its approbation, and perfectly unaltered by the change which has recently placed him in a state of obscurity, which, whilst it exempts him from the one precludes all hope of the other.

2. From the beginning I was aware that the summons of the suspected Persons to Dehli was a measure not perfectly correct in itself and liable to inconveniences and Difficulties, but I certainly did not imagine, however, it might be rejected by Policy, that it could be branded with the character of Injustice prompted as it originally was by conscientious feelings of a nature directly opposite, and explained in the fullest manner to you in different Letters, public and private. Some of the latter do not appear on the records of my Office, but you cannot be unaware, and I trust will do me the favor to acknowledge that my first Idea was to proceed to Ulwer accompanied by an assistant of Mr. Elliott in order to relieve my mind from the possible effects of Bias and Prejudice, which I feared were too strong to undertake, and particularly to report to Government the result of an Investigation so important.

3. I gave you in substance the contents of my application to Mr. Elliott and I transmitted his reply with my own rejoinder, which, though not so distinct as I could *now* wish, clearly evince to every impartial mind, that under all circumstances I considered it a proper subject of reference to Government. A single Line, public or private, on the receipt of that Letter, would have prevented many of those acts which are now thought unjust and indefensible.

4. A reference is made to the Instructions of the 23rd of July, and to them I reply that neither my first assistant or myself were in a state of health to proceed immediately to Ulwer. Circumstances called me in the middle of November to Jeypoor where I expected to remain a week, and was detained by Circumstances upwards of two months, and the release of the suspected Persons took place just before my Departure from that city. Here I must beg leave to advert to an unnecessary if not a cruel reference in your Despatch which adverting to their confinement goes on to state "the Rajeh says in Irons". Now the very same Letter from which this Expression is called expressly and explicitly shews that Bunnay Singh apologizes for their absolute release by stating that it had been much more rigorous than I had desired which was in fact a more personal restraint, and forbade the use of Irons till convicted of Crime, and, such as it was, I have, not a doubt reported to Government, and a copy of the letter transmitted when it took place. (Vide Appendix A.)

5. The same Letter to Mr. Elliot which I again transmit (Appendix B) for His Lordship's Information and impartial consideration will shew, though I must confess by Inference that I never contemplated subjecting the suspected people to a Court of Justice I wished to transfer to the Governor General's Political Agent at Dehli those Powers which had been granted to the Resident of Malwa, and I expressly state that it is a mere Investigation in which no sentence should be promulgated, but a report made to the Government, as all I could or should do if I had examined it myself. I doubt whether any one of my persian Letters, copies of which have been regularly transmitted, will warrant the suspicion that they were to be tried by a regular Court, or by a magistrate, and I doubt still more, whether they were so interpreted at Ulwer by any but the guilty, who I believe did suppose such to be my Intention and gave rise to the Expression which will be found in one of my reports that they feared "the scrutiny which takes place in our courts of Justices." But their fears

are no proofs either of my true Intentions or what might be the orders of Government on which I had repeatedly told them all depended.

6. In all that relates to Ulwer, I have acted with the utmost caution. My very first letter was telling them how much I feared reproach or Imputation from my long friendship for Ahmud Buksh Khan and rather solicited their sending the people as a personal favour than a public Demand, and all my subsequent Letters have only expressed an opinion that their declining so to do would excite the displeasure of the Governor General amongst the last it will be seen that tho' I do not attempt to conceal my own displeasure, I say, it by no means followed that it will be viewed in the same light by the Governor General and it will be time enough to commence the levy of Troops and incurring Expence when it is found, that His Lordship accords in my sentiments of which they should have early notice I have not concealed any part, not a line of this correspondence in Persian and I shall be surprised and grieved if there is a sentence in it, which cannot be defended by Justice and is not enjoined by a dignified Policy.

7. It seems to me that His Lordship's opinions should be founded more on this persian correspondence than my English Letters mingled as they are with my individual opinions and strong feelings. Let them then be reexamined as the only part which has had or could have an Influence on the conduct of the Ulwer Durbar, and decide, which of them will justify the Violent and disrespectful Demeanor that has marked their Proceedings.

8. Since writing the above, the Persian records have been brought and read to me, and I find there is not one of the early Letters which do not specifically name the Saheb Agent of Dehli as the Person to whose Examination and Investigation I wish to refer the causes of the suspected Persons, and but one written in Anger, and on their positive refusal to comply with my desire which could imply an Intention of subjecting them to a judicial trial in a regular court. A copy of this letter, I retransmit (Appendix C) because I think it will appear more argumentative than imperative, and points out reasons why I consider they might be reasonably subjected to such a Process. All however resting on the ultimate decision of the Governor General, which could not have been misunderstood by Bunnay Singh who reads and writes Persian with Correctness.

9. In referring on this occasion to Instructions written on the 23rd of July, His Lordship in Council does not seem to have adverted to the Complete revolution which took place early in August and which was communicated in the most plain and intelligible manner, not by regular report or commentary of my own, but by the Letters and newspapers received at the moment and subsequently, by which it was shewn that the mercenaries who were partizans of Bulwunt Singh, had been worsted with great loss by the Rajpoots, that Bulwunt Singh himself had a very narrow escape, and had been removed during the affray by the Exertions or orders of Thakoor Ukhay Singh and the same letters and Newspapers which have been regularly transmitted to your office when containing any thing worthy of communication have shewn that from the Period of that revolution the state and condition of Bulwunt Singh have not borne the most distant resemblance to what they formerly were. Whilst anticipating and foreseeing the commotions likely to arise, you were kept informed, not only of my fears but of my views, plans and opinions and your own Despatch shews not only with what coldness and Indifference they were met but that every thing was made dependent on the Inclinations of the

Thakoors themselves all or by far the greater number of whom had been actively engaged in the very disturbance which had annihilated all that Bulwaunt Singh had heretofore enjoyed of dignity and coparcenary reduced him not only to Insignificance, but had placed him in a sort of restraint.

10. Nearly six months had elapsed since these Events had been known, and not a line had been received by which I could form the slightest Idea of His Lordship's sentiments, and under such circumstances was it extra-ordinary that I relinquished all hope for the unfortunate youth, and instead of reiterating my proposals for a Dismemberment of the Raj in his favor and allotting him a portion of the Treasure I should consider it a subject of congratulation that I had secured to him in some degree a restoration to his former situation and in the event of any misunderstanding a handsome Provision for himself and a permanent and ample subsistence to his Descendants, for whom, previously, there had never been the slightest consideration or even the appearance of a Thought that he was likely to have offspring who ought not to be overlooked. I have said, and I repeat, that whatever may be the opinion of the generality of the Tribe, of the Superior Qualifications of Bulwaunt Singh, His succession is not of the question so far as is dependent on their will and Inclination, and whether His Lordship in Council decided that he should have a division of Territory and a share of Treasure or whatever arrangements are made favourable to that youth, it is not to be done in my opinion, by Letter, by advice, or by remonstrance, but must be effected by coercion & in so far I think as depends on the ancient Territory of Purtaieb Singh and the late Bukhtower Singh will be very contrary to the General wishes and usages of the Tribe. There may be many Thakoors in the Purgunnas we bestowed, but we might have given them at that time to a Mussulman or to any one, and if we think proper to resume them, we may bestow them surely without consulting the feelings of those who have acted in a manner so destitute of all respect, attention, and Gratitude, even allowing, that the Hinge on which their resistance and pertinacity turned, had been a dislike to introduce the precedent of Trial by our court.

11. The reasonablness of this objection in a case of such magnitude and importance I conceive ought to form a subject for His Lordship's consideration, and they at least should account for the Inconsistency of sending their subjects to the Dehli authorities for Examination when accused of stealing a Bullock or plundering a Traveller and refusing it, when an assassin has named the persons who instigated an attempt to murder. The degree of credibility to be attached to the statement of that assassin is a matter for His Lordship's ultimate Decision, and the onus of producing additional and corroborative Testimony is not assigned to them, and if wanting is so much the better for those suspected.

12. These circumstances so forcibly occurred to me, that a court of justice and a regular judicial Trial where strong and positive testimony would be required, and in which the Mussulman Law would have assigned little or perhaps no Punishment was the last I would have selected for this singular case, and every letter, Persian and English which I have written or transmitted, proves in the most distinct terms Ist That the primary motive and Desire of turning them over to the Governor General's agent at Dehli, originated in pure and honorable motives, which in themselves were favorable to the parties accused, and 2ndly That I considered the the Governor General in Council was to decide on a *report* made by the Agent, and not on the sentence of a Court.

13. The document on which I did so conngratulate myself provided for Bulwunt Singh being replaced in his former dignity and coparcy. and it was said, and I hoped that his condition would be rendered so comfortable, pleasant and elevated as to render it highly improbable he would ever embrace the alternative that document afforded. It made, it is true, a Distinction which had long been wished and was urgently required—that is—there was a Deference to be paid by the Junior to the Senior, and some minor changes in perfect unison with the different Degree of attention shewn by the Governor General in his Correspondence between the Maha Rao and Rajah Bulwunt Singh and in accordance with the established Khilauts received from the Residency of Dehli, in both of which there was a most striking Distinction, which struck at the very root of all equality between the Maha Rao and young Rajah, notwithstanding the compact by the Ahelkars had received a sort of tacit sanction from the British Government.

14. With reference to the 6th Paragraph of your Letter, I have already and repeatedly mentioned, that I despaired of obtaining that species of positive Testimony which is required in a court of law, but had the persons suspected been sent to Dehli, I should have depended much upon what might be elicited from themselves by separate Examination. I should have thought it necessary, had I met with compliance from the Rao Rajeh, to have called on a man named Bullee and two Christians who were Officers of the Troops and since the Insurrection have been kept in confinement at Ulwer, and I should have hoped to have authenticated the intercepted Letter from Mulha, and by such authentication to have obtained other collateral Proofs. In addition to this, when it was seen that the assassination of the Nawab Ahmud Buksh Khan was a serious subject of displeasure and abhorrence to the British Government, as would have been publicly shewn by their Transmission to Dehli, I should not have thought it very improbable that he himself might have acquired a knowledge of material facts which have been concealed from him by our apparent Inattention to his sufferings, bodily and mental. I did not suppose their offence amounted to a capital crime, but expected to show to His Lordship in Council, that they ought to be banished from the presence of their Prince and from the Territory of Ulwer.

15. In reply to the allusion made to the Proceedings of Government in 1814/15, I shall take the liberty to observe that in my humble judgement the British Government has since that period assumed a very different and a higher character. The Indian Principalities are placed under her fostering care. She affords them the Benefit of her Protection and her Paramountcy is generally, I may say universally acknowledged. That which was a question in 1814, would not perhaps in reason, in justice, or in policy admit of a doubt in 1825. In the Benefits we confer we have a right to expect some return, and where we see evils existing under the former system, it is not policy alone, but humanity which should suggest or even enforce a remedy. We may give to such a Paramountcy the mildest, the most reducing form. We may watch over them with parental care and vigilance. We may rebuke Indiscretions—admonish folly and Ignorance, but we should not delay to punish Insolence or sanguinary vengeance lest they should spread to our other children. Above all we should be consistent and impartial, and whilst we deprive a Chief of Purtaubgurh or of Nursingurh of their Birth right for an individual murder, we should not overlook a Cold, deliberate massacre, because it has been attended by a successful usurpation, wheher of a Throne or the Reins of Government which equally involve power and reward crime.

16. As probably shall never again have occasion to address His Lordship in Council, but to transmit public letters which pass through what is officially termed Channel. I shall take a last liberty in reverting to the 4th Paragraph of your Express, where allusion is made to my having omitted to attend to your Instructions of the Ist of October.

17. I beg leave to call your attention to the very commencement of my public Report under Date the 26th January No. 535 (Appendix D) in which I state that I am now proceeding to obey the commands of Government, and comply with the wishes of Buldeo Singh, by investing his Son "with the Khillaut of Heir apparent"—and though I omitted to say more, was it likely that I would have so done, unless I had satisfied myself on the only points which, under your Instructions appeared to be requisite, as is self-evident from the concluding sentence.

18. You are also pleased to observe that the first Intimation received of the Investiture was a Letter from the Rajah himself. It may have been the first but it could not have been the only Intimaion as shortly after my arrival at Dehli and before I had any knowledge of the usurpation, I apologized and accounted for the omission at the moment in a private or demi Official Letter which must have been in your Possession when that express was written, but supposing there has been this and many other omissions, let it be remembered by His Lordship in Council that with only one assistant I have been long struggling with ill Health and the Infirmities incident to old age and that for a considerable Period I have through various Interests been soliciting to be relieved from a Portion of the many and heavy Duties which demanded my attention.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
Sd/ Da. Ochterlony
Resident

Camp Muthra
29th April, 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825, No. 48)

## 232

Malwa & Rajpootana
Residency.

To
George Swinton Esq.
Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit in original and with translations, letters received from and written to Ulwer.

2. On these I have only to observe, that I informed Thakoor Ukhay Singh on his departure that, independently of the private and personal reasons I had assigned for wishing not to investigate the cause of the

suspected Persons myself and at Ulwer, there was another very strong one which every proceeding of the Maha Rao had been calculated to strengthen and increase, and that was a very strong doubt whether the Rao Rajah would act on those proceedings as justice and respect required, should they be unfavorable to the suspected persons.

3. Thakoor Ukhay Singh perfectly understood that I required an explicit and solemn assurance that if I did undertake it, there should not be a doubt or delay in whatever should be the award. The matter is now left exactly as it stood before, as they affect to believe, and have thro' Ramoo Khawass expressed a Notion that this promise may be intended to be general and applicable to Bulwunt Singh, on whose account and behalf I had discoursed distinctly, and earnestly recommended more attention to his comfort, His happiness and the invariable respect formerly shewn to him. It appears to me an evasion in strict accordance with all their late proceedings but I owe it to Candour and to Truth to State, what is only hinted in the letters that when I reproached them with a Breach of faith in not fulfilling the Promise made previously to my leaving Jeypoor, and to which the Raja had affixed his seal, they assigned as a reason the State of confusion and apprehension they had been in since that time, and as another that there was strong reason to believe Rajeh Bulwunt Singh meditated flight, and had a positive intention of turning Mahomedan. To the first I answered that they were indebted to themselves and their own foolish Imaginations, and to the last that they could not have mentioned what was to me a stronger proof of the ill treatment and Indignities under which that unfortunate youth thought himself to labor. That Kindness, Respect and attention would prevent his flight and dissipate his Intentions if he really entertained them.

4. On the delivery of the letters I now transmit yesterday by Ramoo Khawass the subject of Rajeh Bulwunt Singh's being most incommodiously situated in a House very ill-suited to his former Station was stated, and it was mentioned that they had an idea of purchasing the House of Dewan Balmokund which was large and one he himself had approved. On this I only called to his recollection the compact to which he had been a party, and he said that it was a mere engagement amongst themselves, and he might have added which had been faithfully observed whilst within the one or the other were aware of their rights or Distinctions.

5. Thakoor Ukhay Singh on a former occasion when I was pressing this subject on him previously to the signing of the Paper transmitted from Jeypoor strongly and ingenously confessed his participation in this compact and added that he had abided by it as long as he could, but though he might have acted foolishly, absurdly or Knavishly in the childhood of his Prince, He did not conceive that the Prince was bound by any act of his or others to consent to an abridgement of his rights, or concede any portion of his Dignity.

6. In my humble Judgement there is a powerful Argument and I confess had great weight with me under the entire revolution which had taken place at Ulwer. In this, as in so many other Instances my Ideas may not be deemed just or correct, but however improper they may be, I conceive it a duty to submit them to His Lordship's Notice that I may not have to reproach myself with any neglect. In the same spirit and though I shall not have any thing to do with the Investigation at Ulwer, I shall take the liberty to acquaint His Lordship that notwithstanding my successor cannot have the private and personal objections which

induced me to urge the Transfer of the case to the political authority at Dehli, I am still of opinion that if the Discovery of truth is really the object of enquiry, Ulwer is the very worst selection that can be made for the Development of Facts and I shall only ask to prove this a single question.

7. Who that has a regard for his life will risk it by saying any thing unfavorable of any one of the Ruffians whom he daily sees governing the Rao Rajeh, inflicting torture on the innocent as Malice suggests and who have, as his ministers the power of Life and Death in their hands. If the same benevolent consideration had operated which countermanded the continued Banishment of Jotharam, the overt acts of Mulha and his adherents have long since shewn them to have forfeited all right or claim to reside within the territory of Ulwer whether guilty or Innocent of the crime of employing an assassin against the Nawab Ahmud Buksh Khan. Of this however, tho' there may not be judicial proof there is not I suppose a Doubt in the mind of any one man who knew the state of affairs at Ulwer, and how necessary they considered his Distinction to the furtherance of the plans they had in view of placing the Sole authority in the hands of Bunnay Singh for their own Benefit, and displacing Bulwunt Singh, and every one well affected to his Interests.

8. In this, they have succeeded, tho' the life of the Nawab has been spared, but it was a crisis in which it was uncertain whether the legitimate or illegitimate would prevail but, it shewed the actual State of feeling, pride and Determination of the Rajpoots, as though Bulwunt Singh had the greater part, if not all the Infantry regulars on his side, there were very few of the Thakoors [who] joined his cause, if we except his wife's Relations who desired his Elevation for the same selfish reasons that actuated Mulha and the opposite party. It was a struggle in which the youths themselves had no further participation than perhaps a knowledge that an attempt would be made. When I say this however I would not wish to be understood that either party had resolved on a Contest. I rather incline to think there was no settled plan or Determination. Each party say that the youths had now arrived at an age when matters could not go on as formerly. Each formed Vague conjectures of some evil intended to him whom they wished to be chief, and each assembled round him to guard him against a Danger, the nature of which they did not know.

9. Accidental circumstances and false reports furnished the spark which caused the instant Explosion, and the partizans of Bulwunt Sings were overcome. The documents which I transmitted at the moment, gave a more distinct detail than I could have given or even now can furnish myself. But I do not attach any Importance to a Circumstance that would agree premeditation and plan. It will be seen from the persian papers transmitted by me at that period that observant of the assembly of armed men, and the increasing animosity between the two Lads, I had recommended that they should for a time occupy different Houses and leave the palace when all the turbulent seemed to be collected. Bunnay Singh acted on my recommendation but Bulwunt Singh was prevailed upon by his adherents not to stir, and Bunnay Singh now takes the Merit of extricating his cousin from the impending Danger, which was in fact done by a select body of Rajpoots under the orders of Thakoor Ukhay Singh.

10. My object in entering into details which were sent at the moment from eye and ear witnesses of all that part is only to enable His Lordship

in Council to issue such orders as he deems proper respecting the State of Ulwer and to offer my humble opinion that however the people may dislike Mulha and his confederates, however happy the greater number would be at any thing that would exclude him from the counsels and presence of the Rao Rajeh. I do not apprehend any event likely to occur of the nature you mention, and more particularly if it alludes to a revolution favorable to Bulwunt Singh.

11. Mulha's abusive language and haughty conduct may cost him his life: but it is not consistent with my notion of Rajpoots, that they will depose their sovereign, because he is a tyrant or misguided, unless a younger Brother of pure Race and determined spirit could convert discontent into treason.

12. In conclusion I believe myself to have done all that can be effected willingly and cheerfully for Bulwunt Singh but if his Lordship wishes to place him on the guddee, he has only to express a Determination to that effect, with a declaration that it shall be effected by force and I believe the same Declaration to be necessary, if a dsimemberment of the present Territory and Division of the Treasure were proposed. I conceive myself to have a right to form this Judgement from the ill success with which all my Efforts in Bulwunt Singh's favor were met till I transmitted the Document, which has been a subject of surprise, because it was to me a subject of self congratulation.

13. I consider Bulwunt Singh though a natural son as the proper Heir of the Purgunnahs we bestowed, given as they were not to the Rajeh, but to the Rajeh *Nuslun band Nuslun*.

14. Bunnay Singh was not his son by marriage or adoption. He was as a Boy placed on the Musnud or guddee by the Thakoors of the State, and if at that moment we had given those Purgunnas to Bulwunt Singh, as the natural heir to the Grantee, or resumed them to ourselves as a lapse in failure of Heirs. It does not occur to me that any one native of any sect would have considered it unjust, and the first I am inclined to think would amongst Musselman [s] particularly, who required only the acknowledgement of paternity have been considered most just, liberal and disinterested. Under the Censure of Injustice and Impolicy which attaches to my proceedings, such a measure is now so far out of the Question as Bunnay Singh instead of resisting what I considered an equitable and reasonable proposition, has only evinced a due confidence in the moderation and impartiality of Government to whom he well knew the whole would be referred, and who have confirmed his sentiments and opinions not directly to himself, but by the most public Demonstration, that the Resident Representative is not always sure of support, even in those acts which they conceive the most unobjectionable and the most necessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient & Humble Servant
Da : Ochterlony
Resident.

Dehli
20th May 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825 No. 52)

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*True Translates*

Private

To
G. Swinton, Esquire &ca

My Dear Sir,

In my conversation with Ramoo Khawass I told him that I did not believe that it could have been imagined I had any other object or meaning than to ensure a due & respectful attention to whatever orders might be sent on any report I might make. If His Lordship consider it proper an Investigation should take place at Ulwur. I was obliged to use the first person as the very Idea of change would have led to more Evasion & Duplicity, but if they give the assurance I require it implies of course the officer selected by Govt. to conduct the Enquiry & Ramoo said that their fears being removed on the score of Bulwunt Sing he had no doubt such an assurance as I required would be given. A few days will show whether any new subterfuge will be attempted. In my official of this day I have stated my belief if the conflict was not the result of any predetermined or settled Plan. It is my Belief but I am not certain nor do I know, if there was a predetermined plan or which side it was fixed. There had been for some time an evident Hostility between the two Youths & their Adherents & the struggle for power was in both equally apparent.

By the assassination of the Nawab Ahmed Buksh Khan the main Spring in the state machinery of Ulwur was broken. The partizans of Bulwunt Sing had not a doubt where the blow was struck and entertained apprehensions it would be followed by a similar attempt on his Life or by at least an attempt on His Liberty. The adherents of Bunny Sing if not conscious of Guilt knew themselves to be suspected & thus each party dreading the other, assembled round their several Standards prepared for a contest but without any settled Design of engaging in one. On both sides there were incendiaries. On both sides rumours were circulated & the minds of all were kept in a ferment till at length a false report of a mine induced Bunny Singh's party to force an Entrance into that part of a compound where the mine was said to be. This produced bad language from Bulwunt Sing's followers and at last two Shots from Bunny Sings and from that moment the palace became a scene of carnage which terminated in the overthrow of the soldiery and triumph of the Rajpoots. Of all this you were apprized in the best way possible by Papers & Letters from Eye & Ear witnesses & by the same way you had seen Mulha seated in the carriage with his prince & Bulwunt Sing attending on a Camel or on Horseback as one of the retinue, and notwithstanding all this Govt. refer to Instructions of July though a revolution so great had taken place before the Dispatch could arrive. At this time Ross was so ill as to be compelled to a sea voyage & who had been long suffering was verily in a state of convalescence weak & infirm. To upbraid me with Omissions during the last 18 months when I have so amply furnished better Intelligence than I could havd given appear to me Cruelty. In closing accounts however you have nothing to complain of, you have the Details of my most mature, deliberate & conscientious opinions and it

may happen that time will shew I have not been so precipitate or rash as Govt. have been timid or over-cautious.

I have cautiously avoided replying to that part of your Despatch which refers to a retreat before a determined foe and the possible effects on Commerce and Agriculture. It betrayed such a want of Information, such an Exaltation of the Jaut Character, and such a Humiliation of our own that it was dangerous Ground. Too happy to be released from present point could it be supposed that a Zemindar of twelve Lakhs of Trritory was to invade the British Territory & with an immense Host impede commerce & put a stop to agriculture & a Bridge of Gunner Field Battery with the Troops at Muthra would I trust encounter & defeat their whole Army if they ventured beyond the Walls of Bhurtpoor.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/ D. Ochterlony

I would recommend a Field Battery to be sent from Agra to Muthra & tho' I do not apprehend an *Invasion* I think it is very likely to produce Insolence in Boundary Disputes & I think it would be advisable to give MacSween Instructions not to suffer the most trivial encroachment without instant Resentment as the best & perhaps only way of remedying the desire of aggression which late Events will possibly engender.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 56)

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Rest. in Malwa and Rajpootana.
G. Swinton Esquire
&ca &ca &ca

Sir,

I have the Honor to transmit a Dispatch to your address received from the Political Agent at Jeypoor.

There are some references in this of subjects & predictions to the Resident of which I have not the least knowledge but suppose them to be contained in the month's Labor transmitted to Govt. unopened and as the Political Agent was present when I addressed myself to the members of the administration selected by the Ranee he had no right to suppose I flattered myself with any beneficial results but as there could not be a doubt that my own Projects had failed it seemed advisable to give her a fair Trial as it was distinctly stated by Government in your Letter & in the opinion of Mr. Adam that nothing could be worse than taking it into our own hands.

The project contemplated by the political Agent is obvious & I have recorded my objections unreservedly & most conscientiously & in other respects I agree with him in the principle but not in the choice & I feel the fullest conviction that we cannot select an administration or a Mookhtar who will be able to encounter successfully the obstacles opposed to him unless the divided measure is adopted of considering him as the agent or Dewan of the British Government for the benefit & advantage of the minor rajah to whom that Government will account to for the revenues & expenditure on his attaining his eighteenth year. This should be publickly assured, & the declaration of our intentions at his arriving at Majority addressed to every state in Hindoostan & made as public as the Assumption. Half measures will only lead to further perplexities, and Embarrassments and by the political agents' calculation we may now reckon Jeypoor, Ulwer & Bhurtpoor as leagued & confederated against us and it appears unnecessary to observe nice distinctions whilst it seems incumbent on us to adopt such measure as will neutralize or crush the confederation.

It is not my wish to deny any fact asserted by the political Agent but it seems strange that in the course of the six years which has elapsed since the Ranee gave the Mookhtaree to the Rawul & doing which there had been reported Broils & Discord that I never should have recd. a Hint from Friend or foe or even heard a suspicion entertained of the Ranee's being addicted to the line mentioned by the political agent.

Respecting the Documents which is stated to have been refused I have not a doubt that it was offered & would be readily given not merely because it would be acceptable to the Political Agent but because the person is of that slothful, lazy & incompetent character which is best suited to their own careers & to the retention of their Lands which ought long since to have been annexed to the Khalet & which has since iniquitously & because partially done by the present administration. Justice required that it should be indiscriminate & few have suffered but there who were known to be friendly to the Rawul.

I did not think of Tresspassing again on the Governor General by any remarks on Jeypore but they are called for by his (the political agent's) Dispatch & I consider it a duty I owe myself to make them and explicitly to declare that publicly & privately I made it known that I entertained no hope of any benefical result from the measures I adopted from necessity & not from Choice & if the political agent having the Benefit of all his recent experience can device any arrangement which will place the state in that condition of which it is susceptible. There is not one of his warrant Friends will be more happy or more highly gratified than myself but badly as things have been conducted I think they might have been ameliorated if he had offered his aid & Influence & been less under the dominion of personal resentments & feelings.

I have &ca
Sd/ D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Shalimar
30th May 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Progs., 15 July, 1825, No. 69)

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To

George Swinton Esqr
Secretary to Government
in the Political Dept.
&c &c &c
Fort William

Sir,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your letter of the 10th Ultimo, enclosing for my information & Guidance a copy of the Instructions which have been issued to the Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana on the subject of Jeypoor affairs, and directing me to take an early opportunity of submitting my sentiments on the Topics adverted to in the Concluding Paragraph of those Instructions.

2. The very favourable & flattering opinion which The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to express of my conduct and Proceedings during the course of those Transactions at this capital, of which the Details were submitted to the Notice of His Lordship in Council in the correspondence adverted to in your Despatch, is to me a source no less of Pride than of gratification, for it is, and must ever be my Chief and indeed sole ambition to justify the confidence reposed in me by Government by a Zealous Discharge of the Duties entrusted to me. A sense of the Deference and Respect due to the Wishes and Instructions of the superior Political Authority, would have restrained me from appealing from its decision, had I not been called upon by forcible circumstances to vindicate to the Supreme Government the Views and Principles, on which my Proceedings had been regulated, & to relieve myself from the personal blame of having suppressed or concealed my real sentiments on those public measures and arrangements, which at the time appeared to my Judgement, calculated neither to ensure immediate good nor to afford security against future Evil.

3. The unfavorable anticipations which I ventured to express at the period of the formation of the new administration, established under the Ranee's direct Authority have, I regret to say, been realized to their utmost Extent ; but before I offer any observations on the mode, in which the affairs of the Government have been conducted by the Members of the new Ministry, with reference to the Several Departments of the Revenue, Adawlut, Troops, & Police, it will be my duty to report for the Information of The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, some of the disgraceful and wicked acts, which have been committed under the Ranee's Sanction & authority ; the state of Parties at the Durbar ; & the motives and views which have influenced the conduct of the Ranee and her Faction during the whole course of the Transactions.

4. It might have been expected after the British Government had consented to draw the veil over the Ranee's Errors, and to recognize the full Establishment of her power, by Sanctioning the arrangements she proposed to adopt for the future administration of the affairs that the Ranee would have been prompted, if not by a sense of Gratitude, by a feeling of propriety & Decorum, to abstain from any immediate act, which might tend to show the wanton and cruel abuse of the authority, with

which she had so lately been invested. Having, however now gained the object so long sought for, of effecting the Mokhtar's Removal, the Ranee resigned herself into the hands of Roopa Budarun, whose Influence over her all powerful as it is in other Respects, is said to be maintained by means highly discreditable to both Parties. There is I fear but too much reason to believe the general Report, that the Ranee is addicted to the use of intoxicating Drugs & spirits, & that it is the object of Roopa to encourage and administer to this Evil propensity, in order that the Ranee may be held in ignorance of all that passes in her name. Serious as such an imputation against the character of the Ranee must be considered to be, it might still be advantageous to her Reputation to suppose that she was acting under the Influence of a Delirium created by Intoxication, when she gave her consent to the outrageous murder, which was committed by her orders a few days after the departure of the Resident from Jyepore.

5. The unfortunate Victim on this occasion was a female named Munbawan, one of the Buddaruns of the Zenana Deoree, who was held in great respect by all the Ranees & had at one time enjoyed the countenance & favour of the Regent mother. The Influence however which Munbawan & another Buddarun named Chundoo were known to possess over the Ranees in the Zenana, rendered those two Individuals particularly obnoxious to Roopa, who having been entrusted with the Entire controul of the Interior, was resolved to remove Every Rival, & to assert per authority by some act which should strike terror into the minds of all who might thenceforth attempt to oppose her. At the annual Festival of the Basunt punchmee, which occurred on the 26th January last, it is usual for the Buddaruns to proceed in procession from the Zenana Deoree to the Mundeer (a Temple of Hindoo Worship) and Munbawun received an order from the Mahjee to attend. Munbawun suspecting the Evil designs that were meditated against her, evinced a reluctance to go, but she was afterwards told by Roopa that the Mahjee insisted on her attendance. The Buddarun accordingly proceeded in Company with Roopa, but instead of going to the Mundeer, was conducted into a small building adjoining, where a female slave and a man selected by Roopa are said to have awaited her arrival. Having compelled Munbawun to enter the place, where the horrid deed was to be executed, they endeavored as is reported, to force her to swallow a dose of Poison, which had been prepared & brought for the occasion but baffled by her struggles & resistance, in their attempts to put an End to her in that way, they had recourse to the Dagger and thus despatched her. The body was left in the building until the Evening of the following day, when it was privately conveyed out of the city & burnt and a Report was put into circulation from the Zenana Deoree that the Buddarun had been taken ill, & died a sudden death.

6. The particulars of this Transaction as above detailed immediately transpired through the city, & caused a feeling of horror and alarm, such as might be expected from the Report of so atrocious an occurrence, but Roopa was not satisfied with one Victim, for as she had reason to suspect that a female slave of Munbawun named Radha, was apprized of the circumstances of her Mistress's death, Roopa caused her to be seized two days afterwards, & to share the fate of her Mistress. A plan was formed at the same time to make away with Chundoo Buddarun, but she took protection with the Chumpawut Ranee who has hitherto resisted the Mahjee's orders and Entreaties to deliver her up.

7. While these Acts were performed in the Interior, others of a similar & equally violent nature were committed against Individual[s] in the city, who were supposed by Roopa and her satellites to be well affected towards Rawul Beree Saul. Among that was a Brahmun named Mundun, whose family has been established at Jyepoor for many Generations, & who was held in great Respect by the late Rajah Juggut Sing, and had been treated in consequence with attention by the late Mokhtar. This latter circumstance was sufficient to render him obnoxious to the Faction, & without any assigned Cause he was seized, confined in Irons with the criminals in the common Jail for about five days, during which period, he refused all sustenance preferring rather to incur a Voluntary Death, than to submit to such disgrace. Aware of the odium that would attach to the open murder of a Brahmun and apprehensive probably of the consequences that might ensue from it, the Ranee gave orders through Roopa, that the Prisoner Mundun should be removed from the city to the Fort of Sumbea, towards which place he was accordingly conveyed under a strong escort, and it is now firmly believed that he has since been murdered.

8. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council will conceive how painful it must be to me to submit the details of Transactions so revolting to humanity to His Lordship in Council's perusal and notice, but if such have been the first fruits of the Mahjee's assumption of authority, it is lamentable to reflect on the future consequences of the Establishment of her power, so long as she may remain under the Influence of her present advisers. The arrangements effected here consequent to the Removal of the late Mokhtar have left the Impression on the Mahjee's mind that she is not accountable to the Paramount Power for any act of her administration conducted in the Name of her son, & that the Interference of the British Government is henceforth to be limited to measures of support in those cases only wherein its aid may be required to enforce obedience to the orders of the Regent.

9. A few days after the departure of the Resident from Jyepore, Roopa publicly received the Khilaut and Title of Rauj Buddarun, by which it was understood that the Entire and uncontrolled management of the affairs of the state should be vested in her, as in a Mokhtar. The Mahjee neither consulted me, nor indeed did she make any communication to me on the subject of this appointment, until several days after it had taken place, when her Vakeel said to me in a casual manner that the Mahjee inferred that I was apprized of the arrangement. I replied that I could not of course be ignorant of it but that I could not withhold the Expression of my surprize that the Mahjee had not been the first to communicate it to me.

10. On the subject of the present state of parties at this Durbar, it will not be necessary for me to intrude much upon the time & attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, for His Lordship in Council will perceive that the ascendancy acquired by Roopa Buddarun has placed all the officers of the Government under complete subjection to her authority, not one of whom is at liberty to act without her order & Instructions. Takoor Megh Sing nominally holds the situation of Mokhtar, but he does not hesitate to confess that he considers himself little flattered by the distinction, for he is merely employed to attach his seal, or as he ironically terms it has Chappah (a Printing stamp) to the mandates of Roopa & her associates.

11. The only Individual of the Ohdadars, who possesses the confidence of the Mahjee and of Roopa is Sungee Hookum Chund, the Brother of Ipotah Ram. The Influence of Misheer Gunesh Narain has, as I pre-

dicted would be the case in One of my Despatches to the Resident been on the decline from the day that the Mishur completed his Task of making out the accusations against Rawul Beri Saul and he has now become so obnoxious to Roopa & her party, that his early removal from Office, & from the Jyepore Territories is looked upon as a probable Event. For while they now accuse the Misheer of having kept back the accounts of the Department under his own immediate management, they suspect him of acting as a spy upon their actions for the purpose at some future period of informing against them, as he did against the late Mokhtar. The Mishur has indeed exposed himself to the merited contempt and odium of all parties, for he has been unable to substantiate a single charge against the Rawul, while he has been guilty of the greatest cruelty to Individuals, by subjecting them to corporal punishment & imprisonment with a view to Extort from them confessions tending to criminate Rawul Beree Saul ; but to the credit of the latter, I am happy to report, that was [sic] those means have proved ineffectual to elict a charge or complaint against him.

12. Of the Motives and views which have influenced the conduct of the Ranee and her faction during the whole course of the transactions, it would be difficult to establish an opinion & judgment resting on circumstances susceptible of positive proof, but those which I shall have now the honor to detail for the information of The Right Honorable The Governor General in Council are of a nature, I conceive, to justify the Inference, and conclusions which I have been led to draw from them.

13. At the time that the Negotiations were entered into with the Rajah of Bikaneer for the marriage of his daughter with the young Rajah of Jyepore, it was stipulated by the Mahjee that her son should make his appearance in public, when he had completed his fifth year, & that the Marriage should be celebrated on his entering the Seventh year of his age. It is one of the established forms of the Rajpoot Governments that a minor Rajah be delivered over, in the presence of all the Takoors and Sirdurs of the State to some Person of Rank, who may be selected and appointed Guardian to the Young Prince, & after that ceremony has been performed, the authority of the Ranee Mother is at an end, and becomes vested in the Guardian.

14. The period for the performance of the first part of the above Engagement was completed last year, on the anniversary of the Maharajah's Birthday, which was celebrated a few days after my arrival at Jyepore. It is natural power [sic] to suppose that the Mahjee would feel extreme Reluctance to yield up her authority, and to fall back, as far as relates to power to the condition of the other Ranees and Widows of the deceased Rajah, while Roopa Buddarun and her confederates could not but foresee that their Influence would be lost for Ever. The appointment of Mokhtar which had so recently been conferred upon Rawul Beree Saul by the Ranee, and guaranteed by the British Government, could not consistently be annulled without some just or plausible pretence but it was Evident that the schemes & plans of the Mahjee, which was directed to the restoration of the banished favorite Jhotah Ram, would be defeated by her consigning the young Rajah to the future Guardianship of Rawul Beree Saul.

15. The Period however had arrived which made it necessary for the Ranee to come to some decision, the urgency of which was increased, and rendered more embarrassing to her by the arrival of a Vakeel from the Rajah of Bikaneer about the month of August last, for the express purpose of pressing upon the Mahjee's attention the subject of the stipu-

lations, & of fixing a period for the celebration of the Marriage. The Bikaneer Vakeel Hookum Chund was charged with letters from his Master to the Mahjee, to Rawul Beree Saul, & to myself in the one addressed to me, the Rajah expresses his opinion of the Rawul in terms of the highest praise, referring me at the same time to his confidential Messenger for a further communication of his sentiments. The Vakeel in his personal interview with me, stated that he had been directed by the Rajah of Bikaneer to give his unqualified opinion that the Rawul was the Person most fit, from his Rank, Character and Principles to hold the office of Minister, & to have charge of the Person & Interests of the Minor Rajah.

16. The same sentiments was conveyed on the part of the Rajah of Bikaneer to the Mahjee who now found herself placed in a Dilemma, from which she could devise no means of extricating herself but by the Early and forcible Removal of the Mokhtar. That plans of assassination were laid to effect the object I have the strongest reason to believe and there seems to be not a doubt existing in the public mind at the present moment, that had the Rawul obeyed the Ranee's summons to attend at the Durbar at the last Festival of the Duserah, he would have been treacherously murdered on that occasion. It then occurred to the Faction to adopt the other mode of expelling the Rawul, the success of which I could not but the more sincerely lament, as I suspected the secret motives, which influenced the Ranee's conduct. It was however sufficient for me to know that the Removal of the Mokhtar and the Establishment of the Ranee's authority were considered, under all the circumstances of the case, by the superior Political authority, to be measures of expediency, & it was consequently foreign from my desire to attempt to aggravate the offensive Character of the Mahjee's Proceedings by assigning to her motives of action, which might have appeared at the time to rest merely on supposition. Subsequent events however have served to develope more clearly the plans of the Zenana Faction & to show that what might have been then said to be matter of conjecture, has now assumed a less dubious character.

17. The discussions between the Ranee & the Bikaneer Vakeel on the subject of the Maharajah's public appearance & of fixing a period for the celebration of the Marriage had been carried on in a tone of dissatisfaction by both parties ever since the Rawul's Removal from Office, but had been suspended for a time by the Mahjee's giving her assurance that every thing should be settled after the anniversary of the Maharajah's Birth day. That Event was celebrated on the 19th ulto, when the Maharajah entered on the Seventh year of his Age & the Vakeel took an early opportunity to remind the Ranee of her Promise, and to renew his solicitations for the Maharajah's appearance in public, as a necessary preliminary to any arrangement connected with the Marriage. The point was urged by the Vakeel on the part of the Rajah of Bikaneer in terms which seemed almost to imply a Doubt whether such a Personage as the young Prince of Jyepore had any real existence, & the Vakeel held out a threat to break off the Engagement of the marriage, unless a period should be fixed for the Maharajah's public appearance.

18. Difficult as it to unravel the Mysteries of a Zenana, I cannot conceive it to be possible that a fraud of the nature implied & in the preceding Paragraph has been practised, for it could scarcely have escaped the Vigilance of some of the Ranee and Buddaruns, who are disaffected to the authority of the Regent mother, & who would undoubtedly have made a disclosure of the circumstance to relieve themselves from the Mahjee's and Roopa's further control. Of the Prince's Existence there-

fore I can entertain no doubt but the plans of the Mahjee had not yet been brought to the maturity, to render it in her judgement desirable that the wishes of the Rajah of Bikaneer should be immediately complied with. It was necessary for her views that the banished favorite Jhotah Ram should be restored to her Presence & Councils, & that by associating him with the Government she should consign the Chief Management of her son's affairs into his hands. For this purpose every preparation was making for Jhotah Ram's Return to Jyepore & in order to provide an Excuse to the Rajah of Bikaneer for the delay in the Young Rajah's public appearance, the Mahjee went through the form of referring the point to the decision of the Astrologers & Brahmins, who after a consultation of several days pronounced that the auspicious moment for the celebration of the ceremony could not yet be ascertained.

19. The Rual [?] of Jhotah Ram was now publicly talked of as a measure which the Mahjee was determined to adopt even at the hazard of incurring the serious displeasure of the British Government, & the Return of that Individual to Jyepore would in all probability have been Effected some weeks ago, had not the Ranee's advice and solicitations been so far combated by his own fears, as to deter him from taking the obnoxious step without some stronger assurance than the Mahjee's for his Personal Safety. The Events which took place at Bhurtpore about that period were watched with feelings of the greatest anxiety by the Mahjee & her Party, as they hoped to profit by the expected Disturbances by bringing their plans for Jhotah Ram's Return to a successful Issue. The act with which the Scheme was conducted is worthy of the Actors, & will serve to show how little dependance can be placed under any circumstances, on the Ranee's Prudence, Gratitude or good faith.

20. No sooner was the Report of the Occurrences at Bhurtpoor received here, than the Mahjee detached a party of Suwars to Muttra, & placed them under the orders of her Vakeel Lalla Koondun Lok, who was in attendance at that place upon the Resident in Malwa & Rajpootana. The avowed object of the Mahjee in sending that party was apparent, and she probably expected to gain some credit for the voluntary act of furnishing a contingent but while she was making this open Display of her zeal & attachment to the British Interests, she was not only in correspondence with the Chief at Bhurtpoor, but secretly affording to him aid in men & arms under the pretence of reducing the strength of the regular Battalions, she paid up and ostensibly dismissed a number of the men from such Corps, who on obtaining them pretended discharge, proceeded forthwith in separate Bodies to join Doorjun Sing at Bhurtpore which the party of Suwars detached as the contingent received secret Instructions to take advantage of any favorable opportunity that might offer to escort & bring back Jhotah Ram to Jyepore, an Event which the Mahjee rashly conceived might pass unnoticed at such a crisis. Such was the situation of affairs at this court, of which I had been a silent but attentive observer, when the Receipt of the Instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council of the 10th Ulto enable me to arrest the course of the Ranee's ill advised Proceeding & by an explicit declaration of His Lordship in Council's sentiments, to frustrate the deep laid Schemes of the Zenana Deoree for the Return of the banished favorite to this Capital.

21. If in the conduct & Proceedings of the Mahjee since the Establishment of her authority, I could have discovered the minutest trait or feature denoting a true Regard for the Welfare and Prosperity of the State & the Interests of the Minor Rajah, I should have dwelt on it with pleasure, as affording at least a glimpse of hope of future amendment,

but I lament to say, that a career marked as the Mahjee's had been no less by cruelty and Infatuation, than by feelings decidedly hostile to the British Government, can offer little prospect of a favorable change, more particulary as I am aware that Even at this moment she is Engaged in a clandestine correspondence with the Chiefs of Bhurtpore & of other neighbouring states, with a view to induce them to support her cause, should an attempt be made in any quarter to supersede her authority. That the Majority of the Takoors are well disposed to combine against the Zenana Party is a circumstance which the Mahjee may have good reason to suspect and apprehend from the daily secession of one or more of those Chiefs from the Durbar, but it has been privately made known to me by a vakeel deputed to me on their part to beg of me to receive a Document, which the greater number of them are desirous of preparing, and desiring to me, in the form of a Protest or Declaration, similar to that which was furnished by them to my Predecessor under date 22d March 1823.

. . . . . .

34. The difficulty of providing a suitable Remedy against the Existing Evils will naturally present itself to the mind of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, and it will probably appear to His Lordship in Council, that the difficulty has not been lessened by the late arrangements which have placed the Executive Power in the hands of the Mahjee herself. Should a necessity arise, of which there is every prospect for the Exercise of an authoritative Interference in the Affairs of this Government during the Minority of the Rajah, I can suggest only two alternatives to be adopted ; namely the Removal of Roopa Buddarun from the Presence & Council of the Mahjee, which object could only be secured by her Removal from the City ; or secondly, the appointment of a Regnt from among the Takoors to whom the future Guardianship of the Young Rajah should be entrusted.

35. In either case a most strenuous & decided opposition on the part of the Ranee may be expected, & it is impossible to foresee to what lengths female Infatuation may be induced to go, when stimulated by feelings of disappointed hopes and ambition. It is Evident that the Mahjee has no Intention to relinquish, in the regular form, the Power which she has now assumed, & that she is rather prepared to incur by a direct breach of a solemn Engagement, the stigma & disgrace of having caused the dissolution of the Marriage contract of her son, than by conforming to establish [ed] usage, voluntary to resign the Reins of Government. Whenever the time may come for the Interference of the British Government, & the period, I fear, is not far distant, it must rest with the wisdom of His Lordship in Council to decide which of the two alternatives it may be expedient & advisable to adopt ; the first may be considered to be of a temporizing Nature, but the second would be decisive, and could I have no doubt, be effected through the Medium of the Takoors of the state.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
Sd/F. N. Raper
Political Agent.

Jyepore
A. G. G.'s Office,
26th May 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825, No. 70)

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Political Agents
Office Haroutee.

Kotah 23rd June 1825.

Sir,

1. In reply to Mr. Secretary Swinton's Letter under date the 27th Ultimo, received this morning I have the honor to inform you that the Statement accompanying my Letter of the 9th of April to your address was Ahmer Singh's account of himself. It was not therefore likely it would contain any serious matter, prejudicial to his cause, and was forwarded by me more as an integral part of the proceedings than a document possessing any claim to the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

2. The ground upon which I founded my view of the case was simply the spirit of the engagement entered into by the Maha Rao with Captain Tod, previous to his return to Kotah, after the affair of Mangrole, and the thorough conviction, that the most scrupulous and rigid observation of the several engagements entered into by the parties in this State, was indispensably necessary towards the maintenance of its tranquillity. The slightest infraction of any one article would progressively lead to the nullification of another, and ultimately to the abrogation of the whole. The disastrous consequences of which would in all human probability extend throughout Harowtee, and the adjacent States, to the manifest, and serious injury of the general well-being of Rajewarra.

3. Independent of Ahmer Singh['s] personal character, which it does not appear necessary to go into in this place, he had no claim to such a degree of confidence, on the part of the Administrator, as would entitle him to permission to reside at Kotah after an absence of fifteen years, which will fully be seen by the enclosed Copy of evidence taken upon a former occasion, relative to a trifling dispute between two disreputable individuals, but on the contrary had afforded ample grounds for being suspected of malignant, and monstrous designs against his life. It will also be recollected that Ahmer Singh joined his Prince at Delhie, when he fled from Kotah.

4. With such recorded testimony of his personal enmity to the Raje Rana, and with Captain Tod's articles staring me in the face, there appeared to my apprehension but one alternative left to my adoption, and that was the course which I pursued.

5. I cannot conclude this Dispatch without expressing the opinion, and it has been formed maturely, and deliberately upon a calm, and impartial consideration of the inherent heterogeneous rights and incongruous views of the individuals of this State, that the peace, and tranquillity of Kotah depends exclusively upon the steadiness with which the balance between the Maha Rao and the Raje Rana is held, the most minute preponderance of either scale, might prove fatal to both. Unless each party is impressed with the firm, and decided belief that, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, through his Agent, will adhere undeviatingly to the strict letter of our engagement with each party, suspicion will naturally be engendered ; the probable result of which would be increased animosity towards each other, diminished reliance upon the Agent, serious tumult, and extensive agitation of the public mind, and that possibly at a period when its effects might prove of importance. This conviction, the Raje Rana's legitimate suspicions, and apprehension of Ahmer Singh ; together with the palpable manner in

which the latter part of the 4th Article of the Maha Rao's agreement with Captain Tod, bore upon the matter under consideration, appeared to demand the adoption of such measures upon my part, as would serve distinctly to convey to the Maha Rao's mind, the propriety of his abiding by his engagements particularly as the deviation in favor of Ahmer Singh, was likely to draw him into intrigues of a pernicious nature, which apprehension upon my part, has been strengthened by a private communication from Mr. Wellesley to whom I had referred Ahmer Singh's statement, saying "that it was as relating to him, altogether false" ; and "that he considered that individual unentitled to any consideration."

6. If we may judge of the future by the past, the inference to be drawn from the unmeasured, and warm expressions of the Maha Rao may warrant the supposition, that had Ahmer Singh continued longer in the Palace, he would have gained an ascendancy over his Prince's weak mind, that no subsequent remonstrance, or arguments of mine could have shaken.

7. I have been lead to trespass this largely, upon the time of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, by the desire to maintain the grounds upon which His Lordship's opinion rests of the motives which influenced my conduct in the delicate affair, which forms the subject of this Dispatch, which I trust will be considered as an adequate reason for excusing any unnecessary prolixity of which I may have been guilty.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Hum. Servt.
Signed/- J. Caulfield
P. A. In Harowtee.

Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony Bart
G. C. B. Rest. &ca

A true copy.
J. Caulfield
P. A. in Harowtee.

(For. Dept. Poll. Cons., 15 July, 1825 No. 82)

## 237

G. Swinton Esqr.,
Secretary to Govt.
Political Department

Sir,

It is my painful duty to report the death of Major General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart. which event occurred at Merut (wither he proceeded the day before yesterday for Change of air) at 1 A.M. this morning.

2. Measures have been taken to secure the papers of the Residency office and instructions as to any further arrangements which it may be usual or necessary to adopt have been solicited from the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedt. Servant
A. Gerard Captn.
Asst. to Rest. Malwa.

Delhi
15 July 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 29 July, 1825 No. 19)

## 238

To

The Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company

Honorable Sirs,

After serving the East India Company nearly half a Century, I now approach you, on relinquishing employment, to place in your hands a Defence of the only part of my official conduct which has ever met with public reprehension.

Having lost the confidence and incurred the censure of the present Governor General in Council for adopting measures hostile to the recent usurpation of the Sovereignty of Bhurtpore, I feel myself reduced to the alternative of tacitly acknowledging error, or openly charging my superiors with injustice. I come prepared in consequence, to shew, that my proceedings were not only expedient in themselves, and demanded by the circumstances of the period, to maintain the Honor and tranquillity of the State, but fully sanctioned by the same Government which has since condemned them without reservation. In protesting against acts which followed this disavowal of my procedure, I hope also to exonerate my character and Memory from the just reproach which might otherwise await the unwilling Agent of a transaction in which the British Government shrunk from an important duty, and for a time abandoned the high station that it had attained in India. I shall therefore proceed, first to advert briefly to those principles which have hitherto been recognised in our relations with Indian States ; next to the disposition of the public mind when I was called on to decide, and lastly to the affairs of Bhurtpore which led to my interference as a Political Functionary and Military Commander.

1. Were it not for the doctrine solemnly inculcated by His Lordship in Council that the "will of the Chiefs and people" is to be consulted when their sovereign solicits the aid of his acknowledged Paramount, I should deem it superfluous to mention the fact, of all these Hindoo or Mahomedan Principalities being pure despotisms. The voice of the people has not yet been heard in the East, without a legislative organ to give it utterance or the least conception of their inherent right to appoint and control their Rulers. The allegiance of the multitude is readily yielded to the strongest, nor am I aware that the nobility have any admitted privileges. They may offer the advice of servant to a Master, but on no occasion can they dictate, or legislate for themselves or the community. Ambitious and equally devoid of partriotism and loyalty, these Chiefs so far from supporting order, are the constant instigators of internal discord. Unable at the same time to reconcile the jarring pretensions they were wont to effect or accompany changes of administration with bloodshed and convulsion. Among such Nobles and peasantry in their state of society, no usurper, however flagitious, if possessed of wealth, need want abettor in seizing the rights of another. The ever recurring evils to which the native States are liable, when left to themselves, are attested by the former history of India in which the tranquil reign of a Minor, is scarcely on record. Still conscious of the existence of this turbulent and predatory inclination in their powerful subjects, the Princes acknowledging our supremacy have sought our guarantee for the peace of their dominions, and the continuation of their dynasties. Hence the origin of the Paramount authority which the British Government has exercised for these last ten years.

The compact thus established has proved highly beneficial to the contracting parties and the maintenance of it now is equally essential to the dignity of the superior and the safety of the rest. Engagements being entered into in each case with the Prince for himself and his heirs exclusively, any interruption of the recognized line of succession necessarily annuls the agreement. No legislature nor constitution upholds the faith of the nation distinct from the sovereign in a community which submits to him precisely like an Army to its commander. Good Policy therefore, as well as humanity, requires us imperatively to support those rights which we have acknowledged. In all the treaties it is stipulated that the enemies of one state shall be the enemies of the other without admitting any exception of domestic conspiracy endangering or subverting the sway of our Allies. The distinction indeed, between foreign and Civil War in India where factions generally extend thro' several States must ever prove virtually nugatory. In the last treaty of 1805 with Bhurtpore, the first clause of the seventh Article guarantees the protection of the Maharaja's territory from enemies generally, while another promises troops to oppose external hostility. Thus, if our obligations are to be literally construed, I should certainly question the accuracy of the Governor General's interpretation of this document, in the letter he dictated on the 2nd of April. But the Treaty is, I admit little applicable to present times, since it was concluded long anterior to the assumption and acknowledgement of our General supremacy, As the fact of Bhurtpore's being one of the protected Principalities seems fully allowed in the Secretary's dispatch of the Ist of October, I need not enlarge on the subject, further than to state that when one of these Princes solicits a Khillaut from any Government, he intends to make an open cession of the imperial right in exchange for the protection which the investiture implies and promises. It is equivalent to the ancient European formality of doing homage to a superior. The Paramount power exercised in this Country by the Government of Fort William, appears, in its very essence to incur the same obligations, and to demand the same obedience, as in the feudal system of Europe, from which the term is taken. The present voluntary submission of the Indian states prompted by motives similar to what occasioned the surrender of allodial possessions, gives their condition in regard to relative duties, many points of resemblance with that of Hereditary Fiefs under a Lord Paramount as they formerly existed in the West.

Although interference with the internal affairs of such Governments, seems disclaimed by the Governor General in the instance to be considered, I had not long before, been instructed by His Lordship in Council that the Rao Rajah of Alwur, if proved guilty of instigating the attempted assassination of his neighbour the Newaub Ahmed Buksh Khan, ought to be deprived of his sovereignty. This right of deprivation which appears unquestionably to involve every other, not to go beyond the limits of My own jurisdiction, has been twice exercised during my administration of the affairs of Central India. The Governor General in Council in these cases, most justly abrogated the birthright of the Heirs apparent of PertaubGhur who, from committing detestable murders, while both possessed sovereign power, delegated to them by the Rajas, their fathers, were divested of the inheritance of their ancestors. From facts like these, it is obvious, that the mere letter of a treaty, when such interposes, or the international law of more enlightened regions, never prevents the British Government from acting decisively on the enlarged principle of moral justice, for the well being of communities.

Let it be remembered that Bhurtpore, also a protected state, differs

in no essential particular from Alwar, NursinGhur or PertaubGhur, in its relations with the Paramount Government. And after attending to the agitated condition of the Country when the standard of Rebellion was raised within its Capital, your Honorable Court will be enabled to form an opinion of the course which it behoved me to pursue, as the first Political and Military authority on the spot.

2. The British Empire in India is often pronounced to be founded, more than any other, on opinion. By which I understand a belief in the governed, that the Wisdom, Resources, but above all, the Military strength of their Rulers, remain unexhausted and invincible. At least it is certainly this unwelcome faith which among us, represses the hope of discontented Millions, and retains them in quiet subjection. About the time in question, however, unpropitious occurrences tended greatly to diminish the awe of our subjects, and to engender in their minds increasing suspicions of our Stability, the protraction, the difficulties, and chiefly the reverses of the Burmese War, exaggerated to caricature, but not the less fondly believed were widely circulated, and no doubt influenced in producing several inconsiderable commotions. These circumstances gave plausibility to artful Enemies when they predicted our downfall. The people in many parts of the Country were made to believe Calcutta taken by the Burmans, and the Members of Government fled to Europe. The more intelligent, who might have discredited such tales, were yet led into similar error by palpable appearances. Troops continually moving towards the scene of hostilities until the upper Provinces seemed left defenceless ; and the unwonted spectacle of ammunition and arms, from the distant Magazines of Delhie and Agra descending the Rivers in fleets of boats, appeared undeniable indications of weakness and retrogression. It is no disgrace to the East India Company, that their sway is disliked by all their ambitions and warlike subjects. These long for the renewal of that Anarchy which among other high excitements, gave every man of courage, the hope of rising from insignificance to prominence.

The Security guaranteed to life and property by the present Order of things, is no compensation to such characters, for the loss of prospects like these. Men of this description having now succeeded to an alarming extent in magnifying our disasters, and underrating our remaining means of upholding authority, nothing but a daring Leader possessed of treasure was wanting to array any number of an armed population against us. At this important crisis, the eyes of all were turned to Bhurtpore, a Fort which Lord Lake was foiled in attempting to capture. It has in consequence, for these last twenty years, been the opprobrium of the British Arms, and the rallying point of disaffection to our dominion throughout India. Those who regard Military glory as the noblest portion of a Nation's strength, and the assertion of it, as the paramount Duty of a soldier, will comprehend my motives in preparing to assail, rather than hang on the defensive, and for seeking to resent with promptitude, an outrageous affront from the possessor of the stronghold whose boasted name implied the disgrace of the army to which I belong.

3. The circumstances of the case which I come now to detail, were in themselves sufficiently aggravated to call for condign punishment on the aggressor.

On the 27th August 1824, I transmitted to Government the request of Buldeo Sing the late Rajah of Bhurtpore, that his only son Bulwant Sing a boy about six years of age, might be publicly recognized as his heir apparent. An answer dated October the Ist was received, from the Secretary in the Political Department, signifying the ready compliance

of the Governor General in Council with the Rajah's wishes, when I was accordingly directed to fulfil, provided the child proved undoubtedly to be his Son. As I had already ascertained and reported the relationship of the heir to the reigning Prince, this cautious qualification of the Order, impressed my mind with full conviction not only of his Lordship's having authorized the recognition of the Raja's Son, but of his knowledge that the British Government in the words of the Letter, thereby committed itself to support him. Such at least is the most obvious interpretation of my instructions. But considerable delay occuring on account of other business I took occasion in writing to the Secretary on the 5th of November, to inform him expressly, that Buldeo Sing's anxiety for the speedy acknowledgement of, his heir, proceeded from the infirm state of his own health, and his anticipation of some attempt to disturb the Minority of his legal successor.

This communication concluded by intimating my intention to recognize the boy, Bulwant Sing, by investing him in the appropriate manner, agreeably to "the orders received." Now, if not before, the Governor General was made perfectly aware not merely of the construction put upon his directions, but what I had resolved to do in consequence. Now had I concealed the probability, that rebellion might await the succession of a Prince whom I was proceeding to receive under the protection of His Lordship's Government. No prohibitory Orders nor my disapprobation of this announced resolution was issued to me during three Months that elapsed before it would have been too late to correct an error.

The ceremony of recognition thus long postponed, at last took place at Bhurtpore on the 6th of February 1825.

On this occasion the Residency Surgeon had by invitation a long interview with the Raja, at which he found no reason to think him in imminent danger : but on the contrary, was of opinion that his complaints were curable under the treatment of an European Physician. I did not however omit to recommend, thro' his confidential Vakeel the propriety of nominating a Regency to act eventually for the Minor heir. But the subject was thought of a delicate nature the Raja dreaded the impolicy of creating expectants of power who could not desire the enjoyment of it, without at the same time wishing his death.

On th 5th of March, Raja Baldeo Sing died, from overexerting himself in one of the observances of his religion. Before expiring he caused some of his principal Officers to be sworn in the most solemn manner to maintain the right of his son, I am not aware that he could have done more at any period of his reign. Bulwunt Sing the acknowledged successor was instantly proclaimed without opposition, but not many days afterwards, Doorjaun Saul the deceased Raja's Nephew, who according to established usage, was second in the line of succession, after the issue of his uncle, began to collect a band of Mercenaries, mostly, if not entirely, unconnected with the principality. With these he entered the town and blew up a Gate of the Fort, of which he took possession, murdering as many of the inhabitants as he found it expedient to remove. The next step taken by this person was to assume without disguise the style and attributes of sovereignty. Knowing his whole procedure to be an insolent defiance of the Paramount state, his sole hope of success and impunity was founded on our supposed inability to oppose him by force of Arms. In consequence few preparations were made to defend the place. Having found sixteen Lacs of Rupees in one of the Bastions, he had little difficulty in gaining over part, and neutralizing the rest of an Army of which the men are chiefly Aliens. The young Raja meanwhile having been carried by his

Father's friends into the private apartments of the Palace, where the bulk of the Public Treasure was lodged, he remained there guarded by five hundred of the faithful Troops.

I foresaw however that Doorjan Sal must soon be master and disposed to extend his power with increasing means. Such was the posture of affairs when the adherents of the Lawful Prince demanded the assistance of the British Government. I conceived their right to it indisputable. I felt the contempt of our authority manifested in this quarter, and believed that the indentical circumstances which led Doorjan Sal to think Rebellion safe, armed it with danger to us. My fears had no other source. For notwithstanding the opinion of Government, that the determined Foe whom I was about to irritate might employ his forces to interrupt the agriculture and commerce of the British Empire in India, I am certain that the entire Army of Bhurtpore, united, would not venture beyond its Walls to attack three Regiments of the Honorable Company's Sepoys. The strength of Doorjun Saul lay in the renown of his Fortress ; which according to the calculation I was enabled to make on sufficient information, could not in the Hot season hold out above ten days against the means which we had still at Command. During two thirds of the Year indeed, the immense Ditch, its most formidable defence, can be filled to the brim with water from an adjoining Lake. At the time when I should have attacked the place, it was perfectly dry and could not be replenished. The season is no doubt unfavorable to Europeans, who are unavoidably exposed to the Sun ; Yet many of our most brilliant operations in former times as well as latterly, were conducted under the same disadvantages. A better opportunity and a juster cause, can seldom concur, in affording an opportunity of retrieving the honor of an Army. But although these considerations rendered me equally eager and confident of success My conduct was materially influenced by the spirit of the times on other accounts. After being appealed to in the name of the young Raja, a moment of hesitation or inactivity on my part, would have sanctioned the usurpation, delivered an ally whom we were bound to protect, into the hands of an unscrupulous Traitor, avowed the helplessness of the British Government, and permitted the tocsin of insurrection to be sounded throughout Upper India. Could the Governor General in Council for a moment imagine, that during his unpromising contest with the Burmese, greater risk would be incurred by encountering this hostility in the germ, than by waiting many Months for a period of leisure to make the Attack, when disaffection, extending its ramifications thro' a favourable soil, must have risen to its strength. Had my supineness permitted such a crisis to arrive, on whose head would His Lordship have charged the eventual loss of the Country which he governs? At a distance of nearly a thousand Miles from the seat of Government, my responsibility was appalling. But I conceived that wise policy required the movement of an immense population to be prevented, without trusting to the future possibility of arresting its progress, after the impulse had augmented its original power a hundred fold. I decided accordingly on immediate interference, a proclamation was issued denouncing Doorjun Saul as an usurper, and calling on the people of Bhurtpore to continue their allegiance. At the same time, I put in motion the disposable force of my own Division of the army, obtaining the cordial assistance of Major General Reynell and Sir Gabriel Martindell, I was enabled in the course of three weeks to assemble Eight thousand Men including three European Regiments with one hundred pieces of artillery. To the most sanguine of our enemies, these appeared to evince overwhelming resources, which from being thought

extinct, now seemed ready to make Bhurtpore the Bulwark of their hopes, an opportune example to the rest of India. Such was the effect of this apparent revival of fallen power, that I entertained reasonable expectations of seeing our high duties discharged, and most of the manifold advantages of capturing the fort secured, even without shedding blood. Before any of our troops had yet entered the territory of Bhurtpore, Doorjun Sal renounced his assumed title, entreating my consent to his being made Moockteare or Regent. He desired to come to my Tent, in order to deliver the Young Rajah in safety to the representative of the protecting Government. He put no limits to professions of humility, and in truth, so far from thinking of resistance, his highest hopes were now of mercy and favor thro' the indulgence of those whom he had offended. But a sudden change awaited the Character of the negotiation which he opened on these terms, equally unexpected to both parties. While it was pending, the reply of the Governor General in Council to my report of the usurpation and the consequent proceedings in contemplation reached me by express at Muttra. This document will be found to contain the disavowal and unqualified condemnation of whatsoever I had done or projected to maintain the honor of my Country at a critical emergency. It conveyed not merely an absolute prohibition to advance, but a positive order to retreat, altho' it were in the face of the enemy. It directed me to disband the Troops immediately, who were to return to their respective Stations. I was further commanded to make a full recantation of error, by recalling the proclamation which styled Doorjun Saul an usurper, and invited the people of Bhurtpore to uphold their Hereditary Prince. I ventured to delay ten days, with a view of possibly averting some of the degradations that must follow obedience to such Orders. But the altered tone I had to use, and most likely intelligence of the reproof which I received, frustrated every effort to obtain the concessions that Doorjan Sal at one time offered voluntarily. The Troops were accordingly remanded and dispersed. The Usurper was by these measures left in peaceable possession of the power which he had seized by criminal and insulting violence, at liberty to resume the title, and to dispose of the Young Rajah as he saw fit. I was entirely divested of authority to interfere.

As Government must have been guided by information of which I know not the source, it was vain to conjecture the cause of the vacillation and infirmity of purpose, that it has manifested throughout the transaction. After the business was over & finished, as I have just related, a Novel view of the subject seemed to open to the Governor General. The next letter, dispatched seventeen days posterior to the date of the one directing the immediate dismissal of the Troops commanded to detain them, and to defend the dominion of the Honorable Company against the anticipated invasion of the new Rajah, Doorjan Sal, whom I had unwarrantably provoked. A Prince of Hombery making War on an Emperor of Germany could not sound more strangely in the ears of an Austrian, than did the alarm of His Lordship in mine. Yet it is very possible that the personage, so much overrated now, when he shall have had time to perfect his usurpation, strengthen his fortifications and revive the spirit of general disaffection, may one day make a formidable defence, or act like a Torch on the combustible Materials of our Empire.

But in defending my official reputation, still dear, since little else remains to me, I must be allowed to recapitulate the wrongs which I have suffered in conjunction with the honor of the State. Upon a review of the whole transactions the procedure of the Governor General in Council must appear marked with Inconsistency, because, he first dictated and

afterwards condemned the same measures with Impolicy, because he deserted the post of a Paramount State when there was least danger in maintaining it: and with violation of public faith, because I had officially pledged His Lordship to protect the Prince whom he abandoned.

If any casuistry can reconcile the instructions of the Ist of October 1824, with the sentiments professed on the 2nd of April 1825 it must implicate the authors still more deeply. Did the Governor General command or expect his representative to use the gentle language of admonition to a rebellious Murderer, yet holding the wrecking Weapon in his hand? And to ask friendly explanation of the same criminal when he had openly usurped the Throne of a sovereign under British protection? If it was meant that, I should address him in the authoritative language becoming our Station and his acts, in order to produce intimidation without employing force the result would have been equally discreditable. Doorjan Sal, & too many of his countrymen, believed us no longer capable of exercising the Paramount power. Was I directed to subvert his belief of imbecility of Government, by threatening punishment for his past offences, and yet, forbearing to inflict it when he persisted in crime.

A greater miscalculation is hardly conceivable of the springs of action among a people who are prone, under any circumstances, to suspect forbearance of originating in weakness. The affectation of forgiving virtue, while murder and usurpation cry for vengeance, has nothing to expect but derision from the Natives of India.

But my part in the Drama was now at an end. The virtual disavowal of all which I had done, and not less the opposite line of conduct that I was compelled to adopt by Government rendered the humiliation of my public Character complete. I hastened therefore to resign a situation which could no longer be held with credit to myself or advantage to my employers.

The loss of authority, from circumstances sufficiently known, was not in itself a subject of regret, had I been permitted to lay it down with honor, and on a fit occasion. But few days had elapsed, after I left the vicinity of Bhurtpore, when my eyes were fairly opened to the predetermination of Government to drive me to this extremity for no other intelligible purpose, than to attach disgrace to my removal from office. Dreading in consequence, lest one Dispatch like that of the 2nd of April might not suffice others in the same tone, on topics unconnected with Bhurtpore, reached me in succession. Had I on any occasion, where hopeless of timely instructions, on account of the dilatoriness of Official correspondence, made use of the customary discretion? What formerly assured me applause, was now visited with reprobation. Now in oblivion, once more of his own Commands, now in mortifying opposition to my public Statements, lying before him, the Governor General in Council continued to fulminate censure on my devoted head, until the receipt of my resignation terminated a Warfare which its promoters have apparently as much reason as I to deplore.

I believed the foregoing Narrative has sufficiently disclosed, without accounting for, an extraordinary disregard in the part of Government to the information which it receives from known and legitimate sources.

An intelligent community would attribute this singularity to an agency, seldom avowed, and of whose very existence direct proof is scarcely adducible. But from the open organization of the system lately, in one Department of the administration, it is reasonable to suppose that it may pervade the rest, in a less tangible and more revolting form. I should

be forward to invite the scrutiny of Honorable Men into every act of my public life : but I deprecate, whilst I despise the whispered testimony of concealed witnesses, who whatever their Station are to be classed by universal consent with the most infamous of Mankind.

The Governor General himself being still a stranger to India, and the management of an Empire, the other Members of Government have their full share of responsibility. The absence of Mr. Adam, and the sentiments expressed by Sir Edward Payet exempt them from any participation in these proceedings. Without the least inclination to deny the worth and general talents of His Lordship's remaining advisers, Councellors or Secretaries, I understand that their past services have precluded most of them from acquiring much personal knowledge of India, beyond the boundaries of our ancient Factory. Are such Functionaries destitute of the prerequisite experience capable of forming expanded ideas of our foreign relations, or of directing the conduct of Affairs when emergencies threaten the distant Provinces?

Yet His Lordship was not inevitably subjected to the guidance of these Gentlemen, He had other legitimate sources of intelligence, and depositories of confidence, whom the wisest of his Predecessors have not disdained to trust, I mean his local representatives within their own jurisdictions. I hope not to appear presumptuous in claiming longer and more intimate acquaintance, than those who have judged me, with the Political condition of Upper India including the state of Bhurtpore. For upwards of twenty years my Post there has been sufficiently conspicuous, in some of the first Political and Military situations, to bring my competence full in the eye of a Governor General, when active decision was demanded, on the spot, where I held the highest authority. His Lordship therefore might have learned from the public records, that I was not ignorant how the dignity of the state had been maintained in former times of Exigency and Peril.

If the Governor General in Council suspected me of apathy and disregard to the public interest, the evnets of my Life are equally incompatible with the imputation. I entered the service of the East India Company when this Empire was yet in its cradle and I have since borne my part during forty seven Years in the contests from which it has risen to supremacy. If there be any calculation on Human sympathy, the most callous & Phlegmatic will forbear to accuse of indifference to the welfare of British India, one who has grown with its growth, and flourished in its renown, until the pride of his existence must be interwoven with its well-being. To what then, has the official character of a Veteran Servant been sacrificed with contumely consciousness of rectitude in Judgement and Principle, impels me to ascribe the act, to Malice, mistaken and unworthy expediency or to evidence that shuns the light, whichever of these influenced in Counsels, the Government stands convicted of Injustice. In concluding I once more entreat your Honorable Court not to suppose that release from public duty would have been felt by me as a privation. I had indeed, solicited permission to retire more than twelve Months before the occurence of these events, when I might have left the scenes of active Life unattended by reproach, which from so high a quarter must tend while unexplained, to degrade any individual in the estimation of my Countrymen, and I must add of humble Millions who were wont to regard me with respect. This boon has been withheld for unavowed reason, until its concession is calculated to deepen the obliquy, which a great Government always expects to follow its disapprobation. Censured and abandoned in the path of just policy, my retirement is fur-

ther embittered by the reflection that the last compulsory act of my long career, has for a season lowered the station and name of my country in the eyes of those Princes and among whom I had for so many Years striven to extend her Glory and consolidate her power.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 June , 1826, No. 3)

Extract from the correspondence between Sir David Ochterlony, Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and George Swinton, Esquire, Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

In attempting to form an abstract of some important parts of these letters, sentences and portions of sentences have unavoidably been transposed and disjoined from their contexts. Their meaning and import, however, remain unchanged as the entire documents, which follow, will testify. Not more than fifteen days elapsed between the dispatch and receipt of any of the letters quoted.

Concerning the Heir Apparent of Bhurtpore.

1. Resident August 27th 1824.

B. today's dawk I have forwarded Khareetah, from the Raja of Bhurtpore.

These Khareetahs are known to me to contain solicitations for a Khelaut of investiture to the Raja's Son and Heir apparent, a boy named Bulwunt Sing.

2. Reply of the Secretary October 1st 1824.

His Lordship is not sufficiently apprized of the relation in which Bulwunt Sing stands to the reigining Raja.

3. Resident (repeating) November 5th 1824.

The boy whom Buldeo Sing (reigning Raja) is anxious to instal, as his Heir apparent, is his own Son, born a short time before or about the time of my assuming charge of the Residency of Delhi in 1818.

4. Secretary (recurring to the subject) April 2nd 1825.

But upon these points, as well as upon the several questions in the instructions of the 1st of Oct., His Lordship has been left in entire ignorance.

Concerning the Investiture

Secretary October 1st 1824. 5. para 2. His Lordship in Council readily admits the advantages of settling the succession to the Indian Principalities under the protection of the British Government, in all cases where any doubts exist, and for accomplishing an object of so much political importance, the expence of Khilaut which it is necessary to give cannot of course constitute an objection of any moment.

Secretary April 2nd, 1825 but he (His Lordship) wishes you distinctly to understand, that he does not consider himself to be necessarily called on to interfere in the internal disputes of the several protected and defended allies of the Honorable Company and to regulate and control the line of succession in those states, unless under very special circumstances.

But before the Paramount State commits itself by the acknowledgement of a successor, it is indispensable that it should possess full information on the subject, and be satisfied of the justice of the arrangement which it is called on to support.

Para 6. It must be superfluous to add, that if Bulwunt Sing is the Raja's Son & Heir apparent, no doubt can exist under the sentiments explained in the second paragraph of the course to be pursued by the Govr. Genl. in Council.

The Recognition of the Heir apparent during the life of the reigning Raja, at that Raja's earnest solicitation, backed by your strong recommendation of, his request was never considered by the Governor General in Council as committing the British Government to maintain him at all hazards, in the event of any disputed succession.

Resident November 5th 1824.

Consequence of the Investiture

6. His (the Raja's) anxiety is increased by his (Son's) tender age, and the knowledge that there would not be wanting a disposition to usurp his rights. I shall therefore do the needful under the orders received, if not confirmed, on my way back from Jyepore.

The same January 26th 1825.

7. I marched from Jeypore yesterday in progress to Bhurtpore, where in obedience to the command of His Lordship in Council I shall comply with the Raja's wishes by acknowledging his Son as Heir apparent. Secretary having continued silent five months after received the first and six Weeks after the last of the two foregoing extracts and being informed of the usurpation.

Date 15th Post Mark 20th April 1825.

8. By the expression "Orders received" the Governor General in Council presumes you allude to the instructions before adverted to of the Ist of October. As those Orders however called for a distinct report as preliminary to any decision of the question, His Lordship in Council is at a loss to understand how you could have expected, that orders for the investiture of the Young Raja could be confirmed until such reports had been submitted to Govt.

(vide 5 Paragraph 6)

Resident March 26th 1825/from a Proclamation to the people of Bhurtpore duly submitted to Government.

9. I had the honor of performing the pleasing duty of investing the Young Raja on the part of the British Government with the Khilaut of investiture in open Court in the Fort of Bhurtpore and from that moment Maharajah Bulwunt Sing came under the protection of the British Government.

Secretary (After the usurpation not having previously replied to 6 & 7)

10. But the case is entirely altered when notwithstanding such countenance of the British Government (as investiture) the succession to the Throne is dispatched and the acknowledge [-d] Heir is actually deposed by a successful Rival supported by a party in the state. It becomes then, if no positive stipulation to guarantee the succession in the regular line exist, a mere question of political expediency, whether the British Government shall or shall not embroil itself in the quarrels of the several competitors, and take up Arms to compel the Ruler Defacto to vacate the throne in favour of that claimant, whose title may be unquestionably the best, but who has been of himself unable to maintain his rights.

Resident March 9th 1825.

11. Some days of Wet and Stormy weather, which always affect my enfeebled constitution, occasioned my neglecting to report my proceedings at Bhurtpore, and from the neglect of the moment caused it to escape my recollection (the proceedings relate entirely to the ceremony of investiture.)

Secretary, April 2nd 1825.

12. Neither would the fact of your having invested Bulwunt Sing with a Kilaut have been known to His Lordship, had it not been communicated by the Young Raja himself.

Resident March 17th 1825 (addressing the Magistrate of Agra, a Copy of the letter being sent to Government.)

13. Janee Bijanath (the accredited Vakeel or Agent of Bhurtpore) has just arrived and from him I hear that Doorjun Sal (the usurper) is proclaimed (Sovereign) that the Gates were blown open and many lives lost.

Secretary April 2nd 1825.

14. In your communications with Doorjun Saul, you will be very careful not to commit the British Govt. by any threats of compulsion, but limit your demands to a full explanation.

Secretary April 3rd 1825

15. You will now be pleased to issue orders for the immediate return of all the Troops to their Stations, and to recall your proclamations or neutralize their effect.

Secretary dated 15
Calcutta Post Mark 20th

Their (the Troops) departure from the vicinity of the Bhurtpore territory, might it is feared embolden the licentious soldiery which the Bhurtpore Chief (vizt. Doorjun Saul) is now in all probability collecting from every quarter, and independently of the discredit of failing to act up to your proclamation and retiring in the face of a determined foe, our frontier might thus be exposed to their inroads, and agriculture and commerce be materially injured. You will consider yourself empowered to deviate from the orders already issued to you, so far as to keep together a part of the British Force.

Extract from a Letter from the Secretary to Government in the Political Department July 23rd 1824.

It can scarcely be necessary to add that the Government would consider the Establishment of one Sovereign Authority within the state of Alwar, in lieu of the existing arrangement, to be highly desirable and beneficial. So also, should it be established by the result of the investigation now ordered that either of the contending parties (The joint Rajas of Alwar) is implicated as an Instigator of the Plot to assassinate Nawab Ahmed Buxsh Khan, the Governor General in Council would without scruple declare that Individual to have forfeited for ever his rights and claims as a Sovereign Prince.

Malwa & Rajputana
Residency.

To

George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Fort William.

Sir,

By this Dawk I have forwarded to the Persian Office, Khureetas from the Raja of Bhurtpore to the Right Honorable the Govr. General to yourself, and to Mr. Sterling and along with this, you will receive Copy of a Letter from the Raja to myself, which will shew, that these Khureetahs are known to me to contain solicitations for a Khillaut of Investiture to the Raja's Son and heir apparent, a Boy named Bulwunt Sing.

2. Every day's experience tends so clearly to shew the important benefit derivable from measure calculated to obviate the commotion and other evils incident to a disputed succession, that I most willingly, sincerely and urgently recommend a compliance with the Bhurtpore Raja's request, and am the more solicitous for an early communication on this subject, as I am informed he labours under some complaints which, that perhaps not dangerous in themselves, have suggested, the apprehensions which induce his present application.

3. I should hope, that the call for a new expense so shortly after that incurred on account of the Raja's own Investiture, will not prove an obstacle to an object so desirable, as the recognition in the most public manner of the boy named Bulwunt Singh as his Heir Apparent, when the measure is considered in reference to its influence on the Public tranquillity, by averting the Civil discretions, of which there were some indications on the Rajah's own Succession, and to the opportunity it affords us, of, at the same time, gratifying an Ally, and inculcating and exemplifying Principles of succession, on which the Peace and good Order, not only of the reigning Family of Bhurtpore, but of every other State in Hindostan, so mainly depend.

4. I beg leave to add that the sale of Jewels lately authorized, and some funds in my hands, will go far to, if not fully, cover the expense which will ensue from a compliance with the Raja's request.

I have &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Delhie
27th August 1824.

Pol. Dept.

To

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart. G.C.B.
Rest. in Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th August (No. 459) and to communicate to you the following Orders and observations of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council in reply.

2. His Lordship in Council readily admits the advantages of settling the succession of the Indian Principalities under the protection of the British Government, in all cases where any doubts exist, and for accomplishing an object of so much political Importance, the mere expense of the Khelaat, which it is necessary to confer, cannot of course constitute an objection of any moment. But before the Paramount State commits itself by the acknowledgment of a successor, it is indispensable that it should possess full information on the subject, and be satisfied of the justice of the arrangement which it is called upon to support.

3. In the present instance, His Lordship in Council is not sufficiently apprized of the relation in which Bulwunt Singh stands towards the reigning Raja of Bhurtpore, nor of the claims of the other Members of the Family—Bulwunt Singh is in some of the Papers called Son, and in others Nephew of Raja Buldeo Singh. Probably he may have been adopted by the Raja, and if the ceremony of adoption has been performed in the lawful manner, the Governor General in Council presumes, that the British Government may with perfect propriety accede to the request now preferred in his behalf. Even in this case, however, before deciding finally, His Lordship in Council would wish to learn your opinion distinctly, whether there is any prospect of an Heir apparent being born to the Rajah, whose claims may eventually supersede those of the adopted child.

4. If Bulwunt Singh stands merely in the relation of Nephew to the reigning prince, it will be necessary to consider the claims of Koonwer Doorjun Sal, whose name is mentioned in the former correspondence, as a candidate for the succession to the Raj of Bhurtpoor, and of any other collateral Heirs who may be in Existence.

5. I am instructed therefore to request, that you will afford full information on the above points, and that should there be any Members of the Bhurtpoor family, who can plead a preferable title to Bulwunt Singh, on the ground of Seniority, or as being nearer in the direct line, you will state your opinion of their claims, and the course which with reference to such circumstances you would recommend the Government to adopt.

6. It must be superfluous to add, that if Bulwunt Singh is the Raja's Son, and Heir apparent, no doubts can exist under the sentiments explained in the 2nd Paragraph, of the course to be adopted by the Governor General in Council.

I have &ca.
Signed/- G. Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William
1st Octor. 1824.

Extract from a Private letter of Sir David Ochterlony Bt. to George Swinton, Esquire, dated 5th Novr. 1824.

"By reverting in the latter part of the accompanying Note to my selfish objects, I have appropriated a space which I meant should be filled by information, that the boy whom Buldeo Singh is anxious to instal as Heir apparent is his own Son, born a short time before or about the time of my assuming charge of the Residency from Metcalfe, and I remember going to a Zeaput (sic) given on the occasion by the late Raja's Vakeel.

His anxiety is increased by his tender age and the knowledge that there would not be wanting a Disposition to usurp his rights. I shall therefore do the needful under the orders received if not confirmed on my way back from Jeypoor, making the circuit of Alwur and Bhurtpore".

True Extract.

To

Charles MacSween Esquire,
Judge and Magistrate
Agra.

Sir,

I received yours yesterday, but watched before I replied, 'till I could ascertain whether the cessation of firing was caused by the repulse or success of the assailants. Janee Bijinath has just arrived and is now with me, and from him I hear that Doorjan Sal is proclaimed, that the Gates were blown, many lives lost, and the Infant in the hands of the usurper. They appear to have managed with great skill and secrecy, and Whatever Janee may say I very much apprehend, that the popular voice of the Jaut Tribe is not in favour of the rightful heir. It behoves us, therefore, to have such strength as will enforce just claims, and the acknowledgement we had made of the succession.

Time must elapse before such a force can be assembled, and is suited to the occasion, and in the mean time I have told Bijinath, that he must endeavour to win over and increase our Partizans amongst themselves by Proclamation and other Primary Proceedings, which do not depend on power so much as policy.

He seems to approve this, and says it was the very one he mentioned to yourself it is not however likely, he would criticise any intended measures of mine, and if it is not what he deems best suited to the occasion, he must blame his own want of candour. I must beg however to mention, that he states one of the Principal of the usurper's Insurgents to be an inhabitant of Agra, and he thinks that Mirza Jaffer Beeg's Family being instantly seized would have an effect. I recommend this measure to your consideration, and so far as my opinion of its utility goes, I do not hesitate to say, that if I have such power, you may consider yourself as fully authorized to act, as if I had given the most formal Orders. I have addressed General Reynell by express and shall draw from my own Division, the Western, as many Troops as can be spared where we can ill admit of much Diminution. It is probable I think that your authoritatively prohibiting our Jaats from joining, may of itself draw them over to us, or render them Neutral or inactive.

A strange message has just been sent to Janee, not to tell me of what has occurred, but whether it comes from the Ranee or Usurper, or why sent, is yet a Mystery, as the man was so fatigued as to be unable

to move from Delhi, and all his communication by a fresh man is, "Desire Janee not to say any thing to the General" whither it bades ill or good, he seems as dubious as myself, as all he has told me, of occurrences he picked up from a man in attendance on the Commanding Officer at Muttra and he seems to hope, it may be from the Ranee, but more to fear, it may be from Doorjun Sal.

In either case it is a very strange Message, if the person who sent it, could imagine that what was bruited yesterday in the Delhi chowk, could be today unknown to me.

The Message is from Doorjun Sal, and a letter has been sent, which invites the Agent to the *presence,* and desires he will not proceed to me, till after an Interview. He supposes it to be a trap to get him into their hands, to murder him.

Shalamar
17th March 1825.

Yours &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony

Proclamation issued to the Brethren and Tribe and to the whole of the Servants and Dependents, Military and Civil, of the state of Bhurtpore.

It is well known to the Subjects of Bhurtpoor that the late Maha Raja Baldeo Singh, during his life time from foresight as to future events placed his son Maha Raja Bulwunt Singh on the Guddee and applied to the British Government for Khillaut of Investiture to his heir, which request founded on Right and Justice, was granted by the Right Honorable the Governor General, and I had the honor of performing the pleasing duty of investing the Young Raja on the part of the British Government in open Court in the Fort of Bhurtpoor, and the whole of the Brethren, Relations, Servants and Dependents of the Rauj from that moment the Shaha Raja Bulwunt Singh came under the portection of the British Government.

After my return from Bhurtpoor Delhi, the Maha Raja Baldeo Singh having proceeded to Govern him where he paid the debt of Nature, certain Military Officers, and Men in Charge of the Fort of Bhurtpoor, and other Servants of the state, at the Instigation of Koonwer Doorjan Sal, son of the late Rao Luchmun Singh, became disloyal, kindled the flames of Rebellion committing murder and outrage, by which he obtained possession of the Fort. Therefore, since it is known to you all, that Maha Raja Bulwunt Singh, in accordance with the usages of your Country, and of the world in general, is the true Heir and Rightful possessor of the guddee of Bhurtpoor, and no individual of any religion or sect pretends to question his right. It is proclaimed to all servants and Dependants of the State, that they are bound in duty to combine in expelling Koonwur Doorjun Sal, and to prevent his having any control in the affairs of Bhurtpoor. It is also necessary and proper, that Night and day you be vigilant in protecting the life of your Prince, Maha Raja Bulwunt Singh, whereby your loyalty and attachment will be proved and rendered conspicuous both to the British Government and the Maha Raja. If you can in the mean time resist the usurpation of the Koonwur till the British forces arrive at Bhurtpoor, which they will do shortly, it will not only be proper and pleasing, but calculated to render you worthy of the Favor and Kindness, both of the British Government and of your own sovereign. If from the Koonwer's being in possession you are unable to expel him,

then it is desirable that all the loyal Servants and Tribes of the Rauj protect the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh and his mother, being sure that the British Troops will shortly arrive to their assistance, and the expulsion of the Koonwer. Therefore, till the arrival of the British Force, be most careful, that the Maha Rajah sustain no kind of injury, otherwise his relatives and subjects will incur merited disgrace, while their Treason will be apparent to all men.

The real object of the British Government is that Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh be the ruler of Bhurtpore and that the Koonwur be deprived of his usurped authority. Besides these, it is not by any means the intention of the British Government to interfere in the internal concerns of the Rauj. This is written for your information, that you may all conform to it.

To

George Swinton Esquire,
Secy. to Govt. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you, my arrival at this station, & to acquaint you for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, that I have learned that Doorjun Sal now disclaims all intention to usurp the Guddee, and professes to have been driven to the measure &ca pursued, by the repeated indignities offered to him by the Maternal Uncle of the child, who was Guardian and Prime Minister. At the same time he asserts he was invited to a very large Party of the Tribe, who disapproved of the administration he has overthrown. He affects to prove a general concurrence in his views and wishes by the facility with which he attained his object, and declares that the Gates were not blown open, but opened to him, & in extenuation of the murders, he declares them to have been committed without his orders or concurrence by the Soldiery in the heat of the moment.

It is clear that the Guns were heard at this place and at Agra from 2 O'clock till 7 in the morning, so that if the Gates were ultimately opened, it is probable, they were so shattered, as to afford those within little hope of their lasting much longer, the murders were at first said to be deliberate and by his order, and on their perpetration he declared his wishes complete, and desired his people to desist from all further outrage. The object however of this is to communicate the new light in which the subject may be viewed, and which Doorjun Sal has given it. I apprehend it to be a change of Intention, and that he originally aimed at the Guddee, but has been persuaded to alter his views, as more likely to be attainable with the consent of the British Government.

To obtain the Niabut or Mookhtaree is in effect to gain the Raj, and tho' he has yet saved the Infant's life, because he would not add such a murder to the deeds of the day, yet it cannot be doubted or at least it may be strongly apprehended, that he will not fail to rid himself in a more secret way of this bar to the attainment of his Project. I write hastily, and on very slight and imperfect information, but supposing the facts to be as I have stated, and supposing the Tribe to be one and all or a majority in his favor, I wish as early as possible to know whether His Lordship in Council would deem it proper that such proceedings should be rewarded by the virtual attainment of the object sought.

I may hereafter see matters in a different light, or circumstances may combine to induce a different view, but at present my idea is, that we should express our abhorrence of his proceedings, at the same time it may eventually be desirable to carry on negotiations for the avowed purpose of the future security of the Infant in the first place, and as a further object to ascertain how far the Jauts generally can be brought to declare their wish that the claim of Doorjun Sal, as limited to the Mooktaree or Niabut, should be recognized after proceedings which we regard with Horror, but which we might consider less culpable if we could suppose it sanctioned by those of his own Tribe, and particularly by those who must have lost near and dear relations by his precipitance, as it might be truly said that a general wish of such an arrangement calmly expressed and requested could have obtained a ready assent from the British Government, as not militating against the rules of succession, and at the same time in conformity to the wish of the Nation, to which the British Government are always desirous of pay [-ing] due attention.

This is written in great haste, and may not clearly express my sentiments, but I hope it will be sufficient to enable His Lordship in Council to form his own opinion, and issue his orders with as little delay as possible to, Sir, &ca.

Muthra
The 24th March 1825.

Sd/- D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

P.S.

The infant is in their hands, and it is still to be learnt whether Doorjun Saul's proceedings are supported by the popular voice where I to follow merely my own immediate Ideas, I should say that the British Government had no object affecting the Independence or Integrity of Bhurtpore, but it could not admit of the lineal succession being set aside, and still less could it admit of placing a Murderer at the head of the administration of a Minority, the succession to which, even should the demise of the Infant render vacant, he has forfeited by Crime.

His younger brother, Madho Singh, is said to be intelligent, active and brave, but very daring and very wicked and twice attempted the life of Buldeo Singh. What other branches of the Family there may be I know not, and as yet I write in Ignorance. Whether Doorjun Saul has changed his Intentions, or whether he was as we heard at Delhi actually proclaimed Rajah.

Allow me to entreat a letter by express in reply, and if events should not permit me to wait, I shall report whatever has influenced my conduct, and leave it to make its own impress and with His Lordship, for we have no precedent to guide us, and the case is full of difficulties, as we are now situated.

Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government

My dear Sir,

I send, for the information of His Lordship in Council, Copies of letter addressed to Chiefs and Persons of the Bhurtpore state and sent off by Hurkarras early this morning.

The certainty of our interference is said to have had an effect, but it has not yet I think produced more than a warning, if it has done so much. My accounts however assert roundly and positively, that Doorjan Sal has not the least confidence either in the tribe or in the Old Troops, but place his dependence, by some said to be five hundred, by others a thousand, who have adopted certain forms, ceremonies and Oaths, which imply determination to adhere to him under all circumstances and at all hazards.

It has been reported to me, that a Mission has arrived in the vicinity, commissioned to speak with me. I have intimated my intention to hear whatever they may have to communicate, but it must be an unsatisfactory Meeting as they will come of course, either to lay claim to the Guddee or urge his right as nearest relation, to the Office of Mookhtar, to neither of which do I feel myself at liberty to accede, or even encourage a future hope.

The right of the Infant to succeed his Father is as I have said in the accompanying letters universally acknowledged.

His claim to be Naib or Mookhtar, whichever it may be, has been brought forward by violence, and disgraced by atrocities, and to admit his claim in the way it has been insisted upon, appears to me to be in fact placing the infant in the hands of him who has an Interest in removing an obstacle to his ambition, and encouraging every turbulent spirit, to appeal to the sword and instigate Treachery and Murder.

How I shall steer through a conversation of so delicate a nature without repressing hope or exciting despair, I know not, but whatever passes shall be faithfully reported by.

Muttra
28th March 1825.

Yours &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony

To
George Swinton, Esquire,
Secretary to Government.

My dear Sir,

I had a conversation with the Vakeels on the 2nd Instant, but all that passed was of so vague and inconclusive a nature that I did not deem it worthy of mention. Today we had another meeting and conversation equally unsatisfactory, but still perhaps proper to repeal.

After a great deal of the same language as had been used on former occasion of my being Malick and that every thing was in my power, I told them that so far from having much in my power, I considered it but too probable that my receiving and hearing them as the Messengers of Doorjan Sal, might draw upon me the high displeasure of the Governor General, that it was true they had formerly said as now, that I was Malick, and had made sundry propositions which they probably considered as concessions, but how did I know that they were authorized to say what they did, or that they would not in the end deny all they did say.

That in order to screen myself from that displeasure which I apprehended as much as possible, I thought it would be proper for Doorjan Sal to write to me expressly, stating that he disclaimed all Right to the Guddee, that he would be faithful and obedient to the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh, that he could declare upon Oath he neither approved or

ordered the death of the Chowdry Ram Ruttun and others, and lastly that he relinquished *all desire of Interference in the Raj.*

The latter seemed of all the most unpalatable, but they asked if I would receive a Kureetah to that effect. I said I was quite unacquainted with Native Customs in matters of this nature, but I suspected from the word Khureetah, that there was more meant than I could with propriety Concede. I received Khureetahs from Princes and Chief of State, but I did not recollect that I had received any from Persons situated as Doorjan Sal was, and that he was not elevated in my idea one step above what he was, when he sent me a common letter, which I had transmitted to Government. I should be Governed perhaps by better Information, but I then thought I could not receive a Khureetah.

They left me with a promise, that one of them should proceed to Bhurtpore to report what had passed, and that I should know the result by or before the Evening of the 7th.

Muthra
5th April 1825.

I remain &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

To
George Swinton, Esquire,
Secretary &ca.*

My dear Sir,

I have so little confidence in any declaration of natives, that even when I can discover no motive for Falsehood, I do not feel assured that they do not speak falsely, with this preamble I will venture to state, that the Vakeels waited upon me this morning with a very positive declaration that Doorjan Sal was inclined to make the personal concessions I required, on assurances of his safety, and to bring with him the Infant Rajah. It seemed to me however from some parts of their conversation, that he was not only dubious of his ability to execute his intention, but that even if he comes, we still have to perform our task, of reducing the place from the obstinacy of his younger Brother Madho Singh. I did not hesitate to acknowledge, that the extrication of the child was a matter of importance to me, on the score of Humanity, but I affected indifference as to Doorjan Sal's coming, if, he did not ensure a final settlement. I however told them that he might come, and having come might be assured that this act of itself would prevent any seizure or Detention such as he apprehended, as perfectly incompatable with our Customs and Ideas of propriety. If Doorjan Sal come and brought with him his Infant Cousin, and we could not ultimately settle matters satisfactorly, he should have liberty to return, but before he came I wished him clearly to understand and recollect that even in the performance of this act, which placed his cousin in safety, all I had said, or could venture to say, are that it might dispose the Governor General to regard him favorably on my recommendation, which was the sum total of all I could promise. I repeated this, using the terms that it might mollify, or render His Lordship *Ruhum Dil* and probably produce the *Nuzur Meherbanee*. His personal security I ventured to promise, but for this thought I obtained an equivalent, if the poor child was freed from the danger of Bombardment. I was not however insensible, tho' I made

* [The same as No. 223].

light of it, or rather did not aim any satisfaction, that if he did come in, I should have not only the legal Heir, but the Pretender, and that the daring, dissolute, but active and brave Brother would be left in all probability without or with very few adherents—as the departure of Doorjan Sal would leave him without pretensions.

There is, on the supposition that Doorjan should come in, an important point to be considered on which I have not had leisure to reflect sufficiently, to suggest the course to be pursued, and on which if I had made up my own mind, it would still be proper, expedient and necessary, to leave open if possible, for the Receipt of his Lordship's Commands. I mean the measures to be pursued to prevent a recurrence of what has already happened and what should be done to place the Infant in security, and Conduct the administration of affairs. The one and only one, that occurs to me, without involving an interference which experience has taught me to deprecate, is to take Mochalkas, from a select number, say 4 or 5, amongst whom may be those most confided in by the late Buldeo Singh, for his personal safety, and the management of the territory according to ancient usage, and prescription. In this case it is simplified and the very reverse of the Rajpoots—Every Zemindar Cultivator knows the demands that will be made on him—and he knows that they will be just and moderate.

I shall possibly be able to write more and with more Confidence tomorrow. In the meantime I beg to assure you, that I am,

Very sincerely yours,
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

Muthra
10th April
1825

To
George Swinton, Esquire,
Secretary &ca.*

My dear Sir,

I cannot add any thing to my letter of yesterday. One of the Members of the Mission has proceeded, or will proceed to Bhurtpore today, and his return will probably enable me to discover what Doorjan Sal can do, because all my accounts agree that he seriously intends, what the Vakeels have proposed, but how far he may be able to carry his own intentions into effect seems rather dubious from the ascendancy, which the superior Energy and Boldness of his Youngr Brother has obtained over him. It is indeed now said the Doorjan Sal has been more passive than I at first believed, and tho' ostensibly engaged, was dragged in by the Intrigues of this youth with the Troops. If Doorjan Sal should come we are freed from a very serious inconvenience, by his placing the Infant Rajah out of Danger, and I hardly think under any circumstances he will return if he once comes out. So that the delivery of the Rajah and his coming in to us will be a public and manifest reparation of a public slight and leaves Mudho Singh to act without even the shadow of a choice.

I have every reason to hope that the Alwur people have not only retracted their promise of cutting the Bund, but are somewhat surprized

* [The same as No. 223a].

and discouraged, at hearing of the Preparations in Progress of the Troops assembling, which is so contradictory to all their vile emissaries had written. My letters of today say that they are not only determined to keep the Bund closed, but to offer their services to bring in Grain, or to be employed in any way I may direct.

Muthra
11th April 1825

I remain &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.

## 239

By Express

To,
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. & G.C.B.
&ca. &ca. &ca.

Sir,

Your Dispatches and private communications relative to the occurrences at Bhurtpore, and the measures you have taken for the support of Bulwunt Singh in the Raj as successor to his Father the late Raja Buldeo Singh, have been submitted to the Governor General in Council, and are now under his consideration. In the meantime I have received His Lordship in Council's Instruction to desire that you will immediately countermand the advance of the British Troops upon Bhurtpore, directing them to stand fast, until the receipt of further Orders. If any of them shall have actually entered the Bhurtpore Territory, you will order them to retire and take up a Position without the boundaries of that State.

2. You will receive the detailed instructions of His Lordship in Council at the earliest practicable moment, at present it will be sufficient to remark, that the Governor General in Council is not aware of any Engagement which pledges the British Government to support, by force of Arms, the succession of the lawful Heir of the Bhurtpore Raj against internal rebellion, the Treaty only binding it to protect the Government of Bhurtpore against external Enemies. The recognition of the Heir Apparent during the life of the reigning Rajah, at that Rajah's earnest solicitation, backed by your strong recommendation of his request, was never considered by the Governor General in Council as committing the British Government to maintain him at all hazards, in the event of any disputed succession. No adequate motive could exist for such a gratuitous pledge, involving as it would do, a boon to the then reigning Rajah Buldeo Singh, greater than any stipulated for by the Original Treaty, and committing the British Government eventually to uphold a Prince whose succession might be in direct opposition to the wishes of the Chiefs and People. The Chief consideration which induced the British Government to gratify Raja Buldeo Singh by the recognition of his Son, as his Heir apparent and future successor, were, first, the desire to conciliate the friendship of that Prince by acceding to this earnest wish, which appeared to injure the rights of no one, and, secondly, the natural hope and expectation that such avowed countenance of the British Government towards the lawful successor to the Throne would conduce to repress faction and intrigue on the demise of the Rajah, and thereby prevent any disturbance of the general tranquillity by attempt on the part of other competitors to seize the Throne. But the case is entirely altered,

when notwithstanding such countenance of the British Government, the succession to the Throne is disputed, and the acknowledged Heir is actually deposed by a successful rival, supported by a party in the State. It becomes then, if no positive stipulation to guarantee the succession in the regular line exist, a mere question of political expediency, whether the Government shall or shall not embroil itself in the quarrels of the several competitors, and take up Arms to compel the ruler defacto to Vacate the Throne in favor of the claimant whose title may be unquestionably the best, but who was of himself unable to maintain his right.

3. As the case of the Minor Rajah Bulwunt Rao now stands, the Governor General in Council must ever regret, that you did not refer the question of enforcing his succession for the decision of Government, before calling out our Troops or issuing Proclamations to the Jaut Chiefs and population of Bhurtpore.

4. In the judgement of the Governor General in Council, the obvious course to be pursued in the first instance is, to call on Doorjan Sal to account for his apparently outrageous proceedings, and to hear what he has to offer in justification of such violent measures. It may appear after all that he only claims to exercise the regency during the minority of Bulwunt Singh, and if such be the case the Governor General in Council would not consider that we are warranted in opposing the arrangement by force of Arms, however violent and irregular his mode of assuming that authority may be. The Governor General in Council has never been apprized, who are the regularly constituted Guardians of the Minor Rajah, nor does it even appear whether the two Brothers of the late Rajah alluded to by you as having prior claims to Doorjan Sal, even setting aside Bulwunt Singh, are actually resident at Bhurtpore. One of these Brothers, Luchmee Singh, the Father of Doorjan Sal himself would appear by the Proclamation, which you have issued, to be dead. But upon these points as well as upon several questions referred to you, in the instructions of the 1st October, His Lordship has been left in entire Ignorance, neither would the fact of your having invested Bulwunt Singh with a Khelaut have been known to His Lordship in Council, had it not been communicated by the young Rajah himself.

5. The Governor General in Council by no means desires to say, that he is indifferent to the Interests and welfare of the legitimate Heir to the Throne of Bhurtpore, or that the British Government can view, with unconcern, the prevalence of a State of Civil War and serious internal commotion in that Country, from whatever cause arising, and a disposition to set the declared sentiments of the British Government in favour of the legitimate Heir at defiance, but he wishes you distinctly to understand that he does not consider himself to be necessarily called upon to interfere[in] the internal disputes of the several protected and dependent allies of the Honorable Company and to regulate and control the line of succession in those States unless under very special circumstances.

I have &ca.
Signed/- George Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

Fort William,
2nd April 1825.

P.S. 3rd April—Your dispatch of the 24th Ultimo, by express, was received this Morning, after the foregoing instructions had been drawn up. His Lordship in Council directs me to observe, that the circumstances therein reported strongly confirm the view of the case now taken.

You will now be pleased to issue orders for the immediate return of all the Troops to their stations, and to recall the proclamations, or neutralize their effect by a further one declaring that as Doorjan Sal has disavowed all intention of seizing the guddee, the advance of the British Troops has been countermanded, and an enquiry will be held by you, into the causes of the Commotion, which you trust will be satisfactorily settled.

In your communications with Doorjan Sal you will be careful not to commit the British Government by any threats of compulsion, but will limit your demands to a full Explanation of his extraordinary conduct, which if afforded you will transmit for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, accompanied by all the information you can obtain of his probable views and intentions, and of the State of parties and popular feeling at Bhurtpore.

You will be cautious also how you receive the representations of the partizans of the Minor Rajah, which have already proved to be exaggerated, and you will abstain from making any call on Doorjan Sal to deliver up the person of the Minor Rajah, it being the desire of His Lordship in Council that no measure should be adopted by you likely to commit the Government to any particular course of Policy, involving an appeal to Arms, until the whole question be fully investigated and maturely weighed.

Signed/- Geo : Swinton
Secy. to Govt.

George Swinton, Esquire
Secretary &ca.

My Dear Sir,

When I tell you that I have this moment received your Express of the 3rd Instant, you may be able to form some slight Idea of my surprise, Mortification and regret all I can now say or do, is to obey the Orders I have received, in the manner least degrading to that Government, whose applause I anticipated for upholding their reputation and Dignity.

When I recommended a compliance with the solicitations of late Rajah, I certainly did suppose it would of itself prevent all future dissension, and prove a preventive of every claim, but I certainly did not suppose it would be declared nugatory under such exigencies as have arisen, nor could I suppose that circumstances of insult and murder could be overlooked, after being told that proof of the Maha Rao's having any share in an assassination, would subject him to the forfeiture of his Raj.

Having erred so egregiously in what I conceived to be the proper and dignified course to pursue, I cannot longer conceal from myself my unfitness for the situation I hold, and so soon as I have carried His Lordship's Orders into effect I shall consider it incumbent on me to retire from a station, in which it is so dangerous to draw Inferences or incur responsibility.

I remain &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony

Muthra
14th April 1825.

George Swinton, Esquire
Secretary &ca.*

Sir,

I had the honor to address you yesterday a short letter on receipt of your Express of the 3rd Instant.

2. You will have perceived by the accounts and faithful reports I have occasionally transmitted, since my arrival at this place, that acting on my own Judgment and my Ideas of the necessity of maintaining the Reputation and Dignity of the British Government, I have in almost every instance acted in opposition to the Instructions therein contained; and you will observe that without a compromise of either, I entertained very reasonable hopes of accommodating matters, without an appeal to Arms, by receiving such concessions from Doorjan Sal, as I conceived it proper for him to make and indispensable for us to receive.

3. You will also have seen that the Military Preparations were of such a nature as to justify an Expectation that Bhurtpore would fall in less than a fortnight after we came before it, and in a short time after the Batteries were opened.

4. If the young Rajah had not been acknowledged as the legal successor, it would not have suggested itself to me, that the British Government would tolerate an usurpation so unjust in itself but having been acknowledged with a well grounded hope, that it would prevent all dispute or commotion, it certainly never occurred to me that any event would change Principles, or lead to the adoption of measures of expediency, and timid policy, which must ultimately defeat its own ends and purposes.

5. The Usurpation would never have been attempted, but under the strong prevalent Impression that we were unable to chastise Insolence, or support right, and it was not the question of a moment in my mind, that we could not too early or too effectually refute the error.

6. However Doorjan Sal may have changed his plans on reflection, there is not a doubt that his original claim was to the Guddee, and that he was proclaimed as such on his first successes. But whether his object was the Guddee or the Mookhtaree, it never entered my Imagination that Government could possibly admit of either from the manner they had been acquired, or till such concessions had been made as would satisfy the elevated station we had openly and generally assumed, of a paramount State and universal umpires.

7. Having thus briefly stated the views and Principles by which I have been Governed, it now only remains for me to conform to the instructions received, and to express my most Sincere regret, that my opinions should have been so opposite to those of His Lordship in Council, that the only way left for me to proceed is, by making an explicit Declaration, that my proceedings, from first to last, have been condemned by the Right Honorable the Governor General, who, however he may disapprove of Doorjan Sal's violent proceedings, is willing to suppose, there may have been some extenuating circumstances, and will consent to recognize his claim to the Mookhtaree, provided, on a full and faithful statement, he is found to have suffered Hardships or indignities from the deceased Mooktar, and has, as he asserts, really the voice and wishes of the Mahjee and the Majority of the Tribe. I shall state that I have acted hitherto, on erroneous conceptions of what would be His Lordship's sentiments, but being now in possession of them I lose no time in

* [The same as No. 225].

communicating them as freely as I should if they had conveyed an approbation of my measures. Such are my present determinations, and as I expect a visit from the Mission in the Course of the forenoon, the remainder of this Dispatch will be occupied by a condensed recapitualation of our conversation.

8. The Vakeels have just left me, and I have the honor to transmit in original the letters they delivered from Doorjan Sal and his Grand Mother. Whether any further discussion would have produced additional concessions, it is now needless to enquire. I received them, and they were read to me by one of the Mission, and on the Lady's letter I observed that it was much to be lamented that the circumstances therein detailed, had not formed a part of any of their communications during the Eighteen days they had been with me, and I requested them to answer me, with the utmost sincerity, whether the old Lady and Mother of Bulwunt Singh had the same influence and Prerogatives as obtained in Rajpoot States, as such a circumstance would undoubtedly have a great weight with the Governor General, who was always attentive to the prevalent Customs of the States in Alliance. With reference to Doorjan Sal's letter, I desired them to state to me finally and explicitly, what was meant by the word *Tuqmal*, if we were to have a meeting. It was answered by saying, that as he and Bulwunt Singh would bring with them a considerable body of Cavalry, and our Troops were assembled, he would wish to avoid the possibility of all collision, by proposing that we should meet at some distance from this Cantonment, to which I replied, that to save Rajah Bulwunt Singh, from any extraordinary Fatigue, or trouble, I would willingly pitch my Tents in any spot within their own Territory that they might think proper, and then I hoped, from what was written in the two letters, matters might be adjusted to our Mutual satisfaction, and that till then, it would be best, not to enter into any further declaration than that on both sides it should be a cool and Amicable Conference.

9. I took a slight notice of the claim to the Mookhtaree, only by observing, that it was evident, he had not assented to my proposition of relinquishing it but so many reasons appeared in the Old Ranee's letters for yielding this point, that I should not touch particularly upon it at this moment.

I have &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Muthra
15th April 1825.

* [The same as No. 225]

George Swinton Esquire
Secy. &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit copies of my Letters in reply to Ranee Jelkooer and Koonwur Doorjun Sal and have only to express my hope, that they will be found in conformity to the Instructions, I received tho' they may not be in that Tone which I had hoped could plan [place?] the British name on the Pinnacle of Honor, good Faith and high honorable Principles.

I have &ca.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony
Rest.

Muthura
16th April 1825.

Letter of General Sir D. Ochterlony Bart &ca. to Ranee Julkooer of Bhurtpore dated Muthra 16th April 1825.

I have received yours informing me of the receipt of a letter from your Confidential Servants in Hindee and desiring to know "the cause of any displeasure with Koonwur Doorjun Sal, since the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh retained unmolested possession of the Guddie, and mentioning the insolent language and wayward Disposition of Chawdree Ram Ruttun, Brother in Law of the Late Maha Rajah Buldeo Singh and Brother to the 2nd Mother of the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh who was killed in the late affray. The dissatisfaction evinced by the Military Chiefs and Subjects of the Raj to be under his controul, and his assuming the prime Ministry with the Concurrence of his own sister. That on seeing this state of affairs tending to the ruination of the Raj yourself and the mother of Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh explained the Impropriety of the Chowdry's continuance in Office, to the 2nd Mother of the Maha Rajah, which instead of having the desired effect, excited the desire to kill or Confine the Koonwur for life, and in fact that they placed a Company of Sipahees over him, and prevented his having Food and water that this conduct was repugnant to your own, and the feelings of the Country in General, which led to their Combination and reception of the Koonwur in the Pucka Fort, and his eventual Investiture with the administration of the affairs of the State under your Orders, until the Prince arrives at years of discretion. That as the respectable chiefs have had in view the respectability of the House of the reigning Family similar consideration should be shewn on the part of the British Government and that in whatever the well being of the State, the prepetuity of the reigning Family and renown of the British Government might exist should be made manifest that you intend to proceed to His quarter and that in the event of any mis-rule occurring on the part of the Koonwar, you hoped I would adminish and advise him." As it is known to you, that with the exception of the present Letter no other Communication of the foregoing import was ever received from you, and your making them known to me now, is the cause of surprize and Grief to me. If the Chawdry was actually unfit for the duties of the Her State, you should have informed me of it before, that possible arrangements might have been made without tumult or Insurrection and in so doing there was no Danger. But as no Intimation had been given, before the Insurrection and murder, and the Koonwur had not only been rumoured and spoken of by all, as having assumed the Guddee by way of proprietory right, but the Intelligence of a Proclamation of his Installation on the Guddee of Bhurtpore had been received at Delhee, Agra, and other places, therefore in consideration of the Hereditary right of the Maha Rajah Balwunt Singh, to the Guddee of the State, wherein no manner of doubt exists, since I myself went to Bhurtpore and invested him with the Khillut of Installation in open Court in the presence of the late Maha Rajah Buldeo Singh his Brethern Chiefs of his Troops and domestic Servants none of whom appeared dissatisfied and in my presence hundreds of the nobles of the Durbar and of the commonalty presented Nuzzers of congratulation on the occasion, and not so much as a word of discontent was heard. Some time after the death of Maha Rajah Buldeo Singh, a commotion bordering on Civil Warfare took place in the State, consequently as stated, the destruction of the arrangement made by the late Maha Rajah, and established with so much eclat in my presence, is not only considered as an act of Injustice to the Infant Maha Rajah but an Insult to the British Government. All these causes of my displeasure were explained

to your confidential servants. Should you take these however slightly into Consideration, you will find no cause to excite surprize.

What you have stated regarding the Koonwar's acting as Mookhtar during the Minority of Bulwunt Singh I have comprehended as well as certain customs and usages of the Family which I was unacquainted with before. The fact is this that should you, thro' affection for your Infant Grand Son, dispose yourself in the administration of the state and cause its affairs to be conducted according to your good Judgement and advice I am confident in the hope that by the blessing of God, the Young Maha Rajah will thrive under your fostering care and reach the age of Discretion. But as the Mookhtaree of the Koonwur till that period depends upon the sanction of the R.H. the Governor General, I will submit your letter for His Lordship's Information and till I am honored with Instructions I can make no reply on the subject. Should his Lordship thro' particular favor, approve of the proposal without reference to the late Proceedings, rest assured that you will instantly be made acquainted with His Lordship's Intentions. In the mean time, tho' your proceeding to this place will apparently be attended with some Inconvenience yet as some further Information may be obtained by you regarding the affairs of that state, I see no objection to your coming over. You will therefore be pleased thro' the Friendship existing between both states, to come without ceremony and by so doing you will afford me pleasure. I hope you will consider me engaged in the observance of the rules of unanimity and Concord between the two States, and in the stability of the Government of the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh that in whatever may consist the welfare and Prosperity of that state, the same will be conformed to, on the part of the British Government to the extent of their power and as they cannot thro' Humaniy and favor, Contemplate or approve the unmeritted ruination of any state no disorder or injury will be allowed ever to take place in the Government of the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh who is a friend of the British Government.

This is written for your Information.

From Sir David Ochterlony, Bart &ca. to Koonwer Doorjun Sal dated Muthra 16th April 1825.

I have received your letter stating the receipt of a paper in Hindee sent by the Confidential Servants of the Maha Rajah and of its having been presented to the Majee Julkoor your Grand Mother and containing friendly apologies and the mention of your intention of visiting me in Company with the other Members of the Family and the Maha Rajah Bulwunt Singh, on such terms as shall hereafter be setteld, which with the contents of the Majees's letter enclosed in your's I have comprehended.

I have no objection to your having an interview with me. Come without ceremony or doubt and in full confidence with the Maha Rajah. As by the blessing of God Friendship exists between the two states, in the present case, there is no cause for your fearing Inconvenience and I beg you to consider this House in every respect as the House of the Maha Rajah. Should you however have any anxiety or suspicion and are dubious to your reception, I shall be glad to be informed of it. Tho' it is well known to you, that such practices as excite doubts and Distrust so far from being resorted to by the Agents of the British Government, are considered by them Vile and infamous. Yet if it can put your mind more at ease, fix upon some other place and inform me of your choice. Bring the Maha Rajah here slightly attended, and I wish to convince you, of the Sincerity of my Intentions, also go there privately, whatever

you shall then communicate will be submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General and when I am honored with His Lordship's Instructions in reply I will inform you of the same and act accordingly you will be apprized of other matters by my letter to the address of the Majee Saheba.

To
George Swinton Esquire
Secretary &ca.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit letters delivered to me by the Vakeels from Bhurtpoor which of themselves will prove the propriety, the Utility and efficacy of the proceedings I had adopted previously to the receipt of your Dispatch by Express.

2. If my own Individual Character and conduct were alone affected by a strict obedience to my Instructions, I should not hesitate a moment to conform to them, but I feel it a duty to delay them to the last moment, convinced as I am that a rigid adherence will involve us in such future evils and Perils, as His Lordship in Council could not have contemplated, when they were dictated ; and as I have acted all along in direct opposition to His Lordship's sentiments a continuance in Error for a few days may redeem much and cannot be prejudicial.

I have &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.
Rest.

Muthura
20 April 1825.

From Ranee JalKooir Sir David Ochterlony Bart &ca received at Muthra on the 20th April 1825.

Your letter in reply to mine has been recieved and afforded delight. You have stated that had you been made acquainted with the state of affairs the assemblage of Troops and the Disturbance at Bhurtpore would not have taken place. It is known to you, that the Grief and sadness caused by the death of my son Buldeo Singh, were such as to disable me from exercising my wonted Judgment. Besides this, I did not suspect that you, who are Paramount or Chief of this state would without due Investigation be so highly displeased.

A Hindee letter written by my Confidential Servants agreeably to your desire, has been received by my son Doorjun Sal, and shewn to me, has excited my Surprize and regret and instantly compelled me to trouble you, but the purport of your own has afforded me encouragement and convinced me that you are truly anxious for the stability and prosperity of this state and Household. May God preserve you in the exercise of your good will towards the world and its inhabitants. The reservation of the Mookhtaree of Doorjun Sal for the consideration and orders of the British Government, is contrary to your experienced kindness to this Family. You are by the blessing of God the arbiter of Princes, and particularly of this State. Whatever you do will be approved of by the British Government.

Regarding your desire of my proceeding to Muthra to meet you I beg to assure you, that owing to my advanced age and Infirmities I shall not only be unable to bear the inconvenience of Travelling but the weakness incident to prolonged life might be increased to a serious degree.

As you are disposed to support Bulwunt Singh and Doorjan Sal and are anxious for the prosperity of this State, and as I am a well wisher to the British Government, I beg that you will with your usual goodness come over and honor this place with your presence. By your so doing your own good name and the honor of this Family will be preserved, and my beloved (grand) Son by your goodness will be saved the inconvenience of Travelling. I hope you will do me the favour to come here, and I shall with pleasure attend to your suggestions, and you will be made acquainted with my sentiments. It behoves you to indulge me on this point.

From Koonwer Doorjan Sal to Sir D. Ochtelony Bt. &ca, received at Muthra on the 21st April 1825 without his Seal.

Full of impatience for an interview fraught, as it must be with felicity, it is submitted to you, that I have received your friendly letter in reply to mine, encouraging my fond Hope and desiring me to appoint the place of meeting together with a Khureeta addressed to my Grand Mother. The receipt of them has conferred Happiness. My Friend, as by the blessing of God you are renowned for urbanity I entertain hopes of Benefit from your Sincerity and Harbour no doubts or suspicion. But my grand Mother who perused your favour said, it would be more convenient if you were to honor her with a visit, as you will perceive from her own Communication. Your arrival therefore will be conferring Honor on us. My beloved brother Bulwunt Singh who is of tender age, would be much inconvenienced by going out, and in the present hot season, the journey might prove injurious to him. Considering that the prosperity and welfare of this Family are objects of anxiety with you, Your condescending to come over now, while it exalts your own name, will promote your friendly wishes, by conferring honor on my beloved brother and our family. Regarding what you have stated, that after the Interview you will communicate to the Governor General all you may be made acquainted with, the case is this I consider you who are highly gifted by Providence as the highest authority, and I am confident that whatever you do, is approved of by your Government. The present Affair is not such as to require communication reflecting on your wonted kindness we beg to be retained in your affectionate remembrance.

To
G. Swinton Esquire,
Secretary &ca.

Sir,

After an interval of 5 days and their destroying as I am told many rough drafts of letters, I have at length received the accompanying from Bhurtpoor, which tho' they state that a confidential person with full powers will be sent, omit to mention the name of the person and the probable time of his arival.

2. As many letters have been received from various quarters which explicitly announce the Instructions I have received by Express. I feel it useless to struggle longer against events and shall therefore transmit a Persian letter of the Tenor mentioned in the accompanying Copy of the original Draft. In transmitting this document I beg leave respectfully to offer by resignation to His Lordship in Council as however sorry I may be, that my measures have not been honored with the approbation of His

Lordship in Council I should be guilty of falsehood if I acknowledged any conviction of their Incorrectness or Impropreity, thinking as I did, that every moment delay was a submission to disgrace and feeling as I do, that a few days' delay in the arrival of your express would have brought matters to an amicable and honorable conclusion.

I have &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.
Resident

Murthra
25th April 1825.

Copy of English rough draft of a letter to the address of Koonwur Doorjun Sal dated 25th April 1825.

Having informed the Governor General of the state of affairs at Bhurtpoor soon after my arrival at Muthra I have received his Commands which are to this effect, that as Rajah Bulwunt Singh is acknowledged to be the Heir of the Guddie it will be proper previously to any further Proceedings, that I should make very particular enquiry into past events and report them faithfully to the Sudder when His Lordship will determine on deliberate Investigation what measures should take place, for the future arrangement during his Minority. In consequence of these orders and the time which will elapse before His Lordship can form a decision on this subject, I have ordered the Troops to return to their respective stations and shall wait his ultimate Orders. As this order will obviate the necessity of any further Juwab Sawal, (communication) between us at present, I give you the intimation, but I recommend you as a friend, to send a very intelligent respectable and Confidential person, to explain all the circumstances that have taken place to Calcutta, without depending on my Intervention.

To

George Swinton Esquire
Secretary &ca.

My dear Sir,

Had your Express arrived five days later Doorjun Sal would have been with me throwing himself on the mercy of Government or the sole condition that his life should be spared, or perhaps an assurance on my part of a recommendation to a small provision. In what I did I considered myself only anticipating the *certain* orders of Government as delay was not only disgraceful but allowed time to strengthen who was weak, and the rainy season would again furnish what I had considered impossible, after the Draught of last year a wet ditch to the Town. I had seen it recently and tho' I could not examine it thoroughly I know success was almost certain. Failure highly improbable if not impossible if we should be obliged to attack, but from the beginning from the potency of our preparations I anticipated such concessions as would save our Honour. In short I looked forward to high approbation and reward instead of abandonment and censure.

You may reconcile the reasoning of your Express to European minds, who have heard of political expediency, but to Natives who contemplate what we are, and the station we have assumed, it will even remain inexplicable. I did not however intend to enter so fully on this Subject when I begun this letter, as my object was only in bidding "a long fare-

well to all my greatness" to intercede for my Staff, Civil or Military on whatever arrangements may be made, consequent to my Resignation, whatever may be my sins of omission or commission they are innocent, and one of them, the assistant Adjutant General of the Western Division, is my son in law. Whatever may be the Military arrangements, I suppose a Major or Brigadier General will be nominated and his Office need not of necessity be abolished, unless it shall be thought fitting to "visit the Sins of the Father on the Children." For myself I have no favor to ask, though all I possess in Europe £ 35,000 is settled on my Grand son the Heir of my title by His Majesty's gracious condescension and excepting forty thousand Rupees which on my late illness I settled on two of my Daughters yet in England. I do not believe I have forty thousand more, if my debts were all paid. Indeed I do not know or believe, I shall have any thing beyond my retired Pay as a General Officer. But in the course of nature I cannot long survive and if I was not upheld by a Consciousness of well doing, I should think I had lived a year too long. The Blow is heavy on me, but I sincerely hope it may not rebound on yourselves. It has done some good to show that such a body could be assembled and such preparations made. We had more Troops considerably than Lord Lake had, to oppose the whole of Holkar's supporting Army, and to attack tho' [the?] town, and such a train for battering and Bombardment as was never seen in India. We had right to defend a popular cause and every soldier, anxious for the Honor that was to Humble the proud, to chastise the insolent and to punish crime. The British Government would have stood on an eminence which would have astonished the more, as it was least expected.

Muthra
26 April 1826.

Yrs. &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.

To
Major General
Sir D. Ochterlony B.G.C.B.
Resident in
Malwa & Rajpootana.

Sir,

My Letter of the 3rd Instant having conveyed to you, the sentiments of the Governor Geneal in Council on the general question of interference in support of the succession of the legitimate Heir to the Rauj of Bturtpore. His Lordship in Council has hitherto delayed to issue further instructions for your guidance in the expecaion of receiving from you full details of your late proceedings at Bhurtpore, of more recent events and transactions at that place, and of your communications with the party now in power, since your arrival in the neighbourhood by which His Lordship in Council might be enabled to form a more accurate judgement of the real state of affairs and of the course which the British Government ought to pursue [in] so embrassing a Conjuncture.

2. Your Public and private Letters of the 26th 28th, 30th, and 31st Ultimo since received, have not however afforded His Lordship in Council any satisfactory information in the several points above adverted to, and I am now directed to communicate to you, the following observations and Instructions in Continuation of the subject of my letter of the 3rd Instant.

3. On the 1 of October last in reply to your Dispatch reporting the anxious wish of the late Rajah of Bhurtpore, that a Khillat should be conferred by the British Government on his son, Bulwunt Singh, you were informed, that before the Paramount state should commit itself by the acknowledgment of a Successor, it was indispensable that it should possess full information on the subject and be satisfied of the justice of the arrangement which it was called upon to support. You were accordingly requested among other matters to ascertain and report on the relation in which Bulwunt Singh stood towards the Reigning Rajah and on the claims of other Members of the Family. At that time, some doubt was stated, whether he was the son or the nephew of the Rajah and if the son whether he was born to the Rajah or had been adopted, and whether the ceremony of adoption had been performed in the Lawful regular manner.

4. To the above instructions no answer has ever been received from you. In a private letter to me of the 5th November you briefly stated that the Boy whom Buldeo Singh was anxious to instal as Heir apparent was his own Son, born a short time before or about the time of your assuming charge of the Residency of Dehlee, and that the Rajah's anxiety was increased by the tender age of the Boy, and the knowledge that there would not be wanting a disposition to Usurp his Rights. You added, "I shall therefore do the needful under the orders received it not confirmed on my way back from Jeypore, making the circuit of Alwar and Bhurtpore."

5. By the Expression *"Orders received"* the Governor General in Council presumes you allude to the instructions before adverted to, of the 1st of October. As these Orders however called for a distinct report as preliminary to any decision on the question, His Lordship in Council is at a loss to understand how you could have expected, that orders for the investiture of the Young Rajah could be confirmed, until such report had been submitted to Government.

6. Subsequently to the receipt of the private information from you above quoted, you adverted to the affairs of Bhurtpore, incidentally in the 1st para of a Dispatch dated the 26th of January last on the affairs of Jeypore. The para is as follows, "I have the honor to acquaint you, that I marched from Jeypore yesterday in progress to Bhurtpore which in obedience to the Commands of His Lordship in Council, I shall comply with the wishes of the Rajah, by acknowledging his son as the Heir apparent. The necessary "presents with the exception of a Palkee, for which I have written to Agra, will be furnished by those received of Jeypore."

7. On that 6 March you transmitted Officially a Persian letter from the Vakeel of Bhurtpore State to your address reporting the Death of the Rajah and merely observed "that you felt an unusual degree of concern on the event, from the Ministry of his Successor but still more from the loss of a Prince, who appeared to hold our alliance and Protection in high and just Estimation, and to have decided on a line of conduct which would mark his attachment & attention to the interests of the British Government." At this time Government had received no report from you of the fact of your having actually executed the intention announced in your Despatch of the 26th January before noticed, of visiting Bhurtpore, and investing the Rajah's son with the Khillaut. In a private letter to me, of the 9th March, the circumstance of your visit to Bhurtpoor was first mentioned, and the same was subsequently inferable from the young Rajah's letters to the Governor General transmitted in your Dispatch to

Mr. [Stirling ?] dated the 16 March. Intermediately you requested me, in a private letter of the 9 March to express to His Lordship the Cause of your having neglected to report your proceedings at Bhurtpore. Your words were "some days of wet and stormy weather which always affect my enfeebled constitution occasioned my neglecting to report my Proceedings at Bhurtpore and from the neglect of the moment caused it to escape my recollection altogether ; nor did I advert to it, or recollect it, when communicating the melancholy intelligence of the Rajah's Death, or indeed remember it till consulting with Captain Frustard, yesterday, I received a confimation of my apprehensions of the very culpable omission from him. I have to request you will inform His Lordship of the facts I have stated, and make the best apology you can for me, as I can only plead forgetfulness and acknowledge negligence."

8. It would be superfluous, His Lordship in Council observes, to say that the above explanation was sufficient as to the cause of the omission, but it was naturally to be expected, that on recollecting that omission, you would have availed yourself of the earliest opportunity to report the Proceedings in question, more especially as the recent demise of the Rajah and the apprehension you entertained of disturbances, in consequence of the Minority of his successor, render it particularly incumbent on you to apprize Government minutely of all that passed between you and the late Buldeo Singh with regard to the succession of his Son, and to the degree to which, in the name of the Governor General in Council, you had pledged the British Government. It would have been desirable also that Government should have been apprized of the arrangement for the administration of affairs in the event of the Rajah's death, an occurrence, which from his extreme debility and his anxiety to secure the recognition of his Son's Succession by the British Government, was probably regarded, as not very distant, at the time when you were at Bhurtpore, and when therefore the subject of the Guardianship of the young Rajah was likely to have discussed. Indeed when you construed the recognition by the British Government of the late rajah's successor into a positive pledge to support him against all other claimants to the length even of a resort to Arms, you must have been aware that in undertaking such an Office, the British Government had a right to satisfy itself, that the most efficient measure had been taken by the late Rajah Buldeo Singh, to ensure the peaceful succession of his Son, and that we owed it to ourselves to insist on the adoption of every precaution best calculated to prevent the occurrence of any opposition which entail upon us the necessity of employing a large Military Force in his support. It would be superfluous in this place to advert more particularly to the conditions it would have been prudent on our part to have required, previous to any solemn pledge as that of supporting at all Hazards, even the acknowledged Heir apparent of a Native Prince more especially if there was reason to apprehend that the succession of that Heir apparent would not be unopposed.

9. So convinced indeed must the late Rajah have been, that difficulties would be made by the British Government to a compliance with a direct application to Guarantee the succession to his Son, that he never ventured to make such a request. He wished either to entrap the British Government into such a Guarantee, or he must have flattered himself, that our simple recognition of Bulwunt Singh, as his Heir, would deter the other claimants to the Gudee from attempting to seize it and thus secure to his Son a peaceable succession, without the necessity of his executing any engagement with the British Government, which convey to it as the Guardian of the young Rajah, a right to interfere in the domestic

concerns of the Raj, and thereby encroach on the independence of the State.

10. The Governor General in Council is decidedly of opinion, that our simple recognition of Bulwunt Singh as the Heir apparent did not necessarily pledge us to enforce his succession to the Throne, a direct guarantee of which, the late Rajah himself never ventured to propose. A question of such vast political moment, and one upon which the most opposite opinions may be entertained, ought at all events to have been distinctly referred to Government for its Orders, before you adopted measures, which while they could produce no immediate good, must necessarily involve your Government in a predicament of the Most Cruel and embarrassing nature, and entail consequences, the extent and duration whereof no one can well foresee. In nothing which you have stated, can His Lordship in Council discern any adequate justification of the steps to which you resorted on being informed of Doorjan Sal's proceedings, and which have placed the Government in the situation of unexampled embarrassment in which it now stands.

11. The Governor General in Council now collects from your late Dispatches, that your preparations for offensive operations continue to be unremitting, and that the Party in possession of Bhurtpore also is preparing on his Part, to the best of his means, to oppose force to force. Under his knowledge of the assemblage of a large British Force in the neighbourhood, and from the tenor of your communication to his Agents now in your Camp, hopeless of attaining his object by negotiation, it is not surprising that Doorjun Sal should be exerting himself to collect Troops, and to excite other disaffected Chiefs to afford him assistance, the national feelings of the Jhauts must also have been strongly excited by the Threatened attack of their renowned Fortress, which formerly baffled all our attempts to take it, and the desire to uphold the fame of that exploit cannot fail to reconcile, for a time at least, all party spirit and induce those who might otherwise have condemned the violence of Doorjun Sal, to rally round his standard as the Champion of his Tribe.

12. The precipitate measures adopted by you, have placed the Governor General in Council in the distressing dilemma, either of disavowing the act of his representative, or plunging into hostilities in Hindoostan at a season peculiarly unfavorable in itself for Military operations, and independently of other obvious objections, with reference to the War in which we are now engaged with the Government of Ava.

13. As these continued hostile demonstrations, moreover, on our part, will, as above observed, compel Doorjun Sal to make every exertion for assembling the largest possible Force to resist our Expected attack, it may not now be safe to disperse entirely the Troops which you were directed by the Instructions of the 3rd Instant to and remand to their several stations—their departure from the vicinity of the Bhurtpore Territory might, it is to be feared, tend to embolden the licentious soldiery which the Bhurtpore Chief is now, in all probability, collecting from every quarter, and independently of the discredit of failure to act up to the terms of your Proclamation and retiring in the face of a determined Foe, our frontier might thus be exposed to their inroads, and agriculture and Commerce be materially injured.

14. In such a state of uncertainty with respect to the views and intentions of Doorjun Sal, and the Force which he may have collected, it becomes indispensably necessary to vest you with a discretion to act according to Circumstances, you will therefore consider yourself Empowered to deviate from the Orders already issued to you, so far as to

keep together a part of the British Force now assembled, and assembling at Agra and Muttra should you and the Local Military authorities be decidedly of opinion that the return of our Troops to their usual stations would be likely to produce the Evils above alluded to.

15. You will distinctly understand however, that the discretion now conveyed to you to keep the British Force on the Frontier by no means authorizes you to engage in offensive operations on the Bhurtpore Territory but that you are to remain wholly on the defensive unless attacked, until you receive positive and explicit oders to the contrary.

16. In conclusion I am directed to state to you the wish of the Governor General in Council that at your earliest convenience you will report on the several points on which information was called for in my letter of the 1st October last, and also state in detail your Proceedings at Bhurtpore on the occasion of investing the Young Rajah with the Khillaut. The Governor General in Council is also desirous of receiving full information regarding the character and views of the several Bhurtpore Chiefs more especially the late Rajah's younger Brother Pritthe Sing who it is believed is the next lawful successor to the Rauj failing Bulwunt Sing. You will be pleased to report whether you have opened any communication with Pritthe Sing and whether you conceive that in the event of hostilities becoming unavoidable he would join the British Troops and his presence in the British Camp be useful in undeceiving the people of Bhurtpore as to the views of the British Government in resorting to Arms.

Fort William
the 15th April, 1826.

I have &ca.
Signed/- G. Swinton.
Secy. to the Govt.

[The same as No. 218]

Extract of a letter from Sir David Ochterlony to George Swinton, Esquire.

15. As I probably shall never again have occasion to address His Lordship in Council but to transmit public letter which pass through what is officially termed channel, I shall take a last liberty in reverting to the paragraph of your Express where allusion is made to my having omitted to attend to your Instructions of the 1st October.

16. I beg leave to call your attention to the very commencement of my public report under date the 26th January No. 353, in which I stated that I am now proceeding to obey the commands of Government and comply with the wishes of Buldeo Sing by investing *his Son* with the Khillaut of Heir Apparent, and tho' I omitted to say more was it likely that I would have so done unless I had satisfied myself on the only point which under your instructions appeared to be requisite as is self-evident from the concluding sentence.

17. You are also pleased to observe that the first intimation received of the Instructions was a letter from the Raja himself. It may have been the first but it could not have been the only intimation and shortly after my arrival at Delhi and before I had any knowledge of the usurpation. I apologized and accounted for the omission at the moment in a private or demi-official letter which must have been in your possession when that express was written, but supposing there has been this and many other omissions let it be remembered by His Lordship in Council that with one Assistant I have been struggling with ill health and the infirmities

incident to old age, and that for a considerable period I have thro' various interests been soliciting to be relieved from a portion of the many and heavy duties which demanded my attention.

Muttra
29th April 1825.

I have &ca.
Sd/- D. Ochterlony.
Resident.

To
George Swinton Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Political Department.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit a letter received last night from the Mahant Nunkoowur whose visit to me at Muttra I stated in my last despatch of that Instant.

2. I also send the Persian Memorandum alluded to, in that dispatch, and a paper of intelligence received from my Hurkarras on which tho' no great confidence should be placed from the humble situation of the Intelligencers I conceive to be very probable.

3. It will be observed that the Gooroo asserts positively a person will be sent vested with special powers and His Lordship may deem it proper to give specific Instructions on the subject of my Memorandum in case Doorjun Saul should persevere in his intentions on a subject on which I have been egregiously mistaken according to the notions of Government. It ill becomes me to offer any opinion and I should not venture to intrude one if I did not feel impelled by an imperative duty due to my own character and the public Interest.

4. I have ever considered that the hour of necessity or the call of honor fixed the time of Military operations. It was on this principle that in my youth we kept the field for three years against Hyder, knowing no repose but in the rains when the country was equally impassable to the Enemy and to us. It was on this principle that Lord Lake took the Field in the height of the rains of 1803 and remained during all the hot winds of 1804 under canvas in the hottest country in Hindoostan, Jeypore.

5. According to the new Doctrine the resentment of an Insult and the punishment of crime is to be suspended from March to November and in many cases vengeance tho' delayed would not be less severe or less exemplary but there are others and particularly those where the Eyes and minds of men have been strongly and earnestly directed where the general effect is lessened or lost by the least delay quite independent of the consideration of affording time to strengthen that which was weak and thereby adding to the difficulties and obstacles always opposed to attacks, and particularly to siege operations.

6. I shall entirely at this moment lay aside all consideration of the Investiture and suppose no pledge or assurance whatever to have been given and I still boldly perhaps presumptuously tho' still most conscientiously declare my opinion that consistently with the character we bear and the station we have assumed the proceedings at Bhurtpore were exactly of that description as should have called forth an earliest and most decided interference and the circumstance of its renown and its having baffled our former efforts so far from lessening augmented the necessity under the prevalent opinions of the moment.

7. Respecting the investiture and the pledge thereby given I conceive your 2nd paragraph of the dispatch, 1st of October, to shew clearly that

its possible consequences were well weighed whilst the last paragraph rendered the intermediate ones nugatory by Bulwunt Sing being the undoubted Son and Heir apparent of the Prince then on the Musnud a fact which still remains undisputed and undenied. My letter however of the 5th November shewed that according to the construction now given, I had misconcieved and misinterpreted that dispatch, and a single line public or private notifying that misconception and misinterpretation and calling for Minute details would have elicited all the information required, or prevented the fulfilment of my declared intention which did not take place till 3 months subsequent.

8. Laboring as both Buldeo Sing and myself did under a misconception respecting the virtue and value of the investiture there was little passed between us either in public or private, but expressions of gratitude on his part and congratulation on mine. His motives I did not imagine could be misunderstood and I supposed myself carrying the orders of Government into effect with a full knowledge of his object. I certainly was not entrapped nor had the least intention of entrapping Government.

9. All that I recollect of our conversation in private was, a repetition of the same grateful Language he had addressed to me in Durbar only adding that he had offered his Son as a Niezzur to the British Government and that he hoped should the occasion arise I would personally afford my aid and advice and all that he could now say was to repeat the presumptuous offer he had formerly made, with a modification that if his Troops could not be useful to the Eastward they might be employed any where in Upper Hindoostan where Government required their Services. My answer only expressed a high opinion of the prudence and affection which had governed his conduct that considering the difference of our Ages it was improbable I should survive him and an assurance that when necessary, I would regard his Army at my Command. On his part or mine there was not the slightest mention of a Regency or administration during the minority of his Son. By both I suspect it was avoided for I had mentioned the utility of combining the two and his Vakeel thought well of the plan but I subsequently learnt that he considered it objectionable. He did not wish even those in his confidence to know his situation lest it should create ill will and jealousy, not unmingled I suspect with apprehensions that any public record or registered Document might from the love and prospect of Power accelerate his own fate. Here it is necessary to observe that Dr. Ranken had a very long and private interview with him in which he disclosed unreservedly all his complaints and symptoms and that Gentlemen so far from thinking his death near, did not despair of a great mitigation of his decease, tho' he did not hope of perfect cure, and had he not overexcited himself at his devotional exercises at Goverdhun, it is probable he might now have been living. He was aware of his approaching death from the moment of his attack and it is said gave his orders with great coolness that certain persons should proceed with all speed to Bhurtpore and proclaim his Son nominating the deceased Chowdry Ram Ruttan, Guardian and Regent, and Foujdar Chodramun and Jewar Lall Dewan, Assistants and Councellors, and as I understand recommending that Lalla Jaung Byjonauth should be particularly consulted on all matters in which the British Government was concerned or interested.

10. It is not easy now to ascertain the truth but it is suspected that Jowahir Lall fearing the information, ability and integrity of the Chowdry lent himself to the conspiracy which was not so secretly conducted that

some slight knowledge of Doorjun Saul raising men and being engaged in some intrigues thro' his Father in law, Khooshal Sing, a Zemindar of the Agra District was not acquired. He was in consequence as he himself represents surrounded by Troops and placed in restraint but having written to Ranee Umrit Koour the favorite Wife and Sister of the Chowdry on terms of submission and obedience and in solemn terms which were regarded as sacred the greater number were taken off, and only a small party with orders to keep at a respectful distance to watch but not to place any restraint on his actions or movements. These Troops he corrupted and thro' them the Corps to which they belonged whilst Madhoo Sing his younger Brother who had been confined within the Fort seduced the greater part perhaps also those in the Garrison excepting a select party in whom Buldeo Sing placed confidence and were considered as the personal Guard of the Young Rajah.

11. When enterprize is crowned with success and an Individual has obtained rank and power he carries with him apparently the general voice and for my part I know no way in Hindoostan of discovering the actual strength of his party and influence but by placing that power in jeopardy. I did not suspect that there would be the slightest indication of dissatisfaction with Doorjan Sal or his proceedings 'till his real well wishers and Friends were encouraged to declare their sentiments by seeing an army before the place in support of the rights of Bulwunt Sing and when then I intended to hoist his standard and expected to be joined by many of the Tribe and by at least half of the old Battalions of the Raje, and I had paticular reason to be confident of the junction or neutrality of all the Artillery. I confess myself very indifferent as to what may be done six months hence in support of Bulwunt Sing as the general effect and impression will be essentially different both as they will affect the interests and rights of the child and our motives and reputation.

12. If Doorjun Sal is to be allowed to remain in power and we are to affect to believe the assertions he has urged in excuse of his proceedings and that the revolution was produced by a disgust at the administration of scarcely a month's duration and that Doorjun Sal has the popular voice we cannot, I conceive, settle it in that way too soon and trust to time to bury the whole in oblivion.

13. I should be sorry to suppose that the British Arms could not be successful at any time and in any season against Bhurtpore, but in favor of accommodation or compromise it may be very truly and justly urged that the interval allowed will render it a very different place.

14. The works of every description will be repaired and strengthened, a ditch of any depth or width they choose may be thrown round the Town and if we have the usual rainy season that Ditch will be filled to the Brim with water from a neighbouring Jheel which at this moment owing to the draught of last year would not yield them a single drop. The season far from being unfavorable was the one we should have selected.

15. Had I fortunately possessed the confidence of Government it would perhaps have been thought that Calcutta was not exactly the place to form a judgement on these matters and it might have been conjectured that with 50 years experience I was not a very inadequate Judge of the general impression delay would cause, and how far it was wise, politic, or imperative to remove certain prevalent opinions. As a soldier too I might have received credit for so much common sense and discretion as would enable me to appreciate whether my means were equal to the end provided my hopes were disappointed as a Politician in producing such apprehensions as of themselves would prevent an appeal to Arms, with an equal

degree of eclat and honor almost as would have resulted from the capture of the place.

16. On the real disposition of the Jauts in general or of the principal men of the Tribe, I should deceive Government if I affected to possess any decided information. Many are undoubtedly favorably inclined to Doorjun Saul but I cannot see why as he is represented to be deficient in intellect, wavering in his Councils and wanting in personal courage. He perhaps owes all the popularity he possesses to Madhoo Sing who has much personal bravery and not under the slightest restraint of principle. They appear to have on their side those who are most remarkable for turbulence and a cherished hatred to the British Character and this would not be with me the least argument for seeking to depress rather than elevate either and indeed I think it would be a great object if we could any way induce Doorjan Sal as *Mookhtar* to emancipate himself from the influence of the Brother by giving him a separate provision and a place of residence.

17. Doorjun Sal is as supposed the Son of Luchmun Sing whose Father died six months ago but whose death was never reported to me or so entirely forgotten that I reckoned him in one of my letters to your address as being a prior claimant or as having of course a superior claim to his son and it was not till my letter was dispatched that I discovered the mistake. An Extract of a letter which I transmit from Captain Stewart will shew that Pirthee Sing had not escaped my recollection, and I should have been glad (had circumstances permitted) to have placed him as Mookhtar and Guardian had he been otherwise than represented.

18. It is curious to observe the different customs of different Tribes. At Ulwar without any dislike or perhaps with favorable feelings to Bulwunt Sing they shrink with abhorrence from the idea of being governed by one, whose race is not pure and indisputable and whose Mother they have seen dance before them, whilst amongst the Jauts it does not seem to be a matter of the slightest attention. I understand that of the four sons of Runjeet Sing this Pirthee Sing was the only one born of a marriage conducted with Form, Pomp or Ceremony or in other words according to our notions by a Wife, yet the others tho' by different Mothers and of different Castes succeeded to the Guddee and the Mothers were or are called Ranees amongst whom is Ranee Jit Koorah whose letters I have transmitted. Of the two propositions alluded to in the Mahunt's letter, I had no knowledge till his letter was read to me and I then discovered they were written in Hindee and explained to the Moonshee after I had left the room being so oppressed with the heat and fatigue that I was near fainting and the Moonshee thought them of a description which had better been mentioned by the future negotiation if one was sent.

19. The second if I understand it rightly is an impudent attempt at demanding or soliciting this Vakeel or others taking sanctuary in our dominions should be given up as he does the vakeel the injustice or the honor to suppose that I acted under his influence in assembling the Army. Whatever may have been the impropriety or impolicy of that measure in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, I must take all the blame attached to it on myself for it was done with deliberation, tho' without consultation with anyone, and in that stage of it I looked upon it only as an anticipation of the orders of Government for which I hoped and expected reward and approbation.

20. I have only in conclusion to observe that the intelligence and the letter of the Mahunt are reconcilable as I suppose Hindoostanee duplicity and cunning will readily accommodate themselves to the title of

Mookhtar with the British Government for the attainment of the actual power, Station and Rank of Maha Rajah in the Eyes of the Natives in general.

I have etc.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony
Resident.

Delhi
the 11th May 1825.
[The same as No. 227]

Major Lumsdaiur,
Deputy Commissionary General.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (by Express) of the 23rd Instant, and in reply to acquaint you, that Muttra appears to be the most desirable place for the Establishment of a Depot. Bhurtpore is the object against which the Troops now ordered to move are to proceed, but to give you any idea of the number of months supply that may be requisite is impossible. Efficiency however being the main point, I would recommend that at least two months [supply] be laid in for the following Force viz.

Horse Artillery about three Troops. 5 Companies of European Foot Artillery, H.M's. 11th Dragoons and two Regiments of Light Cavalry.

H.M's. 14th and 59th. Foot and 7 Battalions or Regiments of Native Infantry.

Sappers and Miners, Battering Gun Establishment &ca. &ca.

I have etc.
Signed/- D. Ochterlony
Maj. General and
Resident.

Muttra
25th March, 1825.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 2 June, 1826, No. 4)

Fort William
3rd June 1826
Governor General

Having in concert with my Colleagues decided on calling on the Executors of the late Sir David Ochterlony to furnish the necessary authentication of the Documents which they have requested to be transmitted to the Honorable the Court of Directors, and having settled the course which we should pursue towards those public Functionaries, who appear to have committed a breach of trust by the printing and circulation of the official correspondence with the late Resident in the Secret and Political Department, I propose that we should without further delay comply with the request of the Executors, and forward the unauthenticated Documents submitted with their letter of the 3d February last. We should at the same time submit to the Honorable Court copies of the letters which have been addressed to the parties under our Resolution in Council yesterday, apprizing the Honorable Court that the answers to those letters and any further poceedings which may be instituted in consequence will be submitted hereafter.

Being the only Member of the Government now present at the Council Board, by whom the measures complained of by the late Sir David Ochterlony were authorized, I purposely forbear from any comments on

the grave charges of ignorance and incapacity which in the name of that deceased Officer are now to be transmitted to the Tribunal to which I am amenable for my conduct in the administration of the Honorable Company's Affairs. The Honorable the Court of Directors are in possession of all the facts of the case, and will in their wisdom decide whether the acts of their local Government deserve to be arraigned as they have been by one of its public Servants, who assumes the right of attacking a Foreign State without its previous sanction. In the circumstances subsequently brought to our Knowledge, and in the actual result of the late brilliant Campaign under the personal direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I am persuaded will be found a complete justification of the measures and policy of the Government of that day.

Deeply as I may feel the injustice of the allegations contained in the Memorial, and personal as many of them are, I am willing to make the most ample allowances for the overflowings of an irritated spirit, and for the hasty and partial view, which, under such circumstances, exacerbated by pain and sickness, has been taken by the late lamented General, for whose memory as an able and meritorious public Servant I entertain the most sincere respect.

Without entering therefore into any discussion of the respective merits of the policy advocated by Sir David Ochterlony and that pursued by the Supreme Government, I would only advert to that part of the Memorial which alludes to the sentiments of the late Commander in Chief regarding the question at issue. I am happy to have in in my power to annex a Note by Sir Edward Paget, dated the 3d April 1825, referring to the note by myself, on which the official instructions of that date were drawn up by the Secretary. His opinion as therein expressed requires no observation.

I would further annex to this Minute copies of two private letters written by the Secretary to Sir David Ochterlony about the period in question, dated the 20th April and 10th May 1825. The former will shew in what light Sir David Ochterlony's incomplete public reports on the affairs of Bhurtpore were then considered by Government, and the latter, which was written with my knowledge, will afford adequate evidence of the anxiety of Government to provide an honorable retirement for the late Resident, as soon as the measure could be matured. I trust that these Documents will disprove in a great degree the unmeasured terms in which Sir David Ochterlony permits himself to assert that the Government and Its functionaries actuated by malicious and concealed motives shewed a disposition to "fabricate censures on his devoted head, until he should be driven from Office with disgrace."

The grounds on which the Government disapproved of some of his measures with respect to Alwur and Jyepore, to which he there alludes, are before the Honorable Court and will be judged of by their own merits.

Before concluding this Minute I ought perhaps to state that Mr. Hemy [Henry?] Middleton, one of Sir David Ochterlony's Executors, called upon me at the end of January or beginning of February last, and to the best of my recollection stated to me that it was in the contemplation of the Executors to request the Government to transmit to the Court of Directors a Memorial of the late Sir David Ochterlony. Mr. Middleton at the same time put into my hands a letter addressed to the Executors by Doctor Ranken, Sir David Ochterlony's Surgeon, acquainting them, as far as I recollect, with circumstances attending the writing or dictation of the Memorial, and with Sir David's wish that it should be transmitted home. The letter, I well remember, contained matter which both wounded

and offended me, nor did I disguise my feelings from Mr. Middleton. I returned the letter however into Mr. Middleton's hands, conceiving either that I should see it again whenever the Executors sent us the Memorial, or that if the Executors should determine on not sending in the Memorial, the Government would remain in ignorance of Doctor Ranken's letter.

Sd/ Amherst.

Note by the Governor General
20 April 1825

In the month of August last Buldeo Sing Rajah of Bhurtpore notified to the British Government his wish to appoint his son Bulwunt Sing his successor in the Raj and expressed his anxious hope that the British Government would signify its concurrence in this arrangement by investing his proposed successor with a Khelaut.

On the Ist October instructions were sent to Sir David Ochterlony to make particular enquiries as to the relationship between Buldeo Sing and Bulwunt Sing, since the latter was in some letters styled Nephew in others son to the reigning Rajah, Sir David was informed that the Government would not commit itself by an acknowledgement of a successor, until this point was fully ascertained. He was therefore requested to furnish the fullest information upon the subject but was at the same time told that, if Bulwunt Sing should prove to be the Son and Heir Apparent to Buldeo Sing there could be no doubt of the propriety of acceding to the wishes of the latter in acknowledging Bulwunt Sing as successor to the Raj.

To this letter Sir David has as yet returned no answer save that in a private note to Mr. Swinton of the 5th November he mentions shortly that Bulwunt is son to Buldeo, and that in a letter of the 26th January he says he is in progress to Burtpore to acknowledge Bulwunt as the Heir Apparent. But neither do the private note nor the public letter answer the points contained in the Instructions of the Ist October.

The next information we have is contained in a letter from Bulwunt Sing to the Governor General acquainting us with the death of *his father* Buldeo and that 20 days previous to that event Sir David Ochterlony had arrived at Bhurtpore and invested him (Bulwunt Singh) with the Khelaut of this fact we have no knowledge whatever from Sir David himself.

But on the 16th of March and following days Sir David writes us word that Doorjun Saul, a nephew of Buldeo Sing, had obtained possession of the Fort of Bhurtpore and intended, as was supposed to dispute the succession to the Guddee. In consequence of which Sir David tells us that he has put troops and a heavy battering train in motion towards Bhurtpore, has issued proclamations calling upon the tribe of Jauts to support their rightful sovereign ; and moreover informs us that he has *reason to suspect that Bulwunt Sing is not acceptable to this tribe* and that we must therefore support his succession by force.

It is now for us to consider whether we are compelled by treaty, called upon by any later engagements, or invited by police to interfere in the succession to Bhurtpore.

I can find nothing in the treaty of 1805 which makes it incumbent upon us to do more than defend Burtpore from its external enemies.

In the late engagements entered into by Sir David Ochterlony, if acceding to Buldeo Sing's wishes in granting a Khelaut to his son Bulwunt is to be called by the name of an engagement, I can acknowledge nothing

beyond a compliance with the Rajah's request. We have never promised in any shape whatever that I am aware of to maintain the succession of Bulwunt Sing.

As to the *expediency* of interference in the internal concerns of a state I should lay it down as a general principle that it should as much as possible be avoided. In the particular case of Bhurtpore, less connected with us perhaps than any other state in India, there is surely nothing to induce us to deviate from the policy of leaving independent Governments to manage their own concerns as long as they abstain from injury to or annoyance of their neighbours. I need scarcely add that if ever there was a moment when we should avoid creating a necessity for Military operations in the Upper Provinces, that moment is the present.

I am therefore of opinion that positive orders should be sent to Sir David Ochterlony to suspend his present proceedings. I should wish this to be done in the manner least hurtful to his feelings. But impressed as I am with the impolicy and perhaps the injustice of attacking Bhurtpore, I think the order should be positive to desist from all preparations for that purpose.

Government House
2d April 1825

Signed of Amherst.

Note by Sir Edward Paget.
3rd April 1825

This is a very difficult and embarrassing Question. But on the one Hand, I cannot dissent from the plain Statement and just Reasoning contained in the Governor General's Minute. On the other, I do not very well see how we are with credit to extricate ourselves from the Dilemma in which Sir David Ochterlony's production has placed us.

Whatever may be the ultimate Division[decision?] of Government upon the Policy of interfering in the Bhurtpoor Succession, I am satisfied that our present Business is to temporize untill we can collect together a sufficient Army in the Upper Provinces to command Respect for our authority, and I therefore most strongly deprecate any scrambling attempt to subdue the Fortress of Bhurtpoor with inadequate means. The transactions at Jeypoor, at Alwar and at Bhurtpoor (to say nothing of diverse other recent Indications of diminished Respect for British Power) pretty plainly demonstrate the Temper of the Times and shew that any Disaster to our Arms, would in all Probability have the way to general War and Tumult.

Under this Impression I should recommend that Sir David Ochterlony be restrained from Commencing operations against the state of Bhurtpoor especially as I am led to believe that the exposure of our Handful of British Regiments to the Influence of the Hot winds is to subject them to certain Destruction. 2nd that every Effort be made to assemble an army at Agra and its Neighbourhood. 3rd. that the whole of our Military Establishment be forthwith placed upon a war Footing. 4th that the Civil authorities in the Upper Provisions be authorized without delay to entertain such Police Establishments as may enable them to liberate our troops for Military purposes. Some such measures may possibly avert the gathering storm and at all Events will place us in a better foundation to meet it, and I shall only here add my Request that

Government will take into considerations how my services can best be employed in the Present posture of Affairs.

Calcutta. 3rd April 1825.

Edward Paget.

Calcutta 20th April 1825

My Dear sir,

I have received your several private Letters about Bhurtpore affairs, & submitted them with translations of their enclosures to Lord Amherst. With this you will receive the Instructions promised in my Letter of the 3rd. You will observe that I have been obliged to quote parts of your private Letters, as giving the only information in reply to the Instructions of the 1st October. I had no other way of stating that Government knew privately some points which you had not reported officially, such as Bulwunt Sing being the son and not the Nephew, or adopted Child, of the late Rajah. Desirable as it is always to have the fullest information on matters of public business, conveyed in a private Letter without the formality of a public address, yet there is this awkwardness in it, that unless the subject is also mentioned in a public Letter, it does not come on record, and Government cannot advert to what is not on its records. I merely mention this to you in explanation of my quoting from your private Letters. In general, private Letters may be considered as Demi-official, and may then be put on record like public Letters, but unless the Letter be written as a Demi-official with that view, the contents may not always be such as are intended for the public eye. I take the liberty of enclosing your private Letter to me about Bulwunt Sing, and you will see that it could not well have been treated as a Demi-official. Indeed it had nearly escaped my recollection, and my first impression was that you had given the Khellaut without having ever told us that Bulwunt Sing was the son.

I was obliged also to allude to your private Letter of the 9th of March, as it explained why you had not reported your proceedings at Bhurtpore. It is very unfortunate that this dispute should have arisen at such an unfavourable season for Military operations. Under the positive determination of Government not to authorize your immediate attack of Bhurtpore, I did not make particular enquiries about plans of the place, but I dare say, we shall be able to procure some, should its siege ultimately become necessary. The insolence of the Jauts, no doubt, will be intolerable, but I hope we shall yet bring them to their senses. Some example, it appears to me, must be made, to check the present disposition on all sides to set us at defiance. But we must have a good cause to begin with, and we must also take into consideration our ways and means, a failure from defect of means and preparation would be attended with ruinous consequences, and no less ruinous, I fear, would it be to our Europeans to be in trenches in the month of May. Awkward as it will be, to suspend the commencement of hostilities, after your proclamation and all our preparations, I still hope that you will find a loop hole for Doorjun Saul to escape by. He must be as averse to hostilities as we can be, and will gladly catch at any offer held out to him to explain his conduct. His troops will eat him up & when the immediate danger of

an attack ceases to be apprehended, the strong bond of union will be severed, & intestine[?] discussion will break out. Jealousies too will be excited, and Doorjun Saul will give offence to those whom he may suspect of siding with us. Time also will be afforded to the party of the Young Rajah to intrigue, and when the heated passions of the Jauts begin to subside, they will be more open to reason, and disposed to admit the just right of Bulwunt Sing. Things have come to that pass, that I do not see how we can acknowledge Doorjun Saul as Regent, unless he clearly satisfies us that he acted only in self-defence, and that he has the sense of the Chiefs and people on his side. In such a case, we should not be justified, perhaps, in refusing to acknowledge him as Guardian. At least we could not have taken offence at the Bhurtpore people choosing their own regent, so long as that choice did not in any way affect their relations with us. But it is useless to enter on this wide field of discussion at present. I began this letter with the intention merely of accounting to you for the use I had made of your private communications, without which it would have appeared that Government had been kept in complete ignorance on all the points on which information was required.

I remain etc.
Signed/- Geo Swinton.

Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart.
&c &c &ca

Note—The above Copy is taken from a rough draft in the margin of which it is stated that some object variations were made in writing the fair copy. A note also is made that the foregoing Letter contained Post-script on two indifferent matters, One relating to the indistinctness of the hand in which some of Sir David's Letters were copied & the other in acknowledgement of the receipt of a letter from Sir David dated the 8th April.

Sd/ G. Swinton

Calcutta
10th May 1825

My dear Sir,

Although I consider your letters to me, even in an unofficial form, when relating to matters of public business, to be demi-official and consequently such as I cannot reply to, without the previous orders of Government, I do not hesitate to write a few lines to you at once, in answer to your private letter received yesterday on some points connected with your intended resignation. I trust that I need not assure you of my conviction that Government has every disposition to manifest the utmost consideration for one who like you has done the state such Service. If it disapproved of what appeared to be precipitate in the case of Doorjun Saul, it never could forget the value and general character of your long and distinguished services and when it accepts your resignation of office, as it will be prepared to do when you are relieved by a successor (who I believe will be your highly esteemed friend Sir Charles Metcalfe) it will wish to make your retirement as honorable and comfortable to yourself as those

services so justly entitle you to. His Lordship is aware that you have for some time past felt a wish to retire from active employment and is anxious to meet your wishes in every respect in the way formerly suggested by yourself. You stated in a letter to Sir Charles Metcalfe that you would be happy to receive any office about Delhi that would give you 3000 in addition to your monthly allowance as a General Officer unemployed, or without any office civil or Military if it so pleased the Governor General. It is this last mentioned plan, with exception to the Office, that His Lordship now proposes to adopt namely to continue to you a monthly allowance of 3000 in addition to your allowance as a General Officer unemployed, leaving it to you to fix your abode at Delhi or elsewhere as may be most agreeable to yourself. You will of course consider this communication as merely coming from myself, and you will I trust, do justice to the motives which induce me to make it, prematurely perhaps, as it will of course be made to you by His Lordship when the plan is matured. I merely write now, thinking it may relieve your anxiety to know what is in agitation, and I shall be happy to learn that what is at present proposed, will meet your wishes. I am sure you will be pleased to know that there is a probability of your seeing your office devolve on so worthy a successor as Metcalfe, to whom I have been directed privately to propose the measure. The communication was made to him some weeks ago in the contemplation of proposing to you the fulfilment of your wishes expressed last year, and his answer may be expected in the course of a few weeks more. Until you are relieved, Government, I am sure will be disappointed if you persist in the immediate relinquishment of your Office. It would desire to see you carry through its instructions with regard to Bhurtpore & Alwar nor could you, it strikes me, well decline this duty because your own measures have not been in accordance with its views. Those views have now been stated to you, and further instructions are under preparation. Government would naturally wish for your sake as well as its own that the world should understand that its confidence in your approved abilities as a public servant was undiminished altho' on a particular question its sentiments had differed from yours. Excuse the hasty manner in which these lines have been penned & believe me.

&ca
Sd/ G. Swinton

To Major General
Sir David Ochterlony Bart.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 9 June, 1826, No. 1).

Minute by the Commander in Chief
Political Department Fort William 9th June 1826.
Commander in Chief:

Although I was not a Member of the Supreme Council, at the period to which the document purporting to be drawn up (as a Memorial) by the late Lieutt. Genl. Sir David Ochterlony alludes, I feel that I am called upon, from my Personal knowledge of the late Occurrences in the Bhurtpoor state to offer some Remarks upon the Statements contained in that Paper.

2. The Army with which I took the Field early in Dec. 1825 consisted of two Regts. of European Cavalry and Six of Native Cavalry. Three Regts. of European and Eighteen of Native Infantry with about 100 Pieces of Artillery, but so far were our enemies from considering this an "overwhelming Force", that our friends were not sanguine in their expectations of our taking Bhurtpore.

The following is a specimen. after Compliments.

"I have received your friendly letter saying that it is not proper to keep the Women & Children in the Fort in time of War, & offering a safeguard to conduct them by any Gate to a place of safety, the fact however is, that on this side there is no War, but obedience and submission to the Company when War is in contemplation, it will then be time to send away the women and children, The Govt. should look on us with eyes of compassion and mercy, and Justice. Further the Dadah Saheba (Bulwunt Singh's Grand Mother) has supreme power here, and has written to you & Mr. Metcalfe on the subject; whatever you fix will be done, I am but the servant of Dadah Saheba, and am on all points obedient" (Letter from Doorjun Saul 22nd Decr. 1825.)

When Doorjun Saul wrote the above and another letter in the name of the old Ranee, he was Mah Rajah, and the Dadah Saheba with all the Royal Family were close Prisoners.

3. With the very Superior Force, that was opposed to him in December 1825, The Maha Rajah (Doorjun Saul) not only thought of resistance but defended his Fort to the last moment. The same professions of subservience to the Orders and wishes of the Hon'ble Company were almost daily forced upon Sir Charles Metcalfe & myself, but the sincerity of them upon the former occasion may be estimated by his (The Maha Rajah's) actions at the latter period : when we entered the Fort it was ascertained that Bulwunt Singh *had been* a close *Prisoner* upwards of eleven months & Doorjun Saul had been *acknowledged* and obeyed as Maha Rajah by every Subject of the Bhurtpore State.

4. In order to render Sir David's Comparison applicable, it will be necessary to assume that the emperor of Austria was involved in a distant War, remaining with a small disposeable Force of 8 or 10,000 men (not of his best Troops) to act offensively or on the defensive against the Prince of Hombery whom we must suppose occupied the strongest Fortress in Europe with a Garrison of upwards of 30,000 men, and who was in expectation of assistance from all the powerful neighbouring states, ready on the least check sustained by the Austrians to unite their Troops, and to invade and lay waste, the richest Provinces of Germany. We must also give the Prince of Hombery the advantage of having in the Territories of His Imperial Majesty, a considerable number of his own Tribe ready to rise and to impede the retreat of the Austrians in the event of an unsuccessful

attack ; thus circumstanced, it would in my opinion have been extremely hazardous and impolitic in the Emperor to have undertaken an offensive War.

The Jauts would to a man have rallied round Doorjun Saul and Sir David was too weak in cavalry to have attempted to invest Bhurtpore or even to have protected his *Camp* and Foraying Parties. Sir D. Ochterlony wrote *to Calcutta for Plans of Bhurtpore,* all of which were found by the Engineers extremely incorrect. Several works had been added since the time Lord Lake attacked it.

5. Events have proved that Sir David Ochterlony was as much deceived in respect to the strength of the Fortress as he was misinformed as to state of Parties &ca. within the place, since with the same commandant Engineer, (who may be supposed to have employed the interval in gaining information) with a very superior Force, with the most favourable weather for the beseigers, added to the advantage of a dry ditch (obtained by the early possession of the Bund) the Fortress maintained a siege of nearly six weeks. Considering therefore the unfavourable season of the year in which Sir David proposed to attack Bhurtpore and the inferiority of his Force, it is not unreasonable to assume that the Capture of the place in the time that Sir David supposed, was physically impossible. The result of Lord Lake's attack at the head of a victorious Army (amongst which were 5 European Regts) proves how desperate would have been any attempt of capturing Bhurtpore by any irregular assault, but it does not appear that Sir David contemplated such a measure.

The lowest calculation of any Mily. writer of authority requires the beseiging Army to be *six times as numerous as the Garrison.*
(Jones upon sieges.)

"In the *field* upon every occasion the British have shewn a decided superiority over the French, but in every instance of the attack of a fortified place, such superiority has been lost, & the enemy has either successfully resisted or the place has been gained at a price above its current value."
(Jones upon sieges.)
In every instance have the Natives of India defended their Fortress well, when regularly besieged.

6. I cannot agree with Sir David Ochterlony, in thinking that the same advantages would have been secured by our getting possession of Bhurtpore by any other means than those by which we captured it. It was necessary to convince the Natives of India, that under no circumstance was our supremacy to be disputed ; & to shew that in times even the most disadvantageous, we could reduce the strongest Fortress in India, and which was considered by all as impregnable, and thus in addition to this imposing proof of our stability in India to destroy the

"For batteries 60 Guns
Howitgers—20
Mortars—38
Beseiging army—42,000.

Supposing the Garrison to consist of 8, or 10,000 men. The proportions of men and Artillery above given may appear somewhat *large*, but *no general* should undertake a seige with less. (Jones on seiges)

nucleus of disaffection in Asia an object which I consider paramount, and which could not have been obtained had Bhurtpore been ceded to us by Treaty or delivered up by treachery.

7. In conclusion, I trust I may be allowed to observe that I consider the opinion on this question given by the late commander in Chief as unanswerable in a Military point of view, and that the Govt. were bound before they entered upon a War, which, if not decidedly successful, would in probability have proved destructively ruinous, to have *chosen* a *favourable opportunity* and have provided *sufficient means* to ensure success.

Sd/- Combermere.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 9 June, 1826 No. 2)

The *Minister* of the Right Honorable the Governor General, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the subject of the Memorial, said to have been dictated by the late Sir David Ochterlony, & lately received from his Executors, for transmission to the Honorable court of Directors, precluded the necessity of my offering any observations upon the points referred to in the memorial, even I had been a Member of the Government at the time when the resolutions of 3rd and 15th April 1825 were passed.

Not having resumed my seat in the Council till the 22nd of that Month, I do not feel myself called upon to offer any opinion upon the Policy of those resolutions, but as far as they went to protract the commencement of hostile operations against Bhurtpore to a more favourable season, I cannot hesitate to avow my entire concurrence in them.

My sentiments on the "justice and policy of our interposition, at a proper time, to Establish tranquility in the Bhurtpore territories, and maintain the rightful succession of the young Rajah whom the British Government had received under its protection," were stated in an official Note, written by me on the 26th July, 1825 ; and in a subsequent Note, dated 7th September 1825, relation to a memorandum from Sir C. Metcalfe on our "interference in the concerns of other states."

June 9th 1826.

J. H. Harrington.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 9 June, 1826, No. 3)

Minute

Having had no share in the deliberations of Govt. connected with the affairs of Bhurtpore, it appears unnecessary that I should offer any detailed remarks on the papers now submitted by the executors of the late Sir D. Ochterlony for transmission to the Honble the Court of Directors.

I will merely observe that the tenor and spirit of the paper submitted as the memorial of Sir D. Ochterlony appear to me to merit reprehension in terms much stronger than those used by the Govr. Genl.

The acts of Sir D. Ochterlony in declaring hostilities against the state of Bhurtpore, in issuing Proclamations and assembling troops without reference to the authority of Govt. were not justifiable by the emergency of the case and here clearly beyond the competence of any subordinate authority.

In referring to the sanction the precipitate measures adopted by Sir D. Ochterlony, and in resolving to prohibit any immediate resort to arms, the Government appear to me to have exercised a sound discretion.

In fact under the imperfect information then before Government with respect to the State of Affairs at Bhurtpore, and the character and proceedings of the contending parties the Govr. Genl. in Council would have incurred a fearful responsibility had he authorized the commencement of hostilities against Doorjun Saul.

Even admitting that the practice and Expediency of our interference in favor of the minor Raja had been perfectly obvious, the British Govt. was unquestionably free to choose its own time ;

We have the opinion of the late as well as of the present Commander in Chief that the attempt to carry Bhurtpore at the season of the year when Sir David Ochterlony proposed to attack it, & with all the means which he could possibly have collected would have been hazardous in the extreme ; and I rejoice in the unanimous determination of Govt. by which the desired object has been so happily accomplished at the proper season, after Every precaution had been taken to ensure success & with the full conviction of the justice and necessity of our interference.

W. B. Bayley
June 9 1826.

(For. Deptt. Poll. Cons., 9 June, 1826, No. 4.)

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# NOTES

# NOTES

JODHPUR (MARWAR): The Marathas invaded Jodhpur territory in the time of Bijay Singh (1752-1793). Bijay Singh was succeeded by his grandson Bhim Singh (1793-1803). The first ruler of Jodhpur to deal with the British was Man Singh who succeeded Bhim Singh in 1803. At the commencement of the second Anglo-Maratha war Man Singh negotiated first with the British and subsequently with Holkar. The British Government cancelled the treaty with Man Singh in 1804.

Man Singh's claim to the throne of Marwar was disputed by Dhonkal Singh, the posthumons son of Bhim Singh. Dhonkal was supported by a Jaipur army. Amir Khan, the freebooter, first joined the Jaipur army but later switched over to the Jodhpur side. In 1815 Amir Khan terrified Man Singh into abdication, took over the management of the State and plundered the country for two years. On the abdication of Man Singh his son Chhattar Singh was made the Regent. It was on behalf of Chhattar Singh that Byas Bishnu Ram negotiated a treaty with the British in 1817. In January, 1818 the treaty was signed. Soon after the ratification of the treaty (16, January) Chhattar Singh died and Man Singh mominally returned to power. Real authority however continued to be exercised by a faction headed by Salim Singh of Pokaran who was in close association with Dewan Akhai Chand. The high-handed activities of the faction caused considerable dissatisfaction in the state. In September 1818 the British Government wanted to find out more about the internal conditions of Jodhpur before they could formulate a policy regarding the state (Letter No. 1).

Marwar lay on the trade route connecting the sea coast and northern India. The chief trading mart was Pali where 'the productions of India, Kashmir and China were exchanged for those of Europe, Africa, Persia and Arabia'. The caravans of the merchants were usually guarded by the Chārans, the bards of the Rajputs, whom even the most desperate Rajput outlaws dared not attack. On the effects of British policy on Marwar's trade Tod wrote about 1830: "Commerce has been almost extinguished within the last twenty years, and paradoxical as it may appear, there was tenfold more activity and enterprise in the midst of that predatory warfare, which rendered India one wide arena of conflict, than in these days of universal pacification. The torpedo touch of monopoly has had more effect on the caravans than the spear of the desert Sahrai or outlawed Rajput; against its benumbing qualities the Chāran's dagger would fall innocuous, it sheds no blood, but it dries up its channels". (Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Ed. by D. Sladen, Vol. II, p. 128; Rajputana Gazetteers, K. D. Erskine, Vol. III-A, p. 118).

The crown lands were known as *Khalsa* i.e. paying directly to the Government. Of the other tenures the holders of *Jagirs* paid a yearly military cess called *rekh*, which is supposed to be 8% of the gross rental value of their estates. They were also required to supply one horseman for every thousand rupees of revenue. *Inam* was a rent-free grant for services rendered to the state. It lapsed on the failure of lineal descendants of the original grantee. The *Bhumias* or those on *Bhum* tenure held land free of rent or at reduced rates on condition of some particular

service, such as watch and ward of their villages. (See letter nos. 1, 7, 10, 12, 42, 43, 73, 74, 88, 118, 136, 147 and 191).

TONK : The founder of the state was the celebrated freebooter Amir Khan. Beginning as a petty mercenary leader Amir Khan rose to the position of the commander of an army in the services of Jaswant Rao Holkar. He was frequently engaged in campaigns against Sindhia, the Peshwa and the British and was also employed to exact tributes from Rajputana and Malwa. An agreement with Holkar gave Amir Khan a claim to an equal share of all future conquests and plunder. Accordingly he secured the district of Sironj in 1798, Tonk and Pirawa in 1806, Nimbahera in 1809 and Chhalera in 1816. He concluded a treaty with the British in November 1817. By this treaty Amir Khan agreed to abandon the predatory system, disband his army and surrender a considerable part of his artillery. The British Government in its turn guaranteed Amir Khan in his possessions of all lands received from Holkar and made a free grant of the fort and Pargana of Rampura. (See letter no 3.)

JAIPUR : The Maratha intervention in Jaipur began in the time of Jai Singh (1698-1743). It was in the time of his grandson Pratap Singh (1778-1803) that Jaipur came in contact with the British. At the turn of the century the British Government thought of uniting with the Rajput states against the Marathas and the Pindaris. A treaty was concluded in 1803 in the time of Jagat Singh (1803-1818). The alliance was dissolved in 1805. Subsequently the dispute between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hands of Krishnakumari, the daughter of the Udaipur Chief brought both states to the verge of ruin, while Amir Khan with his Pindari mercenaries was exhausting the country. In 1817 negotiations were resumed with the British and in 1818 a treaty was signed by which the protection of the British Government was extended to Jaipur and an annual tribute fixed.

Jagat Singh died in December 1818 without a lawful heir. Mohan Nazir, the chief eunuch of the rawala (seraglio), raised a minor Mohan Singh to the *gaddi* of Jaipur. Mohan Nazir held the reins of power for a short time and was supported by Megh Singh of Diggi, one of the powerful chiefs of Amber. On 7 February, 1819 the British Government confirmed the accession of Mohan Singh. Rival claimants challenged the authority of the nominee of Mohan Nazir and a civil war became imminent. The crisis was averted by the birth of a posthumous son of Jagat Singh who was now installed as Jai Singh III. Trouble however continued during the regency of Jai Singh's mother the Bhattiani queen (1819-1833). Jota Ram, a paramour of the queen, acquired great influence in the state (No. 91). The opposing faction was headed by Rawul Bairi Sal, the Mokhter. One of the main objects of Captain J. Stewart's mission to jaipur was to reconicile the opposing factions. (See letter nos. 5, 26, 29, 29c, 29h, 30, 31, 66, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 99, 108, 129, 133, 153, 192, 211, 219—219c, 220, 221, 230, 234 and 235).

AJMIR : For native schools in Rajputana especially Ajmir see letter nos. 6, 24, 25, 110, 123, 131 and 134. For the lead mines of Ajmir see nos. 23, 28 and 164. For trade see nos. 51 and 151.

MEWAR : In 1743 Rana Jagat Singh II (1734-1751) called in the aid of Malhar Rao Holkar to settle a succession claim in Mewar. This

set a bad precedent for in all subsequent disputes the Marathas were invariably called in as arbiters. This gave the Marathas a firm hold in Mewar by the middle of the eighteenth century. They took full advantage of the situation to extract as much wealth from the country as they possibly could. One estimate shows that up to 1778 the Marathas had collected from Mewar about 181 lakhs in cash and acquired territory of the annual value of 28 lakhs. During the times of Rana Bhim Singh II (1778-1828) the country greatly suffered at the hands of the troops of Sindhia, Holkar, Amir Khan and hordes of Pindari plunderers. To add to the trouble the state became involved in the dispute between the chiefs of Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hands of the Rana's daughter Krishnakumari. When the British expeditions against the Pindaris commenced it was found necessary to have the Rajput states as allies. Hence it was that negotiations were begun and a treaty was signed between Mewar and the British Government in January 1818. By this treaty Mewar agreed to pay as tribute one-fourth of its revenue for five years and thereafter three-eighths in perpetuity. Captain Tod was appointed the first Political Agent at Udaipur. Tod did his best to establish the authority of the Rana over the overmighty chiefs (Thakurs) of Mewar. By 1826 this was fully accomplished. The tribute was then fixed at 3 lakhs.

SHAHPURA RAJA: The Shahpura chiefship came into existence in 1629 when Sujan Singh received from Emperor Shah Jahan a grant of the Pargana of Phulia out of the crown-lands of Ajmir. Sujan Singh, the first chief, renamed the district Shahpura after his benefactor. The seventh chief Amar Singh (1796-1827) is said to have received from the Maharana of Mewar the title of Raja Dhiraj. (For Mewar and Shahpura chiefship see letter nos. 7, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 128, 136, 137, 139, 144, 174 and 193).

KOTAH: Originally a part of the state of Bundi, Kotah emerged as an independent state in about 1625. Bhim Singh (1707-1720) was the first Kotah chief to assume the title of Maharao. Twice during the times of Durjan Sal (1724-1756) and Chhatar Sal I (1759-1766) did Jaipur attack Kotah to assert its right to collect tribute from the state. In the battle of Bhatwara (near Mangrol) the Jaipur army was beaten. It was in this battle that the celebrated Zalim Singh, then a young Fouzdar, distinguished himself. During the rule of Guman Singh (1766-1771) the state was invaded by the Marathas. Zalim induced the Marathas to withdraw by a payment of a tribute of 6 lakhs. Umed Singh I (1771-1819) succeeded Guman Singh but actual power had passed by this time to Zalim Singh, the Regent. In 1817 a treaty was signed with the British Government by which Kotah came under British protection. The tribute formerly paid to the Marathas was henceforward to be paid to the British and the state was to supply troops when called upon to do so. (See letter nos. 9, 30, 31, 82, 83, 85, 87, 90, 105, 122a, 141, 142, 148, 154, 155, 157, 157a, 160, 161, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 172, 176, 186, 187, 189, 201, 202, 202a, 203, 203a, and 236).

SIROHI: During the rule of Bairi Sal II (1782-1808) Bijay Singh of Jodhpur is said to have annexed a great deal of Sirohi land. However Sirohi successfully held its own against the aggressive designs of its northern neighbour with the help of her aboriginal residents. Bairi Sal incurred the displeasure of Man Singh of Jodhpur for having refused shelter to his wife and son. Udai Bhan (1808-1816), the son and successor

of Bairi Sal was seized by Man Singh and was forced to pay a ransom of 5 lakhs. In 1816 Udai Bhan was deposed by his nobles and replaced by his younger brother Sheo Singh (1816-1862). In 1817 Man Singh sent a force to relieve Udai Bhan. This invasion combined with the plundering of the Minas completely paralysed the government. Many of the Thakurs in the south shook off their allegiance to the Sirohi chief and placed themselves under Palanpur for protection. It was under these circumstances that Sirohi sought British protection. Tod as the Political Agent of Western Rajputana enquired into the claims of Jodhpur and Palanpur. The claims of Jodhpur were disallowed and the integrity of the state was preserved. In September, 1823 a treaty was concluded with the British Government. Succession was guranteed to the heirs of Udai Bhan. The British helped to restore order by putting down the Minas. Sirohi lay on the trade route linking Rajputana with the Gujarat coast. The main road through this state is the one from Ajmir through Marwar, Sirohi, Palanpur and the Gaikwar's territory to Ahmedabad. The Minas and Bhils, the original inhabitants of the area, were given to plundering and cattle-lifting. In this they were very often encouraged by the Thakurs, who were glad to have a numerous following of these clans as they proved useful soldiers and adherents in times of difficulty. (See letter nos. 10, 17, 88, 145, 146, 147 and 150).

BHARATPUR : For the relation of the Jat state of Bharatpur with the British see letter nos. 56, 81, 84, 114, 158, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 197, 199, 200, 207, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 235, 238 and 239.

JAISALMIR : In 1809 Rawal Mulraj (1761-1820) sought alliance with the British Government against the Amirs of Sind. Although Mulraj was the nominal chief of Jaisalmir, the actual power was exercised by his minister Swarup Singh and after him his son Salim Singh. In 1818 a treaty was concluded with the British. Salim's attempt to secure hereditary rights of his family to the office of the minister failed. In 1820 Mulraj was succeeded by Rawal Gaj Singh (1820-1846). Salim Singh died in 1824. (See letter nos. 78, 80 and 89).

ALWAR : Pratap Singh the founder of the state was born in 1740. The state grew out of his original estate of 2½ villages (Macheri, Rajgarh and half of Rajpura) which he held under the Chief of Jaipur. He acquired the fort of Alwar in 1775 and established himself as an independent chief by 1776. Pratap died in 1791 and was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh. During the second Maratha war he joined hands with the British and sent a small force to assist Lord Lake. On November 14, 1803 a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was signed between Alwar and the British Government.

A succession dispute arose after the death of Bakhtawar Singh in 1815. The claimants were his nephew Banni Singh, and his illegitimate son Balwant Singh. The strife continued until 1824 when Banni Singh seized power and threw Balwant Singh into prison. An attempt was made on the life of Ahmad Baksh Khan, the chief supporter of Balwant Singh. After the fall of Bharatpur in 1826 Banni Singh was compelled to make a provision, half in land and half in money for Balwant Singh and his heirs. (See letter nos. 231, 232 and 233).

MALWA OPIUM : For traffic in Malwa opium see letter nos. 109, 111, 115, 130, 132, 143, 156, 159, 163, 190, 194, 195, 196, 204, 205, 206 and 210.

CIS-SUTLEJ AFFAIRS : For Cis-Sutlej affairs and relations with Ranjit Singh see letter nos. 2, 40-40c, 44, 61, 62, 63, 64, 79, 79a, 104-104c, 105a, 106, 149 and 149a.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE : For currency problems and coinage difficulties see letter nos. 22a, 52, 113, 113a, 169, 170, 171, 188 and 203-203a.

DELHI MINT : For the Delhi mint and its abolition see letter nos. 35, 35a and 36.

KASHMIR : For British relations with Kashmir see letter nos. 38 and 44.

DELHI DISTRICT : For administrative problems of Delhi district see letter nos. 41, 47, 49-49d, 50-50c, 53-53g, 54 and 75.

DELHI CANAL : For the Hasting's Canal see letter nos. 57, 58, 59, 67, 68 and 70.

SHAH SHUJA : For Shah Shuja and Afghan refugees see letter nos. 55, 69, 96, 96a, 97, 97c, 102 and 102a.

APPA SAHEB : For Appa Saheb, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpur see letter nos. 60, 60a, 65, 69, 72 and 76.

COURT OF DELHI : For the privileges of descendants of the Mughal Emperors see letter nos. 34 and 86.

MHAIRWARRAH : For Mhairwarrah district and Mhairwarrah corps see letter nos. 116, 116a, 126 and 165.

PARGANAS OF SINDHIA : For Parganas of Sindhia see letter nos. 124 and 125.

AMIRS OF SIND : For Amirs of Sind see letter no. 173.